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THE COMPLETE BOOK OF THE DOG



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MR. FRANCIS REDMOND'S CHAMPION FOX-TERRIERS D'ORSAY'S DONNA AND D'ORSAY'S MODEL.

From the Painting by Arthur Wardle.

The Complete
Book of the Dog

By ROBERT LEIGHTON

With Thirty-two Plates

CASSELL AND COMPANY, LTD
London, New York, Toronto and Melbourne

1922

PREFACE

OUR British regard for canine companionship has never been more pronounced than it is to-day. The desire to possess a good dog remains one of the most distinctive of our national characteristics. In spite of a temporary suspension of hunting activities, of field sports and of breeding operations during the Great War, the hobby of dog-keeping has retained its original prominence, the number of dogs in our midst has not seriously diminished, and the high quality of our cherished strains has suffered no permanent deterioration; the fittest have survived to continue their race under the influence of improved scientific methods of mating, breeding and rearing.

Some 22,000 carefully bred pedigree dogs were registered at the Kennel Club in 1921. During the same year 600 separate dog shows, under Kennel Club rules, were held throughout the United Kingdom, and there are no fewer than 303 specialist clubs exclusively devoted to the welfare of particular canine breeds.

This widespread interest in the cultivation of the dog implies an increasing demand for concise and authoritative information on the points and characteristics of the several established breeds and for practical instruction on the management of the dog in health and disease. In preparing this volume with the purpose of meeting that demand I have aimed at making the work complete in all the essential particulars relating to the dog and his ownership, to the choice and purchase of a dog, feeding, kennelling, mating and breeding, and

such important matters as the rearing of puppies and the proper treatment of dogs in sickness.

Each recognized breed is separately considered and described in detail ; each is represented by a selected example of its ideal type in the portrait of a well-known champion. These portraits are not necessarily of contemporary dogs. If in some instances I have gone back to pre-war days for examples of perfection it is because in my personal judgment there are not at present living such exceptionally good specimens as those which I have chosen to illustrate the Mastiff, the Newfoundland, the Great Dane and some few others which attained supremacy at an earlier date.

I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the owners who have favoured me with special photographs of their dogs, to the experts who have helped me with information or advice, and particularly to Mr. Francis Redmond, upon whose consummate knowledge and experience I have freely drawn. To the Committee of the Kennel Club I am indebted for permission to reprint their Rules as an appendix to this book.

ROBERT LEIGHTON

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GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

IN writing and speaking of dogs the expert is accustomed to use terms and phrases not commonly understood by the inexperienced. The following glossary includes most of these, alphabetically arranged for reference :

Amateur Exhibitors are persons who attach themselves to certain breeds, and have bred or exhibited them, or intend to do so, as distinct from Professional Exhibitors, who get together a team of show dogs of any breed which seems advantageous, and take them round from show to show for no other purpose than winning prize-money.

Apple-headed implies that the skull is round instead of flat on the top, as in the Toy Spaniel and the Toy Black-and-tan.

Apron.—The frill or long coat below the neck of long-haired dogs.

Awards.—The following is the order of Awards at all Dog Shows : First, Second, and Third—money prizes. Reserve—equal to Fourth, and taking the place of Third, should any objection be proved against any of the higher winners. V.H.C.—very highly commended. H.C.—highly commended. C.—commended.

Bat-eared.—Ears held erect like those of the bat. Prominent in the Bouledogue Français.

Beefy.—Applied to a Bulldog when its hind-quarters are too large and beefy.

Belton (Blue-and-lemon).—A word applied to flecked Laverack Setters.

Blaze.—A white mark up the face and between the eyes. Scottice : bawsent.

Breeching.—The tan-coloured hairs at the back of the thighs of a Black-and-tan Terrier, Setter, or Collic.

Breeder.—The Breeder is the owner of a bitch at the time of whelping, or a person to whom she is lent, or leased, for breeding purposes.

Breeds.—The following is the Kennel Club's Classification of Breeds in the Sporting and Non-sporting Divisions :

SPORTING.—Bloodhounds, Otterhounds, Foxhounds, Harriers, Beagles, Basset-hounds, Dachshunds, Elkhounds, Greyhounds, Deerhounds, Borzois, Irish Wolfhounds, Whippets, Pointers, Setters, Retrievers, Labradors, Spaniels, Fox-terriers, Irish Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Scottish Terriers, Welsh Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Border Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, Skye Terriers, Airedale Terriers, Bedlington Terriers.

NON-SPORTING.—Bulldogs, Bouledogues Français, Mastiffs, Great Danes, Newfoundlands, St. Bernards, Collies, Old English Sheepdogs, Shetland Sheepdogs, Alsatian Wolfdogs, Dalmatians, Poodles, Bull-terriers, White English Terriers, Black-and-tan Terriers, Toy Spaniels, Japanese, Pekingese, Yorkshire Terriers, Clydesdale Terriers, Maltese, Italian Greyhounds, Black-and-tan Terriers (Miniature), Lhasa Terriers, Chow Chows, Pomeranians, Pugs, Schipperkes, Griffons Bruxellois, foreign dogs not included in the above list (whether sporting or non-sporting).

Brisket.—The lower part of the body in front of the chest and between the arms.

Broken-up Face.—Applied generally to the face of the Bulldog, Pug, and Toy Spaniel, and includes the wrinkle, the receding nose, and deep stop.

Brush.—A term applied to a tail that is heavy with hair, as that of the Collie.

Butterfly Nose.—A nose that is mottled, or showing spots of skin colour.

Button Ear.—An ear that drops over in front, covering the inner cavity, as in the Fox-terrier.

Cat Foot.—A short, round foot, with the knuckles high and well developed, as in the Greyhound.

Challenge Certificate.—An award given to a dog, or bitch, winning the First Prize in the Open Class at a Championship Show. The dog is presumed to have challenged all comers, and its proved merit is acknowledged by the certificate.

Championship.—The title "Champion" is given to a dog winning three challenge certificates, under three different judges, at three different shows.

Character.—Showing the points of the breed which the specimen is meant to represent.

Cheeky.—Thick in the cheeks.

Chest.—The chest of a dog is not what many persons speak of as breast, or chest; it extends beneath him, from the brisket to the belly.

Chop.—The fore-face of the Bulldog.

Cobby.—Well ribbed up; short and compact in proportion, like a cob horse.

Comb Fringe.—The hair that droops or hangs down from the tail of a Setter.

Corky.—Compact and alert looking.

Couplings.—The body of a dog between the limbs. The term denotes the proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as being short or long "in the couplings."

Cow-hooked.—The hocks turning inward, giving an ungainly appearance to the hind-legs. This is a serious fault in a dog, and especially so in the larger breeds.

Crest.—The upper arch of a dog's neck, usually applied to sporting dogs.

Cropping.—A cruel practice, obsolete in this country since 1895, by which a dog's ears were cut in order to make them stand erect and pointed.

Culotte.—The feathery hair on the thighs of a Pekingese, Pomeranian, or Schipperke.

Cushion.—The swelling in the upper lips of a Bulldog, or Mastiff, which gives them an appearance of fullness.

Dew-claw.—An extra claw and rudimentary toe found occasionally on the inside of the lower portion of the hind-leg of many dogs, especially the St. Bernard and other mountain breeds. They are usually removed in puppyhood.

Dewlap.—The loose, pendulous skin under a dog's chin; prominent in the Bloodhound.

Dish-faced.—A depression in the nasal bone which makes the nose higher at the tip than at the stop.

Docking.—The cutting or shortening of a dog's tail.

Down-faced.—When the nasal bone inclines downward towards the point of the nose.

Draft.—To remove superfluous hounds from a kennel, or pack.

Drop Ear.—The same as button ear, but hanging close to the cheeks.

Dudley Nose.—A flesh-coloured nose.

Elbow.—The joint at the top of the forearm.

Elbows Out.—Referred to a dog whose elbows are not close to the body, as in the Bulldog.

Enter.—To train a sporting dog for his future work. Young hounds when first put into a pack are said to be entered.

Faking, or Trimming.—A common but dishonest practice performed on a dog to make him appear better than he actually is. There are special rules of the Kennel Club which deal with this matter of the preparation of dogs for exhibition. (See APPENDIX.)

Fall.—The loose long overhanging hair over the face of a Yorkshire, Skye, or Clydesdale Terrier.

Feather.—The fringe of hair at the back of the legs, as in the Setter and Spaniel. It is also applied to the body all over in long-haired breeds like Collies and Newfoundlands.

Felted.—Matted, as applied to coat.

Fiddle-headed.—A long, gaunt, wolfish head, as seen in some Mastiffs.

Field Trials.—Competitious instituted for the improvement of sporting dogs—Pointers, Setters, and Spaniels in particular. Retriever trials were run at Vaynol Park in 1871-2, but were discontinued until 1906, when they were resumed under the auspices of the Kennel Club.

Flag.—A term for the tail applied to Setters, Retrievers, etc.

Flews.—The chaps, or pendulous lips of the upper jaw. The lips at the inner corners.

Frill.—The feather or beautiful mass of hair projecting from the throat of a long-coated dog, notably the Collie and the Setter.

Frog Face.—Applied to a Bulldog whose nose is too prominently forward.

Grizzle.—An iron-grey colour.

Hare-foot.—A long, narrow foot carried well forward.

Harlequin.—Mottled, pied, or patchy in colour, as in some of the Great Danes.

Haw.—An inner eyelid or *membrana nictitana* more developed in some dogs than in others. It is usually the colour of the iris, but red in many hounds. It should never be cut unless diseased.

Height of a Dog.—The perpendicular measurement from the top of the shoulder-blade to the ground.

Hocks.—The joints between the pasterns and the upper part of the hind-legs.

Hound Shows are those consisting exclusively of all, or any, of the following breeds: Foxhounds, Staghounds, Otterhounds, Bloodhounds, Harriers, and Beagles.

Huckle Bones.—The tops of the hip joints.

In the Money.—A phrase used to indicate that a show dog has taken an award higher than Reserve.

Kink Tail.—A tail with a single kink, or break in it.

Kissing Spots.—The spots on the cheeks of some Toys and others, as the mole on the cheek of the Pug.

Knee.—The joints attaching the fore-pasterns and the forearms.

Layback.—The receding nose of a Pug, Bulldog, or Toy Spaniel.

Leather.—The skin of the ear, most frequently used in reference to the ear of the Bloodhound and Dachshund.

Level-jawed.—Term applied to a dog whose teeth meet evenly, and whose jaws are neither overshot nor undershot.

Lippy.—A term applied to the hanging lips of dogs where such should not exist.

Lumber.—A superfluity of flesh, heavy and ungainly.

Mask.—The dark muzzle of the Mastiff, and some other breeds.

Merle.—A bluish-grey colour with black intermingled, i.e. marbled.

Occlput.—The prominent bone at the back or top of the skull, which gives the dome shape to the head of the Bloodhound. It is from the back of this prominence that the length of the head is measured.

Overshot.—Having the front upper teeth projecting over the lower.

Pad.—The thickened protuberance on the sole of a dog's foot.

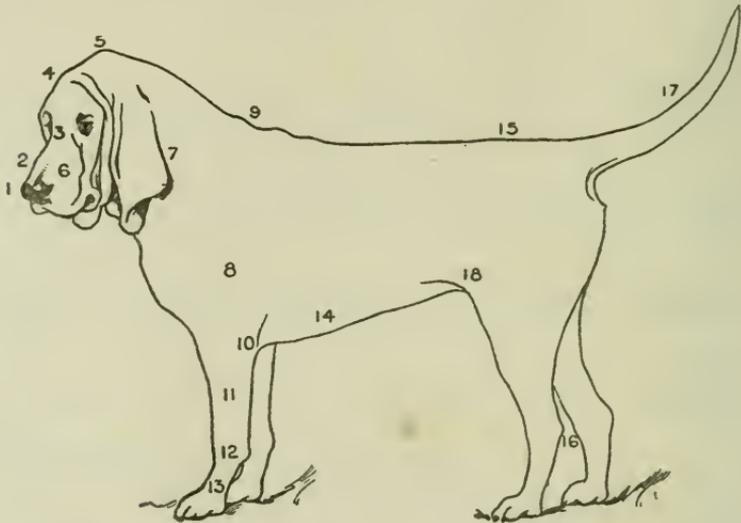
Pastern.—The lowest section of the leg below the knee, or hock, respectively.

Pencilling.—The dark lines divided by streaks of tan on the toes of a Black-and-tan Terrier.

Pig-jawed.—An exaggeration of an overshot jaw.

Pilly.—A peculiar quality of coat consisting of two kinds of hair, the one soft and woolly, the other long and wiry.

Plume.—The tail of the Pomeranian.



Principal Points of the Dog :

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Nose. | 7. Neck. | 13. Pastern. |
| 2. Nasal Bone. | 8. Shoulder. | 14. Chest. |
| 3. Stop. | 9. Top of the Shoulder. | 15. Top of Hip Joint. |
| 4. Skull. | 10. Elbow. | 16. Hock. |
| 5. Occiput. | 11. Forearm. | 17. Stern. |
| 6. Muzzle. | 12. Knee. | 18. Stifle Joint. |

Puppy.—A puppy is a dog under twelve months old, dating from and including the date of its birth.

Quarantine.—All dogs brought into Great Britain from abroad are compelled by law to remain in quarantine for a period of six months. This regulation was instituted for the purpose of excluding animals infected with rabies.

Racy.—Slight in build, long in the legs, as the Greyhound and Whippet.

Recognized Shows.—Recognized shows are those held under Kennel Club Rules, or otherwise by permission of the Kennel Club Committee. Unrecognized shows are all other shows, and exhibits at these become disqualified for entry at any shows held under permission of the Kennel Club.

Registration.—Before being exhibited at a recognized show a dog must be registered at the Kennel Club on forms supplied for the purpose, upon which particulars as to the dog's name, pedigree, date of birth and ownership are entered. The last transfer of ownership of a registered dog since it was last exhibited must be registered anew prior to exhibition by a new owner. (See APPENDIX.)

Roach Back.—A back that is arched along the spine, and especially towards the hind-quarters.

Rose Ear.—An ear which folds backward, revealing the inner burr of the ear, desirable in the Bulldog, the Greyhound, and the Borzoi.

- Septum.**—The division between the nostrils.
- Shelly.**—A thin, narrow body, such as that of the Borzoi.
- Shoulder.**—The region of the shoulder-blade, the point from which the height of a dog is measured.
- Sickle Hocks.**—When the hind-legs of a dog show a bend at the hock and are well let down, they are said to have sickle hocks. The sickle hock is a merit in the Greyhound and the Collie, and, indeed, in all dogs in which speed is a desideratum.
- Sickle Tail.**—A tail with an upward curve above the level of the back.
- Snipy-jawed.**—A dog's muzzle when long, narrow and peaked.
- Spread.**—The width between the arms of the Bulldog.
- Spring.**—Round or well sprung ribs.
- Stern.**—The tail of a sporting dog, particularly of the Foxhound.
- Stifle.**—The joint in a dog's hind-leg next the buttock; corresponding with the knee joint in the human leg.
- Sting.**—A tail which tapers to a fine point, as in the Irish Water Spaniel, and the Bedlington terrier.
- Stop.**—The depression just in front of the eyes between the skull proper and the nasal bone. It is most obvious in Bulldogs, Pugs, and short-faced Spaniels.
- Throatiness.**—Applied to the loose skin about the throat where none should exist, as in the Pointer.
- Thumb Marks.**—The circular black spots on the forelegs of a Black-and-tan Terrier.
- Timber.**—Bone.
- Trace.**—The dark mark down the back of a Pug.
- Tricolour.**—Black, tan, and white.
- Topknot.**—The long fluffy hair on the top of the head of an Irish Water Spaniel, Dandie Dinmont, and Bedlington.
- True Arm.**—The upper part of the foreleg, contrasted with the lower, which is also known as the forearm.
- True Thigh.**—The upper part of the hind-leg.
- Tucked-up.**—Tucked-up loin as in the Borzoi and Greyhound.
- Tulip Ear.**—An elevated, open ear, as in some of the Toy Terriers. This ear is not desirable in any variety of sporting dog.
- Turn-up.**—The projecting, turned-up chin of a Bulldog.
- Undershot.**—The lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper, as in Bulldogs. This deformity in a terrier is a disqualification in the prize-ring.
- Vent.**—The tan-coloured hair under the tail.
- Walking.**—The owners of packs of hounds are in the habit of sending out puppies and young dogs to be nurtured and trained by neighbouring farmers and cottagers, who give them the individual attention which they might not receive in the home kennels. This is called "walking."
- Wall Eye.**—A blue mottled eye, frequently occurring in the Sheepdog.
- Well Sprung.**—Nicely rounded.
- Wheaten.**—A pale, yellowish colour.
- Wire-haired.**—The harsh, crisp coat in rough-haired terriers. Commonly used to distinguish the long-haired varieties of dogs even when the hair is not rough.
- Wrinkle.**—The loosely folded skin on the forehead of a Bloodhound, St. Bernard, or Bulldog.

Section I
THE DOG AND HIS OWNER

The Complete Book of the Dog

CHAPTER I

The Choice of a Dog

COMMERCIAL VALUE—HOW TO KNOW A GOOD DOG—HOW TO BUY ONE

No home is complete which does not include a dog as an important member of the family. Since prehistoric times, when our savage ancestors welcomed a woolly litter of wolf-cubs into their cave and tamed them into domesticity, the dog has been man's chosen companion. Any sort of non-descript, cross-bred cur is better than no dog at all. Select breeding and a long pedigree do not confer the attributes of unselfish devotion and honesty of heart which have won for the dog the title of man's firmest friend.

The Maligned Mongrel.—No apology for keeping a mongrel is necessary. He is a good dog and a fair dog. Can more be said? He ought not to be maligned. I have known many a lovable mongrel. If he is kept clean, well housed and properly fed, and is of decent habit, he may be as true a companion as an aristocratic champion.

To the beginner in dog-keeping a mongrel gives useful practice. It is to be remembered, however, that a mongrel costs no less for feeding and attention than a perfect dog that is purely bred, and that a licence and a railway fare must be paid for the one as for the other.

If you want a cheap dog you can get one from any dogs' home. But you must not expect it to be a good one with correct points and a pedigree. You must take Hobson's choice, and in doing so you may find yourself burdened with a very inconvenient housemate who may easily cost you more

than the price of a well-bred one bought from a respectable kennel.

All mongrels are, of course, the illegitimate offspring of a misalliance, and as such they are condemned. But there is a kind of dog which, while not being of pure blood, is yet better than the mongrel of unrecognizable parentage; and that is the half-breed. The best of these is the Lurcher, commonly an intentional cross between the Greyhound and the Retriever, a notably useful dog in the country, combining the speed of one parent with the nose and intelligence of the other. Another good cross is the Retriever-Collie or the Collie-Greyhound. The most popular of all half-breeds, as a watch-dog, is the Bull-Mastiff, who is almost worthy to be called a distinct breed. Any mongrel who has in him an infusion of Airedale Terrier blood is a useful sort, and Irish Terrier blood reveals itself in pluck and good sense. An oversized Fox-terrier of doubtful parentage is often a very good dog. Mongrels of the large kind descended from the Newfoundland or the St. Bernard are not to be coveted now that we do not use dogs for draught work, and mixed relationships in the small toy varieties are decidedly objectionable and never to be encouraged. Accidents and improper alliances between dogs can only be averted by the utmost care and watchfulness on the part of their responsible owners. But in a well-kept kennel such catastrophes never occur.

Choice of a Breed.—You should ask yourself, to begin with, for what especial purpose you want a dog, and determine beforehand what particular breed is best suited for that purpose. This is important, because the breed which you own at the first will, in all probability, remain your favourite. "Once a Bulldog man, always a Bulldog man," is almost an axiom. Many experts on particular breeds have become so by the sheer accident of their first acceptance of a pup. People often choose wrongly. I knew a man who began with a St. Bernard bitch. She had a litter of eleven puppies, all of them too pretty to destroy, none of them good enough to sell. There wasn't one that I would have taken as a gift. Two died: the remaining nine grew up, each of them weighing about 200 lb. And thus was that poor man burdened with the responsibility of housing, feeding, exercising and generally

looking after ten immense dogs which he could not get rid of at any price, and could not afford to keep !

The size of your dog should, of course, be relative to the accommodation available. To have a Newfoundland or a Great Dane galumphing about a small house is an inconvenience. A Deerhound or a Borzoi is an appropriate ornament in a baronial hall, but quite out of place in a London flat. For town, you do not want a dog larger than a Collie, a Dalmatian, or a Chow. A terrier or a toy dog is more suitable. Sporting dogs, such as the Setter, the Pointer, or the Retriever, which need so much exercise, ought never to be kept in cities, though the lively Cocker Spaniel is a delightful companion in a town house. The long-haired breeds are not at their best dragging round in wet, muddy streets. For town life, the clean-legged terrier, the Bulldog and the Schipperke are greatly to be preferred. A dog of any breed is suitable for a suburban home, where there is a garden and perhaps a stableyard for the kennel.

In the country, especially if you have a shooting, a Setter, a Labrador and a good Spaniel are practically necessary for working the coverts, and on a farm your choice includes the Sheepdog, the Retriever, and a team of sporting terriers. Even if you are not a gunman the Labrador is an ideal dog for a country house. He cannot be excelled as a companion, and he can do everything that any other dog can do—except be deceitful. Many people, however, prefer the Airedale Terrier ; and certainly he has an astonishingly wise brain. The Alsatian Wolfdog is not yet thoroughly acclimatized, and he remains essentially a one-man dog, not to be trusted with strangers.

It is to be remembered that some breeds are better watch-dogs than others, some more docile, some safer with children. Some are better at following. The Old English Sheepdog is a good follower. The Fox-terrier is more inclined to stop and play. In town you want your dog to keep near you. A white dog can be more easily seen in a crowded thoroughfare than one that is the colour of the pavement. You need a long-legged, running dog for following a gig. There are some breeds physically incapable of keeping up a run, others can easily outpace the horse. No dog should be expected to follow a bicycle on any but a very short journey. It is not necessary

for a good watch-dog to be a ferocious animal, but the dog set to guard a warehouse or a big mansion ought to be formidable and courageous. What the burglar dreads more than a possible attack is the bark of the alert dog that alarms the household ; and for this business many of the toy breeds and any of the terriers are as good as the Mastiff.

The most docile of all dogs is the gentle Bulldog. I have seen a child lying asleep with its hand in a Bulldog's mouth. You cannot easily make a Bulldog lose his temper. Even the Bloodhound is not so dreadful as his name ; but apart from his skill in tracking he is not a useful dog and is singularly unresponsive.

There is fashion in dogs ; and if it is your intention to make dog-keeping profitable, you have need to consider the circumstance that some breeds are more marketable than others. If at the moment of writing you possessed every Curly-coated Retriever now alive in the United Kingdom, you could not sell the lot for the price you would have to pay for one good Pekingese. The old black-and-tan Setter has fallen into neglect, both as a show dog and a game-finder. Among sporting Spaniels the Cocker is by far the most prominent, and the Sussex and the Clumber are scarce. The Bulldog will always be a national favourite ; and the Collie has never been out of fashion. The plebeian Bull-terrier, which Landseer chose as the typical representative of " Low Life," is now a gentlemanly and respectably owned dog ; but the old white English Terrier is as obsolete as the hansom cab, and the Black-and-Tan is rare.

Fashion is faithful to the Fox-terrier in its two varieties, and it remains the most popular of all dogs, and the most perfectly bred. The Scottish Terrier is being challenged by the Cairn and the terrier of Sealyham ; and the Welsh Terrier has been swept aside by the more mentally alert Airedale. The West Highland White Terrier is less fashionable now than he was a few years ago. The Border Terrier is becoming popular. The Pug yielded position to the Pomeranian, and the Pomeranian has in turn given pride of place to the patrician Pekingese.

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 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. A show dog ought easily to earn his own living : some champions are a source of handsome revenue.

Commercial Value of the Dog.—In this connexion it may be explained that there is not only the individual value of the dog itself, which may be very high, but there is his value as a winner of money prizes. The owner of a good terrier at a recent exhibition went away from the show the winner of £240 in cash prizes. There were travelling expenses and entrance fees, to be sure ; but as there are dog shows all over the country throughout the year, it will be understood how one single dog can earn an income. Most professional exhibitors take a team to every show they attend. Further than this there are the profits from stud fees and from the sale of puppies. There is a tiny dog now living whose stud fee is advertised at 20 guineas. Puppies are often sold before they are born. The pick of a forthcoming litter was sold a little time ago for £200.

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 £1,600 was offered. Plinlimmon was sold for £1,000, the same sum that was paid for the Bulldog Rodney Stone. For the Collies Southport Perfection and Ormskirk Emerald Mr. Megson willingly paid £1,000 each. The Fox-terriers Go Bang and Meersbrook Bristles were sold for £500 each. Fox-terriers often fetch much more than that, and a common price for a good one is £100. The approximate price of a well-bred Fox-terrier that is not a prizewinner may be put at £25. A prize Bull-terrier might be bought for £100.

Size is no criterion of a dog's market value. Mrs. C. Ashton Cross refused £2,000 for her Pekingese Chu-êrh, and a Pomeranian that could lie in a soup-plate was priced in the 1921 Kennel Club catalogue at £5,000. Such figures

seem high beside the £850 which Colonel North paid for the celebrated Greyhound Fullerton. They 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 mature dog's value must have been attested by his success in competition. It requires an expert eye to perceive the possibilities of a puppy, and there is always an element of speculative risk for both buyer and seller. Many a pup 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 £10. No one was bold enough to buy him, yet eighteen months afterwards he was sold and considered cheap at 1,000 guineas.

How to Know a Good Dog.—Before deciding upon your purchase visits should be paid to a few of the important exhibitions of dogs. You cannot be expected to know and pick out a good one if you judge only by the casual specimens seen about the streets. You ought to get close up to them and make comparisons amongst all of the same breed that are benched side by side. Go to the ring-side and carefully follow the judging and consider the awards. When you have done this several times you will have received a valuable education on the qualities of dogs.

Carefully study the descriptions and standards of points printed in this book, remembering that all these unalterable standards have been drawn up by committees of experts on the various breeds. Examine as many dogs as you can and demonstrate to yourself your ability to choose a good one—the best—in a miscellaneous collection. Then buy your dog.

How to Buy a Dog.—The simplest way to get a dog is to have one given to you from a good kennel that is being drafted; but that is not the usual way, and I am supposing that you want to buy one of your own choosing in the particular breed upon which you have set your fancy. There are highly respectable establishments in London and most big cities where very good specimens can now be bought at a reasonable price. In these days you cannot easily go wrong or be seriously cheated in the buying of a dog. It is not worth a dealer's risk under the rules of the Kennel Club to issue a

false pedigree or sell a dog that is faked. But it is well when making a first purchase to take the friendly advice of a disinterested expert and to be very certain of the dog's parentage and strain as well as its age, soundness, temper and condition. An approved method is to select a dog advertised for sale in the weekly papers devoted to sport and canine matters—*The Field, The Lady's Field, Country Life, Our Dogs* and *The Dog World*. A more satisfactory way still, if a dog of distinguished pedigree is desired, is to go direct to a well-known owner of the required breed, or to visit one of the great annual shows held by the Kennel Club, the Ladies' Kennel Association, Cruft's, the Scottish Kennel Club, or the similar events in Manchester and Birmingham, or your local town, and there choose your dog from the benches and buy him at his catalogue price.

You can claim him at that price even though during the show his value has been increased by the winning of a challenge certificate and many prizes. Naturally, in estimating his worth you cannot do more than any other judge who examines him. But it is possible for a dog to have won a prize and still have a bad mouth. Some judges overlook this fault when other points are superlative; but there are very few breeds in which a level mouth is not a very important consideration. I have myself, with regret, had to refuse a championship to many a dog simply because its teeth did not meet with the approved cog-wheel exactitude. An undershot jaw in a terrier is a serious fault. So be sure to examine the dog's mouth. Go over the animal point by point from stem to stern with the standard of his breed in your mind. See that in each particular he answers to the technical description. Feel his legs to assure yourself of the quality of bone; feel his back, his ribs and the set of his shoulders. Examine his eyes carefully for the proper colour and good eyesight; look to his ears and the formation of his skull. Do not neglect to examine his feet and the quality of his coat, and be sure that in his movements he has the right action.

Of one thing you may be perfectly satisfied. If you buy a dog at a show he is certain to be in good condition. He would have no chance in competition if he were not sound, and he would not be admitted into the show at all without passing

under the scrutiny of the veterinary surgeons who are appointed to examine every dog as it arrives.

In most cases show dogs have passed beyond distemper. When a dog catches distemper at a show it is seldom from the benches, which are scrupulously disinfected ; it is seldom from association with the other dogs. The most frequent cause of distemper comes from the visitors to exhibitions who have the habit of caressing the dogs one by one. And if such visitors come from homes where there is a dog ill with distemper the infection is very thoroughly disseminated among the younger dogs ; and especially those in the litter classes. These classes ought not to be permitted.

It is not easy in any case for a novice to choose a dog from a nest of undeveloped puppies. I should recommend you to begin with one that is at least ten months old. If you do not want to be troubled with breeding operations and wish simply for a companion, you will be satisfied with a male. But a bitch is to be preferred. Bitches are cleaner in the house and more tractable than dogs. The idea that they are more trouble 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.

Some of the all-round judges are also dealers, and they can be commissioned to buy a dog and relieve you of all the trouble of bargaining by correspondence. Their reputation is at stake and they are to be trusted.

This matter of buying a dog applies when afterwards you wish to sell one. The most prosperous of dog-keepers, who now makes a handsome income from his kennels, was at one time a novice in the game, hesitating over the purchase of his first puppy.

CHAPTER II

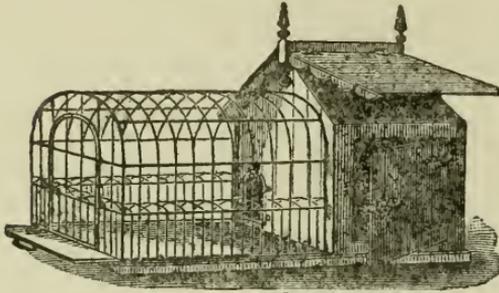
The Care of the Dog

FEEDING — KENNEL MANAGEMENT — TRAINING AND EXERCISE—WASHING, GROOMING, AND SHOWING

The House-dog.—If only one medium-sized dog, or two or three of the smaller kinds, be kept, there is no imperative need for an outdoor kennel ; although all dogs are better for life in the open air. It is well for a terrier to have the freedom of the house, with easy access to the yard or garden. If he is properly trained and taught regular habits, he need not be at all unclean. A box in a quiet corner, where there is no traffic, and no draught, will serve very well for a bed, or a particular easy chair or sofa may be given up to him as his recognized sleeping place. A mat on the floor is not desirable ; it is too temporary, and he is apt to leave it on the slightest provocation, instead of settling down comfortably for the night. Where the rooms are spacious, so big a dog as the Great Dane or the Borzoi can well be accommodated in the daytime, and it is surprising into what small space a Deerhound can curl himself. But these large breeds ought always to be kennelled out of doors.

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 separate dog. Spratt's toy-dog kennel and run (No. 171), which is mounted on casters, is admirable for this purpose. The dog-room should have a fireplace 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 useful addition to the equipment, especially when a kennel-maid is employed. There should be lockers in which to keep medicines, special foods, toilet requisites and feeding utensils, a water-tap and sink, and a table for grooming. 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 a 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.



Toy-Dog Kennel on Casters for Indoors

Too much coddling and pampering is bad for all breeds.

The House - dog's Food.—It is to be remembered that the dog is a domesticated wild animal, descended from the wolf. He is by nature carnivorous. We have altered

his shape and size, and developed his brain; but we have not even yet done away with all his wild instincts, and while changing his character and appearance we have not changed the number of his ribs or the shape and capacity of his stomach. The most suitable treatment of the dog 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.

The wild dog feeds upon flesh only, and never touches vegetable food other than an occasional nibble of grass. The dog's stomach is small in proportion to his size, and it ought not to be overloaded with slop food and watery vegetables. Even cow's milk, which so many think an appropriate food for a puppy, does not contain nearly so much nourishment as the natural milk of the bitch. The amount of fatty matter in the milk of a bitch is nearly three times that of cow's milk, and nine times that contained in mare's milk. The nearest approach to it is the milk of the ewe, followed by that of the goat and the sow, and when cow's milk is given it ought always to be strengthened with some other food, such as Lactol, Puppilac or arrowroot.

In ordinary homes the house-dog may be fed with meat

scraps from the kitchen. By all means let the scraps of the dining-table be the foundation of his daily diet—meat, fish, soup, gravy, bread, vegetables, pudding. Sweets and fruit are not good for a dog; they are liable to disturb his digestion, and should be withheld. Poultry bones, rabbit bones, and even the bones of lamb cutlets ought not to be given, because they splinter and might perforate the stomach. Fish bones should be removed, although most dogs are clever at separating them.

If the quantity of table scraps is not enough for a meal, add broken dog-biscuit, Rodnim, stale brown bread, or boiled rice. This, kept in a special bowl, should be the dog's chief meal of the day, served to him by preference in the evening, with Rodnim or a dry biscuit for breakfast and a small quantity of raw meat at midday, or a bone to gnaw at. A bone, if it has no meat or marrow about it, is not nourishing food; but it keeps a dog occupied, it is good for his teeth, and the gnawing promotes salivation, which is good for his digestion.

The house-dog ought never to be fed from the table. This is a bad habit. The duty of feeding him ought to be in the hands of one responsible person only. When it is everybody's and nobody's duty he is apt to be neglected at one time and overfed at another. Regularity in feeding is one of the secrets of successful dog keeping. It ought to be one person's duty also to see that he has frequent access to the yard or garden, that he has plenty of fresh, clean drinking water kept in his special metal dish in its recognized place where he can always go to it, plenty of outdoor exercise, and a comfortable bed.

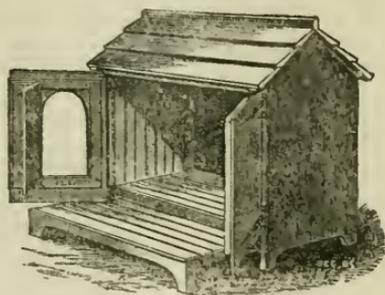
Feeding the Toy Dog.—For a puppy that has already got beyond the milk-teeth stage the food need only be a little more carefully prepared and less in quantity than that given to a grown-up dog. Pups are usually greedy, and especially so if they have worms. It is well to watch them eating and to take away the food when you think they have had their fill. For the grown dog one good meal a day is enough. The puppy is better with the quantity divided into two courses. Toy dogs require more delicate feeding than terriers, but they should always have meat of some sort once a day. It is a mistake to suppose, as many persons do, that meat diet provokes eczema and other skin troubles in Toys. The con-

trary is the case. No dogs, large or small, can be kept in condition for any length of time without a fair proportion of meat. Wholesome raw meat is always good for a dog, and a little boiled liver given occasionally is a better laxative than aperient medicine.

French Bulldogs, Schipperkes, and miniature Poodles may be fed as terriers, but for Pomeranians, Pekingese and the other small breeds scraped raw meat mixed with boiled rice, seasoned with a small pinch of salt, makes a good meal; or brown bread cut up 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, and hard-boiled egg is enjoyed. Farinaceous foods do not answer with all pet dogs, and fancy cakes and sweet biscuits often do positive harm. Spratt's pet-dog biscuits, and especially those composed of meat fibrine, or fish and meat, are prepared with care, and are to be recommended. Pet dogs are commonly overfed. Two meals a day should be the maximum, and no coaxing little tit-bits in between. Whatever the food is, it must be in concentrated form, not sloppy, and absolutely wholesome. Needless to say, all feeding and drinking utensils should be kept scrupulously clean.

The Yard-dog.—When only one outdoor dog is kept and there is no vacant stable or shed in which he can live, 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, turned on its side and provided with a door, is a good substitute for the old-fashioned and unsatisfactory barrel-kennel if it is well ventilated and 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, and stand without knocking his head, and the doorway ought to be high enough for him to walk in without stooping. Properly constructed, portable, and well-ventilated kennels for single dogs are not expensive, however, and are greatly to be preferred to any amateurish makeshift. You can see and choose one at almost any dog show. Good ones can be bought from Boulton and Paul,

Norwich, or from Spratt's, Limited. Let the kennel be placed where it will be sheltered from the wind and have plenty of sunlight. Trees harbour moisture, and damp must be avoided at all costs. 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 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 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 hooked. This enables him to move about on a path limited only by the length of the wire rope, as the sliding ring travels with him.



Boulton and Paul's Single
Dog Kennel

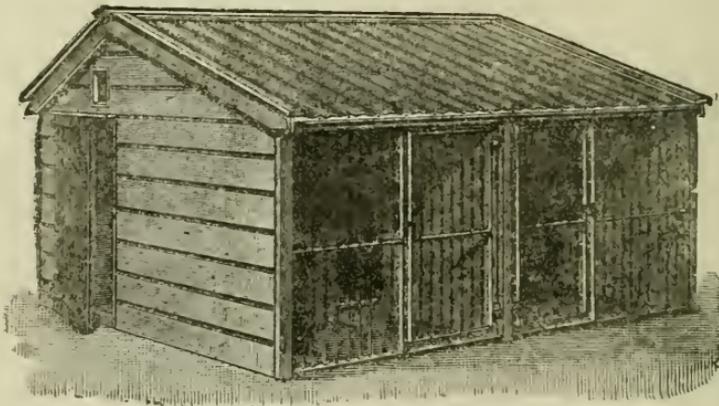
The method may be employed with advantage in the garden for several dogs, a separate rope being used for each. Unfriendly dogs can thus be kept safely apart and still be to some extent at liberty.

There is no obvious advantage in keeping a watch-dog on the chain rather than in an enclosed compound. 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 these can be procured cheaply from Spratt's or Boulton and Paul's, fitted with gates and revolving troughs for feeding from the outside.

Kennels and Kennelling.—There is nothing quite so pitiful as the dog that is left alone all day and night in an uninteresting yard, where he has neither human nor canine

companionship. A lonely dog never thrives so well as one who has playmates. He becomes physically indolent and mentally gloomy. For the dog himself as well as his owners the pleasures of life are multiplied when there are more than one. Two or three can be kept almost as well as one; but if breeding operations are contemplated an increase in accommodation is required and the establishment of proper kennels.

Kennels vary so much in construction, 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



Boulton and Paul's No. 108 Kennel

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. A conservatory does admirably, as it can be heated in winter and there is usually a water supply. But nothing is so good as a properly constructed kennel. A popular and convenient form is Spratt's No. 147; but I prefer Boulton and Paul's No. 108. This is a perfect kennel so far as it goes, but it ought to have an extended railed-in run in front. It is as good as any I know for the accommodation of a brood bitch and her family. When the number of dogs 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. As a rule it is better to have the runs outside, for dogs love to have an outlook upon the world around them. It is, of course, abso-

lutely necessary that there should be no overcrowding, and the kennels must always be suited to the size of the breed.

Apart from expense, there is no reason why kennels, like racing stables, should not be ornamental as well as sanitary and convenient. The kennels on some sporting estates are often most elaborate affairs. Those at Goodwood are said to have cost £18,000. Gun dogs and packs of hounds ought always to be as well housed as horses and be as regularly groomed and exercised, and an establishment where a large number of valuable prizewinning and stud dogs are kept must be run upon generous principles if it is to succeed.

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 or strewn with a layer of peat dust or Sanitas sawdust. Flagstones are cold for winter, as also are tiles and bricks. For terriers, who enjoy burrowing, earth is suitable 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. But there is nothing so sanitary as concrete, from which all dirt can be cleaned away with the hose and brush. 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. Long straw is the best bedding for dogs, and they much prefer it to anything else; but, failing this, soft shavings do very well. Hay is poor bedding, as it becomes foul and sodden. Old blankets and sacking are an abomination, and should never be used. The best kennels are those which contain nothing but the dog and his straw bed. 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, if they are not of enamelled tiles, 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 or concrete. The coat is itself a sufficient cushion, but in winter weather straw gives added warmth, and for short-haired dogs something soft is always needed as a bed to protect the hocks from abrasion. Very little straw is necessary.

Food in the Kennels.—With regard to feeding, this must be studied in relation to the particular breed. One good meal a day, served in the evening, and a snack in the forenoon, and perhaps a large bone to gnaw at, is enough for any dog. The quantity must be regulated by his size and appetite. For the big breeds, such as Mastiffs, St. Bernards, Great Danes, Wolfhounds, Borzois, Bloodhounds, and Deerhounds, meat of some kind should form half of the staple diet. Dog biscuits and the various hound meals soaked in good broth may be given with advantage. Horseflesh, bullocks' heads, bullocks' tripes and paunches, cleaned and well boiled and mixed with Rodnim or sweet stale bread, previously soaked in cold water, should be given at about seven o'clock in the evening, and, at about noon, three Spratt's biscuits or a little raw or cooked meat. Horseflesh, which is used in many large kennels, is not to be so fully relied upon as ordinary butcher's meat. The horse is never bred for yielding food, and unless it has been killed by accident, or slaughtered because of injury, it dies either of disease or of old age. It is necessary, therefore, to be certain where the horseflesh comes from before it is distributed in the kennels, and it ought always to be promptly and well boiled.

For the lesser dogs—Retrievers, Collies, Alsatians, and Airedales—I should be a little more particular perhaps, and look to the household for table scraps and butcher's meat; but otherwise the difference would only be in quantity, and I should use more dog cakes. Terriers are easily satisfied and

do not need a great variety of food. Oatmeal porridge, rice, barley, linseed meal and bone meal may be regarded as occasional additions to the usual meat diet and are not necessary when dog cakes are regularly supplied. Well-boiled and well-strained green vegetables such as cabbage, turnip-tops and nettle-tops are good, mixed with the meat; potatoes are questionable unless well mixed with good gravy. Of the various advertised foods, many of which are excellent, the choice may be left to those who are fond of experiment or who seek for a convenient substitute for the old-fashioned and wholesome diet of the household.

Sickly dogs require invalid's treatment; but the best course is the simplest, and, given a sound constitution to begin with, any dog ought to thrive if he is properly housed, carefully fed, and gets abundant exercise.

Exercise.—This last necessity comes as a natural attendant on life in the country. In the shooting or hunting season a sporting dog does not lack exercise; pastoral dogs get theirs among the sheep, and terriers living in the country where there are vermin to hunt are not likely to be lazy. 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 onrushing 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 backyard, or even within doors, using a ball, an old slipper, or a cat-skin tied to a string to induce him to jump up at it. Half an hour of such exercise 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.

Material Needs.—Valuable dogs ought not to be allowed to take their exercise beyond the grounds unattended; they may get into mischief, they may meet with accident, they

may be stolen, and they cause worry when their absence is prolonged. It is necessary and according to law that dogs when outside the kennel-yard should wear a collar with the owner's name and address engraved on it, or with an identity disk attached. The round leather collars are more comfortable than the flat strap, and they do not drag out the hair. For the toy dogs a harness is sometimes better than the collar. Neither need be worn indoors unless the dog is liable to escape. The collar should be kept quite clean. Unless for a very powerful dog a leather lead or a soft silk cord is better than a chain ; but where permissible, and especially in the country, there should be freedom from all restraint.

A dog-whip with a whistle at the end is useful. The whip need not be used for punishment. I had a Deerhound who always came promptly to heel when I cracked my whip. It was better than all whistling or calling. In cold or wet weather, or for travelling, a dog-coat is valuable for the short-haired breeds, and one is necessary for a Greyhound or a Whippet. These are all the material needs of a dog out of doors, if the occasional one for a muzzle is excepted.

But for the complete equipment of the kennels there are several appliances and requisites, such as feeding and drinking dishes. These should be of iron or tin, enamelled for cleanliness, and standing on a firm base so that they cannot be upset. Their size should be proportionate to the amount of food for one meal, and it is well to have a separate dish for each dog. Terriers are naturally quarrelsome creatures, and the weaker and slower eaters never get their full share if all the food is served in one vessel. Give each his own portion and stand by yourself to see fair play. Better still, let each be fed separately in his own kennel.

There are grooming materials, too—combs and brushes and hound-gloves. An indoor dog must be kept clean, and grooming is almost as important as exercise. Smooth coated or long haired, he should be gone over once a day with the dandy-brush and examined for skin troubles or possible fleas.

Training.—Whatever his breed and his working attributes, the dog is mentally very much what his master and mistress make him. If brought up from puppyhood in one unchanging household, he gets to understand the family's ways and wishes,

to adapt himself to their personalities and to devote himself to them alone. The mature dog who has already owned many masters has in him something of the individuality of each, to the confusion of his own. The sooner your dog and you come to an understanding of each other the better for both ; and it is well if in the beginning he comes to you with no objectionable habits or vices which must be unlearned. It is easier to school him into a new habit than to cure him of an old one.

All sporting men and women know the importance of breaking in Pointers and Setters to their work while they are still young, of training them to quarter their ground and to stand steady when they have discovered game. They would not dream of letting a Labrador 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. The education of a gun dog to prompt obedience and quick understanding must begin early if it is to be complete, and lessons in game-finding, pointing, setting, flushing or retrieving ought to be part of the daily routine of puppyhood. The Retriever who has not been taught to enter water at the bidding of sign or word may be found wanting when you require him to fetch a bird from river or lake. Gun-shyness, like a hard mouth, is supposed to be hereditary ; but any puppy can be cured of the fault in half a dozen lessons. There is no more reason why a shooting dog should fear a gun than he fears the crack of a whip. Companionship and sympathy between dog and master are the beginning and end of the whole business, and there is a moral obligation between them which ought never to be strained.

Special training is not necessary for our larger breeds of dogs that have no prescribed work. You may encourage your Newfoundland in his natural skill in swimming ; but he has few opportunities of saving life. And what is there that you can teach a Mastiff, or a heavy, slow walking St. Bernard, or even a Great Dane ? The Irish Wolfhound, the Deerhound, and the Borzoi are no longer used in hunting, and in existing conditions the marvellous scenting powers of the Bloodhound are of little practical use. The most useful of our non-sporting dogs is the Collie, whose wisdom is best directed towards work

among the sheep. But practice in this matter is better than all precept. The newly recognized Alsatian dog is said to be wonderfully clever and teachable, and it may be that under proper training for police-work he will occupy an important position ; but the trainers must necessarily be specialists, and for the present the owner of a dog of this variety can only treat him as a companion.

Spaniels, of course, need particular education in work with the gun. But sporting terriers require no special training. You cannot teach them how to attack a badger or to catch rats. Instinct and environment do more than instruction, and if terriers are kept in sound condition and taken to places where they can get upon the scent of a badger or the line of an otter their natural gameness and pluck may be trusted to do the rest. The terrier who lives where rats abound must necessarily become more expert at killing them than one who has never been given an opportunity to test his skill ; and it is the same in hunting the larger vermin. The first principle of all training is obedience ; but obedience can only be expected when you are sure your dog understands what is wanted.

There are sporting dogs and there are utility dogs, fool dogs and wise dogs, and it is equally certain that there are many dog lovers who value canine fidelity and affection far more than canine noses and the ability to hunt. Nevertheless, every dog whose purpose in life is that of being a companion to humans should from the earliest age be taught lessons of obedience and confidence and have its interests and affections aroused for those with whom its lot is cast. A spoilt dog is as trying as a spoilt child, and the dog who at six months old has not learnt to be patient, tractable and clean, has not been brought up in the way it should go.

House-training.—If you allow a very young puppy into the house, do not blame it for not having clean habits. How can it know any better ? If you take it out to the yard or garden at frequent intervals, and always after a meal or a drink, it will soon learn that out of doors is the right place, and will then go to the door when it wants to get out. Punishment for naughtiness may be necessary. But the dog must be taught the difference between right and wrong, and you

must be certain of his guilt as well as of his knowledge of his guilt before you punish him.

I always remember the late Dr. Gordon Stables coming into a drawing-room with his Newfoundland bitch. Presently a big patch of wet was observed on the carpet. The hostess accused the Newfoundland and demanded punishment. But the doctor shook his head. "I did not see her do it," he said, "and I will not punish her." Afterwards the parlourmaid explained that in carrying in the pot of tea she had spilt some.

In any case a scolding is better than a thrashing, and many dogs are more sensitive to being called "naughty" than to being whipped. They are very quick indeed at understanding the tone in which you speak to them, but they soon get to understand words also if you do not use too many of them and give them always the same meaning. Take the word "garden." This, if always used in the same sense with appropriate action, can be got to mean that the dog is to go outside, unattended, and relieve himself, and then come back. In time, wherever he is, he will learn that "garden" means the same thing, that he is to make himself comfortable. In the same way "kennel" may mean his accustomed corner of the room, as well as his outside sleeping place. Spoken language to a dog is simply the association of an idea with a particular vocal sound. Do not confuse his ideas by saying "lie down" when you want him to stop barking, or calling out "rats" when there are not any about.

You have to consider your dog's mental limitations and refrain from punishing him when he does not understand. It is unwise to punish him when he turns up after a long absence. He cannot keep count of time. Instead of chastising him you should welcome him back by showing your joy at his return. If he could, he would tell you what kept him away. He may have been imprisoned behind some garden gate, trying all the while to escape; or he may have been innocently visiting a friend. Dogs make strange friendships. I had one who mysteriously disappeared every morning, and it was long before I discovered his friendly habit of accompanying the postman on his round. A frequent cause of a dog's disappearance is his discovery of a bitch in season, some distance

away. You can hardly punish him for following the instinct of inherited habit.

The antipathies of dogs are as curious as their friendships. They take unaccountable dislikes. Mr. Taunton had a Mastiff who became fierce in the presence of any butcherman. Many dogs show hatred of men in uniform. Their instincts are often beyond our comprehension.

Dogs occasionally reveal traits of their remote wild ancestors. Their habit of scratching back the earth is an inherited instinct derived from the wild dog's wish to cover his tracks. The burying of bones is another wild trait: so, too, is the very objectionable habit, which is observable in the bitch more often than the dog, of rolling in carrion and other filth. The object of this is probably also connected with the desire of a bitch to disguise her natural scent, which would be followed, with a stronger foreign smell that would cover it. The only way of preventing this habit is to keep a close watch on your dog and see that it does not wander aside. Punishment is not much good unless the offender is caught in the act.

I was once visiting a friend's kennels when his bitch came in and vomited in the midst of her puppies. My friend was about to thrash her when I stopped him and explained that the dam was only following her natural instincts, that she was not ill, but had adopted the method of her wild ancestors in thus bringing home food and disgorging it, half-digested, as a meal for her family. I have more than once examined such disgorged food and have always found it perfectly wholesome. On one occasion there was nothing but clean fresh rabbit, very finely masticated and mixed with the gastric juices of digestion. There could be no harm, I think, in allowing the weaning puppies to eat such natural food. To punish their dam for presenting it to them would have been wicked.

Dogs are extremely sensitive to rebuke and punishment, and in the larger breeds there is the serious danger of their turning upon their chastiser. They have astonishing memories, and they never forget an injury wilfully inflicted. They even feel the sting of ridicule: it is not wise to laugh at a dog or to tease one. They resent anything in the form of deceit and unfairness. Be scrupulously just in your dealings with your

dog. Firm you must be, in commanding obedience, but don't lose your temper. Remember always that the dog is an intelligent animal who thinks, and that it is to your advantage that he should think well of you.

Washing and Grooming.—The most carefully kept dogs are those that are regularly exhibited in competition at shows. No dog that is not perfectly clean and in good condition can be expected to win prizes. Grooming and conditioning have become a high art which the ordinary dog-owner cannot hope to emulate. But there is no reason why the ordinary dog should be dirty, or have fleas, or skin diseases which make him uncomfortable and unsightly. There is no secret process. It all depends upon judicious feeding, regular but not excessive exercise in the open air, clean bedding, decent housing and frequent grooming.

A bath is not often necessary. For the larger breeds an occasional swim, followed by a good run, is beneficial; but for the smooth-coated kinds, such as Great Danes and Greyhounds, a sponging is better than a bath, and nearly all the smooth-haired dogs, including the Bulldog, the Bull-terrier, the Whippet, and the smooth Fox-terrier, can be kept in sweet condition by dry cleaning with the comb, the dandy-brush and the hound-glove, the bare hand or an old towel. Wire-haired dogs ought not to be washed more often than is necessary for mere sanitation, and the occasions should be less frequent in winter than in summer. Brushing and combing are the best means of keeping the coat and skin clean, and it ought to be done daily. And, while it is being done, you look to the skin to see that there are no signs of eczema, no fleas or ticks, and you examine the eyes, ears, teeth and tongue.

Many owners of valuable dogs use the tooth-brush and powdered charcoal for cleaning the dog's teeth. A dog with a foul mouth is very objectionable, and the teeth should be kept perfectly clean and free from tartar. A bite from a clean-mouthed dog may be painful, but it is quite harmless. A foul-mouthed dog cannot possibly be healthy.

A properly kept dog is not infested with fleas; but if by chance he should acquire any, the best way of getting rid of them is to take him outside, well away from the house and kennels, and give him a good peppering over with pyrethrum

powder, or Keating. This stupefies the insects, which can then be brushed out. The dog should then be well washed with Spratt's dog soap. In the meantime the kennel should be cleaned and afterwards sprayed with paraffin. For long-coated dogs that have fleas the grooming brush should be dipped in a mixture of paraffin and sweet oil, or spirits of camphor.

The long-coated breeds, such as the Collie, Bobtail, Skye Terrier and Yorkshire Terrier, as well as the long-haired toy dogs, cannot be kept clean by grooming alone, and an occasional bath is necessary, particularly in preparation for a show. But for these breeds a more frequent grooming is usual, and a long-bristled brush which penetrates the coat will keep the hair free from dust and dirt, while the comb and the fingers will disentangle any matting. Scratching is destructive to a dog's coat, and should be rendered unnecessary by keeping the dog healthy and clean.

A nervous dog is apt to take fright at sight of the preparations for a bath, so it is well to have everything ready before he is brought to it. Do not make the bath too full. It is deep enough if the water covers his elbows. The water must not be too hot. A few drops of cloudy ammonia will help to remove grease, and a little disinfectant fluid may be added. The ordinary household soap is not suitable. If you care to make your own preparation, take a pound of soft soap, an ounce of powdered camphor and an ounce of mercurial ointment, well mixed. But Spratt's dog soap is excellent, and for the soft and silky-haired toy dogs there are special preparations, such as Fomo, Lux, and Sherley's Shampoo. Wherever the washing takes place—in the kitchen, the stable-yard or the bathroom—guard against the dog's escaping and rolling himself while he is wet.

Put the dog to stand in the water and begin by washing the feet, legs and tail. Then with a jug or cup bathe his back, leaving his head to the last, and apply the soap. The long hair of a Yorkshire, a Skye or a Maltese should be kept straight on the palm of the hand and not rubbed round and round. Leave the lather on the body long enough for the antiseptic properties to work while you are washing the neck. Then rinse thoroughly with plain tepid water, and, with fresh

water, wash the head, taking care that no soap gets to the dog's eyes or any water goes into his ears. Squeeze the coat with the hands before lifting the dog to the towel, and dry him thoroughly. For small and delicate dogs warmed towels ought to be used, and the drying and subsequent brushing and grooming should be done within the warmth of the fire. The brush and comb complete the drying process. The long hair of a Japanese or Maltese if allowed to dry without brushing becomes wavy and crinkled, instead of straight as it ought to be, and the same is the case with the Skye and the Yorkshire.

There are several preparations in the market for promoting the growth of hair on long-coated dogs, but the main thing is to keep the dog clean and healthy, and to let his kennel be cold rather than warm and stuffy. If he has an inflamed skin five minutes' scratching will undo all the effects of pomades and cosmetics. Too much grooming and combing is as bad as too little. All that is needful is to remove the dead hairs and to keep the fast hair free from tangle; and for this purpose perhaps a thorough combing and brushing once a week is enough, if the dog is carefully examined every day and given "a lick and a promise." Most dogs, of course, shed their coat in the spring, or after a serious illness, and scratching at such times does not imply either insects or skin disease, but only the dog's natural effort to get rid of superfluous hair.

Show Preparation.—In theory the preparation of a dog for exhibition means only the devotion of a little extra time and care on washing and grooming during a few days before the event. This ought to be all that is necessary if a dog is to be judged by its normal and natural condition. But in practice many exhibitors go to infinite trouble in order to make their dogs look well and show off their salient points. It is quite necessary that a dog should be trained to stand well on the lead and to go through his paces without nervous excitement, and to allow himself to be handled and examined by a stranger in the judging ring. If he is a very good specimen of his breed the judge will not overlook him; but many owners add to their dog's attractions by plucking, trimming, rasping and otherwise improving the coat by artificial means.

The rules of the Kennel Club are very strict on this matter

of preparation for show, and it is due to these rules that there is now far less trickery and trimming than was formerly the case. The Poodle is the only breed whose coat may be obviously and designedly clipped. Dew-claws may be removed in any breed, but no mechanical or surgical manipulation of any sort is permitted which has for its purpose the alteration of a dog's points and appearance. There must be no cutting, piercing, breaking by force, or any kind of operation tending to destroy the tissue of the ears or alter their natural formation or carriage. Boric acid powder or a similar dry substance may be used on a white dog for cleansing purposes, but it is a strict rule that no dye, colouring, darkening, bleaching or other matter is used for the purpose of altering or improving the colour or markings; that no preparation, chemical or otherwise, is used for the purpose of altering or improving the texture of the coat, and that no oil, greasy or sticky substance is used and remains in the coat during the time of exhibition. Officially, therefore, preparation for show is reduced to the simple process of exhibiting the dog in its best possible condition, very clean and carefully groomed, and carefully trained to be on its best behaviour in the judging ring.

Dog Showing.—However much you may believe that you possess the most perfect dog of his breed, you cannot be comfortably certain until you have tested his good qualities in competition with others of his kind. To know that one's dog is a good one, without any obvious fault, is gratifying; but to see him win prizes over a whole ring full of other people's good dogs is an experience calculated to swell one's heart with pride.

The method of entering a dog for competition is not difficult. You discover in the announcements or advertisements in the dog papers that a show is to take place in your neighbourhood, and you apply to the secretary for a schedule. With the schedule you receive several printed forms. One of these is a registration form which you fill up, giving your dog's name, age and breed and the names of its sire and dam. You send this, with a fee of 3s. 6d., to the Secretary of the Kennel Club, 84 Piccadilly, W., and the registration becomes thereafter a sort of birth certificate. Then you study the show schedule and see which classes are available for your particular exhibit,

and you enter him in those for which he is eligible according to the printed instructions. There are separate classes for dogs and bitches, novice, limit, and open, with three prizes in each. But if you are already a member of the specialist club connected with your favourite breed, you are eligible for many special prizes.

There is a club for every breed, and there are many advantages in being a member. If, for example, you are a member of one of the many Bulldog clubs, you come into friendly relations with other Bulldog enthusiasts, who will help you with advice and suggestions and give you the benefit of their experience. Club trophies and prizes are offered for members of these specialist clubs at most of the important shows, and each club has its chosen delegate on the Kennel Club Council of Representatives. Thus no recognized breed of dog is neglected.

Having registered and entered your dog, you may begin to prepare him for the show by careful grooming and training so that he may be at his best and not be stupid and timid when taken on the lead among other dogs. The show secretary will send you a numbered tally, corresponding with your bench number in the catalogue, with a pass ticket and other necessities.

If the show is in your own neighbourhood you need have no trouble in reaching it and getting your dog to its bench. On entering, each dog is examined by a veterinary surgeon, but it is very rarely nowadays that any dog is turned back as diseased or unclean. Food and drinking water are provided. During the time of waiting for the judging, you have full opportunity to give your dog the finishing touches which will bring him into exhibition bloom. His fate in the ring depends entirely upon himself in comparison with his competitors, aided by your own adroit management of him under the judge's eye. Do not be dismayed if he does not gain a money prize; his position will be indicated by a Reserve, a Very Highly Commended, a Highly Commended, or a simple Commended, and you will know how he stands. He may even gain a First Prize and a Challenge Certificate, and to gain three such certificates under three different judges is to turn him into a full-blown champion.

When you become a regular exhibitor at shows and need to travel long distances by rail, you will require a special travelling box for your dog. Properly constructed 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 over-



A Travelling Box

tured 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 such a box as the one figured in this page 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 III

Breeding and Whelping

MATING—THE BROOD BITCH—THE STUD DOG—REARING PUPPIES

THE modern practice of dog-breeding in Great Britain has reached a condition which may be esteemed as a science. 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.

While admitting, however, 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.

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 bull-ring, that the Collie's ears are erected to assist him in hearing sounds from

afar, as those of the Bloodhound are pendent, the more readily to detect sounds coming to him along the ground while his head is bent to the trail. 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. We can alter the consistency of a dog's coat, we can change its colour: by selective breeding we can make him large or small, cloddy or fine: we can achieve many changes in his outward appearance. But we cannot improve his sight or hearing or his wonderful sense of smell or add to the power of his mysterious instincts.

The following chapters will give 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, or when some new physical or mental quality is desired. New types and eccentricities are hardly wanted, however, and the extreme requirements of an outcross may nowadays be achieved by the simple process of selecting individuals from accredited 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 has 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. A notable

example was that of the celebrated Italian Greyhound Gowan's Billy, whose grandsire, great-grandsire, g.-g.-grand-sire, g.-g.-g.-grandsire, and g.-g.-g.-g.-grandsire were all one and the same dog! The most prominent dog living at this moment is the son of his great-grandsire on both sides.

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 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.

The Brood Bitch.—I have already stated that in founding a kennel it is advisable to begin with the possession of a bitch. 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 scrutinized, but her own constitution and that of her parents on both sides should be minutely inquired into, and remember that while like *may* beget like, the inevitable tendency is to throw back to former generations. A white Bull-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 his or her ancestors had brindle or brown colouring. But the old-established breeds seldom reveal a serious throwback, and one of the indications of a pure strain is that it breeds true to type.

Our domesticated dogs lead artificial lives, and we artificially

restrict and direct their breeding. It is therefore not to be wondered at if our experiments often result in sterility. Mr. Theo Marples has stated that probably 40 per cent. of prize-bred bitches which visit prize-bred dogs are unproductive. In the wild state, brood bitches 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 have experienced difficulty with what is called a "shy breeder." It may be of either sex, but usually it is a bitch who, refusing to ally herself with a dog that we have chosen, yet exhibits a mad desire for one with whom we would not on any account have her mated.

I am strongly of opinion that this enforced and "loveless" mating is accountable for the small and feeble litters which frequently occur in many of our aristocratic breeds. To send a brood 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 in strange surroundings cannot be good; yet this is very frequently done. The chances of a good and healthy litter are immeasurably increased when the dog she is to marry is already known to her, when inclination is added to happy opportunity, and there is a possibility of natural wooing and consent. From the eugenic point of view, the instinctive preferences of a bitch ought to some extent to be considered. Give her the leisurely choice of one out of three approved mates and she will probably select by instinct the one best suited to be the sire of her puppies. But force her to an instant alliance with an absolute stranger, and the resulting litter, if there is any result at all, is likely to be a disappointment.

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. The first observable sign is her general uneasiness and her greater frequency in urinating. This latter is perhaps a survival from the wild state when a bitch coming into the condition "blazed" her trail for dogs to follow on the line of scent. A second sign 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, and in any case it is not nice to have a team of strange dogs hanging round your front gate. To obviate this it is well to keep the bitch safely guarded in some enclosure where visitors cannot get near her. If you take her out for a walk you only increase the difficulties, for she will most certainly be tracked.

With most breeds it is unwise to put a bitch to stud before she is eighteen months old, but 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 well in advance, 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 even twenty 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.

The exact time at which this visit should be made is a matter of arrangement and convenience. When possible it is well to send or take the bitch when she is fully due to come in season or when she exhibits the first sign, rather than to delay until the discharge has become red. This gives time for courtship and a natural alliance. But if the mating is to take place in her home kennels it is necessary only to protect her from other dogs and watch her until she herself shows her desire. If she is not willing she will snap and show her teeth, but if she begins to flirt and play with the chosen mate through the dividing railings and allows him to lick her, they may be left alone together to carry on their own affairs in a natural way. It is seldom that any assistance is necessary.

The Stud Dog.—If the stud dog is a frequenter of shows he can usually be depended upon to be in sound physical con-

dition. 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 desirable, especially in the case of a maiden bitch or of a stud dog that is overwrought, as so many are. When the stud fees are as high as ten or fifteen pounds there is obviously a temptation on the owner's part to multiply the occasions for earning them. Some owners are more considerate, and diminish the services by exercising the right of taking in approved bitches only, rigidly excluding all that might deteriorate the breed. An acknowledgment of service in writing should always be given by the owner of the stud dog : and it is to the interest of both parties that this should be done.

The most satisfactory way, of course, is to own your own stud dog, preferably of your own breeding. In any case, 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.

For the care of the stud dog it is necessary only to keep him in perfectly good health and give him abundant meat food and open air exercise.

The Bitch in Whelp.—During the period of gestation, which is sixty-two days, the breeding bitch should have ample but not violent exercise, with varied and wholesome food, including some preparation of bone meal, and an occasional cod-liver oil biscuit, such as those supplied by Spratt's. She will need a constant supply of clean fresh water. She is better without any medicine, but 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, and her food should be sloppy rather than dry. 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. The Bulldog has been bred with a thick body, a short neck and a short muzzle, and when a bitch of this breed is giving birth to her whelps she cannot, so to speak, make both ends meet without difficulty and exhaustion. A more flexibly built and longer bodied bitch can manage better, and she ought to need no assistance. Especially ought she to need no help of a surgical kind. Nature has endowed the female dog with the best of all possible obstetrical instruments in a long, clean, prehensile tongue, which she uses on these occasions with astonishing skill, helped by the natural forceps of her close-fitting teeth. I have myself sat by and watched a bitch from beginning to end of the operation without once having needed to offer help. All undue interference should be avoided, and it is absolutely necessary that the person attending her should be one with whom she is fondly familiar and trustful.

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 the bitch should be allowed to make her nest in her own instinctive fashion. Let her have easy access to drinking water, remove her collar, and leave her alone.

Parturition.—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, thickened with Lactol, 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 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, and, of course, if there are complications or any real difficulties a vet should at once be summoned. 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 Puppilac and then left alone to their toilet and to 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. The 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. The delicate toy breeds usually have small litters of three or four. 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, but a bitch having seven will bring up five better than four.

When the puppies are all born and the bitch has attended to them, some warm, well-boiled arrowroot and milk, or Spratt's Puppilac, should be offered to her, and for the first few days her general diet should be light and slightly warm. As she is likely to be sensitive and perhaps a little feverish for a day or two, she should be kept very quiet and not interfered with. Let her choose her own time for getting up, but give her the opportunity—invite her—to take a little exercise. This promotes the flow of milk, and, besides, she must make herself comfortable. As soon as may be her bedding should be renewed, the place cleaned out and well disinfected. Gradually she will absent herself for longer periods, until at length she takes courage to go into the house to tell the news.

Rearing Puppies.—Breeders of toy dogs, and especially when they have a trained kennel-maid, often rear the overplus offspring by hand, with the help of a Maw and Thompson feeding-bottle, peptonized 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. Cow's milk is not strong enough for puppies, and if it is given it ought always to be thickened. Goat's milk is far more suitable; but the most popular substitute for bitch's milk is Sherley's Lactol, a preparation which I consider quite the best food for orphan puppies that has yet been produced. It may be given in increasing strength and quantity, as the staple diet, from suckling time to the time of weaning, served at first in the feeding-bottle and afterwards in the saucer.

Tail-docking.—Apart from nursing and feeding there are some little things to be attended to with young puppies still in the nest, and one of them is the matter of tail-docking. There are certain breeds in which the tail, or a portion of the tail, is removed. The Old English Sheepdog is often born without a tail; but when one is there, it is amputated at the joint nearest the rump. The Schipperke is dealt with in the same way, but a tiny stump may be left. The operation is done with a good strong knife and the stump touched with Friar's balsam. There is not much bleeding, and little apparent pain. It is best done at three days old or certainly within six days of birth. Spaniels, with the exception of the Irish Water Spaniel, have the tail shortened by about three-fifths of its length. This is done to prevent injury to the stern afterwards when hunting in coverts and thick undergrowths. Poodles' tails are docked of half their length. Airedales, Welsh, and Irish Terriers have rather less than half of the tail left. Fox-terriers and Sealyhams retain somewhat more than half. Yorkshire Terriers, the King Charles Spaniels, and

Brussels Griffons should have one-third of the length left. These are all the breeds whose tails are not left as Nature made them. To meddle with the tails of any other puppies than those mentioned is to spoil them. The shortening is best done with a strong pair of scissors, at a joint if you can find one, and always at the age of from three to six days. The skin is pulled well back towards the rump and then, after the cutting, is drawn together over the exposed bone. It should not, of course, be done in the presence of the dam, and she had better remain absent for half an hour or so, until all signs have been cleared away.

If any of the puppies should have dew-claws on their hind-legs these should be cut off close to the root. They are useless and are often a great nuisance in the grown dog through being broken and torn, or growing into the flesh. But they are sometimes left on the legs of the St. Bernard and other mountain dogs. They are rarely removed from the forelegs; except of Fox-terriers, for the sake of neatness.

It ought not to be necessary to give special attention to the dam after the first week, unless she develops any milk trouble; and the sooner she resumes her normal meat diet the better. Scraped raw meat is good for her at this time. She should still be kept quiet and not interfered with. Many of the toy dogs are very resentful of interference: more than one of the Goodwood Pekingese bitches showed their resentment by devouring their own offspring. Some of the big dogs, such as the Mastiff and the Newfoundland, may lie upon their puppies and smother them if disturbed.

The bitch should be allowed to suckle her young so long as her milk lasts; but the daily periods of her absence from them should be gradually lengthened. When the puppies are three or four weeks old they may be taught to lap from the dish or saucer, but they ought not to be weaned suddenly. Little and often should be the rule when at about six weeks old they begin to take other food than milk, and a little nicely scraped raw meat should then be given once a day. They should be encouraged to move about as much as possible in their play, they should never go hungry, yet not be allowed to gorge. They should lie with the dam at night until they become so active as to disturb her own sleep, when they may be

given their own separate compartments. At six weeks old they will be independent, and the number of their meals should be gradually reduced until at seven weeks they are put upon the rations of the adult dog.

Worms.—Worms ought not to be a necessary accompaniment of puppyhood, and if the sire and dam are properly seen to in advance they need not be. I have attended puppies, not one of whom has shown the remotest sign of having a worm, and the youngsters have almost galloped into healthy, happy maturity, protected from all the usual canine ailments by constitutions impervious to disease. I have seen others almost eaten away by worms; 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.

But this is seldom the case. When they are about eight weeks old you may see your puppies becoming pot-bellied, and as soon as this happens action must be taken vigorously if you are to rescue them. Even before this time—indeed as soon as it seems safe to give anything at all—an occasional dose of laxative medicine is desirable, or, better still, a grain of arca-nut powder to every pound the puppy weighs, followed by castor-oil. But this subject and also Distemper are dealt with fully in Chapter XXII.

Do not be in a hurry to get rid of the puppies. It is very difficult to select one in the nest. All puppies change very much as they grow, and the best looking often goes wrong later, while the ugly duckling turns out the best of the litter. The head of a Bull pup changes in shape. Dandie Dinmonts and Bedlingtons are born black and tan, with smooth coats. The coat of a Dalmatian puppy is pure white, without a sign of a spot. The permanent ear carriage of a dog can never be properly ascertained in the early months. Whole-coloured breeds often show a temporary white patch on the throat. The biggest puppy is not necessarily the healthiest. An undershot jaw may become level, and a level one may go wrong. There are certain promissory points, however, which anyone familiar with the particular breed may recognize.

CHAPTER IV

The Dog's Status, Legal and Social

THE LAW AND THE DOG—THE KENNEL CLUB—THE L.K.A.

Licences.—One of the first duties of the dog-owner is to take out a licence for each dog he keeps. This is obtainable at all post offices at the cost of 7s. 6d., and is dated to run from the hour it is taken out until the following 31st December. 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 ; (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 ; (3) one dog kept and used by a blind person solely for his or her guidance ; (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 Dog-owner's Liabilities.—There are many legal enactments with which the ordinary dog-keeper is not familiar. Some of these are relics of the old Forest Laws, not yet wholly obsolete but generally ignored. It is not commonly realized, for example, that the lord of a manor still has power by law to seize and take for his own use, or to kill, all dogs used within the manor for killing game by any person not holding a game licence ; or that there is still a heavy penalty attached to the offence of using any dog for drawing or helping to draw any cart, carriage, truck or barrow. The statutes against bull-baiting and badger-baiting exist, of course, now as always, and the law prohibiting dog-fighting contests is strictly enforced. While most people are aware that it is a punishable offence to suffer to be at large any unmuzzled ferocious dog, they do not always realize that it is equally culpable at law to set on or urge any dog to attack, worry or put in fear any person, horse or other animal.

Dog Bites and Dog Fights.—Theoretically, every dog is entitled to a first bite: that is to say, if he has previously been of irreproachable character he will probably be let off with a caution. Once a dog has displayed dangerous propensities, however, the law looks upon him as a dangerous beast which his owner keeps at his peril. The onus of proof is on the victim of the bite to show that the owner had previous knowledge of the animal's ferocity. The person attacked can, if he is able, kill the dog before it can bite him, but he is not justified in shooting the animal as it runs away, even *after* being bitten.

The owner of a dog which attacks sheep or cattle—and cattle include horses—is responsible for all damage, and there is no necessity to prove previous evil propensities. This is not the case in the circumstance of a dog injuring another dog in a fight or quarrel. The law looks upon fighting between dogs as a natural incident, 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 he must run the risk of being able to prove that this was the only means of putting a stop to the fight. The approved method of saving your dog in such a crisis has been decided by law to be that of beating off your dog's opponent with a stick. But most dog-keepers know that there is no better way of parting two fighting dogs than a good big pinch of snuff adroitly placed, or else, if snuff is not handy, a bucket of cold water emptied dexterously over the aggressor's face.

"Beware of the Dog."—This notice, as also the notice "Dogs will be shot," carries very little legal significance. By law you have no right to place a fierce dog in such a situation that a person innocently coming to your house for a lawful purpose may be injured by it. The notice to be effectual should state that a fierce dog is at large on the premises: it must be a definite warning, and if a person so warned elects to run the risk and is injured in consequence, he is held to be the author of his own hurt. In the absence of an adequate

warning the injured person may recover damages for injuries received, unless it can be proved that he was a trespasser.

A trespassing dog may not be shot unless he is caught actually doing damage, and the notice "Dogs will be shot" does not mean that stray dogs trespassing and hunting about in search of game can be shot at sight. 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 about 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.

You are not held responsible in the case of trespass by your dog if the trespass is committed without your knowledge. If, however, the dog is known to be a confirmed trespasser his owner becomes liable, on the assumption that he ought to have taken means to prevent the dog trespassing; and if he incites his dog to trespass then he is liable for any damage the dog may do.

Dog-stealing.—The Larceny Act of 1861 made dog-stealing a statutable offence for which the punishment on summary conviction is a fine of £20 or imprisonment for not more than six months, with or without hard labour, and to be in possession of a stolen dog or its skin is under the same Act a misdemeanour triable at Quarter Sessions and punishable by imprisonment up to eighteen months. It is unlawful publicly to advertise rewards for the return of a lost or stolen dog on the promise that no questions will be asked. This is regarded as the compounding of a felony and the offender is liable to imprisonment. It is useful to know that the statute enacts that property in stolen goods reverts to the original owner upon conviction of the thief, and that the owner may recover his lost dog even from an innocent purchaser. In buying a dog, therefore, it is important that you should be certain that it has not been stolen, and where possible you should always demand a Kennel Club certificate of ownership.

Muzzling Regulations.—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 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 :

(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.

Stray Dogs.—The Dogs Act, 1906, has 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 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. Failing the owner putting in an appearance and paying all expenses of detention within the seven clear days, then the chief officer of police may cause the dog to be sold or destroyed in a manner to cause as little pain as possible. The police must keep a proper register of all dogs seized, and 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.

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 police 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 to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

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.

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 Board, in which he applies for a licence to land the dog under the conditions imposed. 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. 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.

Motor-cars and Dogs.—Unquestionably the greatest enemies that the dog possesses at the present time are the motor-car and motor-bicycle.

Presuming the owner of the dog is fortunate enough to know whose car or cycle 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 driver, he will find the law ever ready to assist him. A dog has every bit as much right to the high road as a motor. 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 is guilty of negligence in allowing his dog to stroll about, and therefore is not entitled to recover; such efforts have not been successful. 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 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.

Dogs in Omnibuses and Trains.—The dog-keeper is frequently confronted by regulations and by-laws which interfere with his convenience. This is so even in the simple matter of travelling about with his canine companion. It is not permissible, for example, to take a dog of any sort inside an omnibus in London. You may take one outside if you can carry him up; but this means that no large dog can travel by omnibus. In a railway train—by permission of the guard—you may take your dog into the compartment with you, but if he is too large to lie on your knees he must go into the guard's van, there to be chained up in a dark corner where probably other dogs before him have left their uncleanness and the germs of distemper. If the journey is a long one the sensible owner will put his dog into a travelling crate or a properly ventilated dog box.

Carriage of Dogs by Land and Sea.—By statute 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. In this matter it has become the custom of all British railway companies to limit their liability with respect to dogs to the sum of £2, unless the owner has previously declared a higher value and there exists a signed memorandum of the contract between the parties. In this event, of course, the railway company charges a higher premium proportionate to the declared value of the dog, in addition to the ordinary rate of charge for carriage. A useful case was an action against the Midland Railway Company, in which the plaintiff got judgment for £300, the sum claimed by him as damages for the loss of a Pointer bitch burnt to death in its hamper in the parcels office at Chesterfield Station.

With regard to the carriage of dogs by sea the liability of the shipping company depends wholly upon the terms of the bill of lading, which is invariably full of exceptions limiting the shipper's liability. Few dog-owners understand these conditions and intricacies, and in the circumstance of their

wishing to export a valuable dog overseas, by far the safest and most satisfactory method is to place the transaction in the hands of Spiller's or of Spratt's shipping department, which assumes the whole responsibility for the feeding, housing, insurance, and general care of the dog during transit.

The Kennel Club.—From consideration of these statutory laws affecting the dog and his owner it is a natural transition to the Kennel Club. Just as the Legislature formulates and administers the laws of the land, so it is the Kennel Club which makes and administers the rules and regulations that keep clean and honourable the sport and commerce of dog-keeping.

In the early years of the nineteenth century the "dog-fancier" was not esteemed as a respectable member of society. He was contemned as being in the nature of things little better than a sharper and a rogue. Dog shows were then held on premises which women dog-lovers dared not enter. But the Kennel Club has cleared the sport of all fraudulent usages and made the transactions of the canine community so clean and honourable, the art of dog-breeding and exhibiting so reputable, that the highest ladies in the land now engage in them with enthusiasm and confidence.

It is the Kennel Club which keeps record of all the pedigrees of our registered dogs, which maintains the rigid distinction between the various breeds, which regulates all our dog shows and awards the coveted honour of championship; which legislates by its rules for the honest performance of all the commerce affecting the buying and selling and exhibiting of dogs. Even as the Jockey Club is the general headquarters in connexion with equine affairs, the Kennel Club is the supreme guiding and controlling power in the world of dogs. On examining the code of rules printed in the appendix to this book, the reader will understand to what a great extent the Kennel Club provides not only for the proper and tender treatment of the dogs themselves, but also for the prevention of all possible dishonesty, deception and injustice on the part of people having business dealings with dogs and dog shows.

It is a club in the social sense, with a club-house in Piccadilly. But mainly and ostensibly it is an assemblage of gentle men bound together by a common interest in the sports of hunting, shooting and dog-keeping. A general committee is

annually elected, with sub-committees for special departments, such as Field Trials, Finance, House, Shows, Stud Book, and challenge certificates and show regulations. These are assisted by a committee of the Ladies' Branch of the Kennel Club, and there is an auxiliary council of representatives who are delegated by the various specialist clubs and societies all over the Kingdom.

The general work of the Kennel Club is conducted by the secretary, with the aid of an assistant secretary and a large staff of clerks. The amount of detail work in correspondence, in keeping the registers of dogs, checking catalogues, issuing permits for shows, and attending to the whole intricate business of regulating the affairs of the dog-loving community cannot be conceived by the outsider.

One of the most important functions of the Kennel Club is that which gives the committee power of jurisdiction and of administering its strict penal rules. This power is very great, since in cases of proved malpractice it 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.

The procedure adopted in cases under the penal rule is as near perfection as it can be. The taking of evidence is based on the procedure of the Courts of Law, and when 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. The chairman occupies the position of a judge. Verbatim reports of the proceedings are taken, and these are published in the *Kennel Gazette*, the official organ of the club. The club address is 84, Piccadilly, London, W.

Quite recently this power of jurisdiction has been extended to the Scottish Kennel Club (59, George Street, Edinburgh), so that it is no longer necessary for offences committed in Scotland to be tried in London.

The L.K.A.—Complementary to the Kennel Club and in no wise in opposition to it is The Ladies' Kennel Association. This society, which has its offices in Belfast Chambers, Regent Street, W., was established largely with the purpose of relieving the Kennel Club of much of the detail work connected

with the growing community of women interested in canine matters. Its object is not that of a social club, but of a union of women whose aim is the promotion of the scientific breeding of dogs, the commerce of dog dealing and exhibition, and the general welfare of the dog. In the early years of its incorporation the L.K.A. limited its exhibitions of dogs to those owned and registered by women ; but since 1904 the annual championship show, held in the summer at Ranelagh, in Richmond Park, or in the Botanical Gardens, has been open to all exhibitors, men and women alike, and it is one of the prominent events of the London season, as well as being one of the four principal dog shows of the year.

In these days there is no distinction between men and women as dog-owners and exhibitors, and in the following chapters on the various breeds of the dog it will be noticed how very many of the champions named have been bred by women. No dog is now exclusively a man's dog. Women have become experts in all breeds, from Bloodhounds to Blenheims, from gun dogs to Griffons, from Mastiffs to Maltese. The entrance of women into the canine commonwealth on an equal footing with men has contributed greatly to the benefit of the dog himself and to the purification of the whole atmosphere of dogdom ; and women have displayed again and again in the show ring that spirit of true sportsmanship which can meet a success without undue elation or a disappointment without dismay.

Section II
NON-SPORTING AND UTILITY BREEDS

CHAPTER V

The Native British Dogs

CLASSIFICATION AND POINTS—THE MASTIFF AND THE BULLDOG

Acclimatized Aliens and British Breeds.—We have in Great Britain at the present time some eighty distinct and officially recognized breeds and varieties of the dog. The Briton's love of the dog and his methods of selective breeding have gained for him the reputation of being the most successful dog-keeper in the world. In priding ourselves upon this reputation we must not forget that of the many different kinds of dog now established as British, not a few have had their origin in foreign lands, whence specimens have been imported in course of time to be so improved by selection that they have come to be commonly accepted as native breeds.

Some breeds are protected from the claim that they are indigenous by the fact that their origin is indicated in their names. No one could pretend that the St. Bernard or the Newfoundland, the Spaniel or the Dalmatian, are of native origin. They are immigrants whom we have naturalized.

In accepting and acclimatizing alien breeds we have in almost every case diverted the dog from its original and intended purpose. The Borzoi, which is with us merely an ornamental companion and only nominally a sporting dog, is in its native Russia a courageous hunter of the wolf and the bear. The Great Dane is by nature a boar-hunting dog, and the Dachshund, which we have softened into a velvety dandy of the drawing-room, is here a stranger to his proper work of drawing the badger, while the snow-white Samoyed of our show benches is essentially a sledge hauler on the frozen trails of the Far North.

For our small pet dogs that lie in cushioned comfort undisturbed we have always gone abroad. None of them is of native British origin. Many bear in their names the obvious token of their foreign descent—the Pekingese, the Pomeranian, the Japanese, the Maltese, the Brussels Griffon,

and the Bouledogue Français. But the Pug is also an acclimatized alien ; it came originally from the Far East, as did our King Charles Spaniels. We have two terriers—the Clydesdale and the Yorkshire—which have been converted into lap-dogs, and there are the miniature varieties of the Black-and-Tan and the white Bull-terriers which are officially classed as Toys. But the fact remains that with these four exceptions, all of our popular small dogs of luxury are of exotic origin.

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that without any such exception our terriers are exclusively indigenous. We have not borrowed a single breed or variety of terrier from abroad. Of the non-sporting and utility breeds we have many that are equally British in remote ancestry. The Old English Sheepdog and the Collie are among them ; so, too, are our typically national Bulldog and his larger relative the English Mastiff.

Classification and the Value of Points.—The ensuing chapters on the various breeds of the dog are grouped in sections : (1) Non-sporting and utility breeds ; (2) Hounds, Gun-dogs, and other sporting breeds ; (3) the Terriers ; (4) Toy and Lap-dogs. In connexion with each separate variety a detailed description of the typical dog is given. These are the recognized descriptions authorized by the specialist clubs representing the welfare of the respective breeds. In many instances a scale showing the relative values of points is added. The importance of particular points varies. Every breed of dog possesses some characteristic distinguishing it from all others. Thus, for example, it may be seen that in the case of the Dalmatian the scale gives a percentage of 30 points for colour and markings and 15 for the qualities of the head ; whereas in the case of the Bulldog the colour of the animal is wholly ignored as a point, while as many as 45 points in the hundred are given for the head alone. No expert in the show ring ever judges his dogs on exact numerical points. He knows by heart all the salient attributes of each breed, and in a variety class he would not think of dismissing a good-headed Bulldog because of an ugly coat, or refuse a prize to an evenly spotted Dalmatian who happened to own a badly shaped skull. By a careful attention to the following descriptions the reader will understand exactly the distinguish-

ing characteristics of each breed and learn what to look for in choosing his dog or in comparing him with others of the same variety.

The Mastiff.—The English Mastiff is the oldest of our native British dogs, cultivated in these islands for so many centuries that the only difficulty concerning his history is that of tracing his descent and discovering the period when he was not familiarly known. The probability is that he owes his origin to some very remote ancestor of alien strain. The Assyrian kings possessed a large dog of decided Mastiff type, and used it in the hunting of lions and for the capture of wild horses. It is more than probable that these canine giants were introduced into early Britain by the adventurous Phœnician traders who, in the sixth century B.C., voyaged to the Scilly Islands and Cornwall to barter their own commodities in exchange for the useful metals. Knowing the requirements of their barbarian customers, these early merchants from Tyre and Sidon are believed to have brought some of the larger *pugnaces*, which would be readily accepted by the Britons to supplant, or improve, their courageous but undersized fighting dogs.

In Anglo-Saxon times every two villeins were required to maintain one of these dogs for the purpose of reducing the number of wolves and other wild animals. This would indicate that the Mastiff was recognized as a capable hunting dog; but at a later period his hunting instincts were not highly esteemed, and he was not regarded as a peril to preserved game; for in the reign of Henry III the Forest Laws, which prohibited the keeping of all other breeds by unprivileged persons, permitted the Mastiff to come within the precincts of a forest, imposing, however, the condition that every such dog should have the claws of the forefeet removed close to the skin.

The name Mastiff was applied to any massively built dog. It is not easy to trace the true breed amid the various names which it owned. Molossus, Alan, Alaunt, Tie-dog, Bandog were among the number. The names Tie-dog and Bandog intimate that the Mastiff was commonly kept for guard, but many were specially trained for baiting bears, imported lions, and bulls.

Bull-baiting was at one time the especial office of the English Mastiff; he was known as the bull-dog. He was also used as a guardian of flocks and herds against the marauding wolf—a purpose for which most of the big dogs of Mastiff type have been bred in other countries. When bull-baiting was discontinued and the wolf was exterminated, the deep-mouthed Mastiff was retained as a protector of property. He remains our most distinguished watch-dog. His vigilance, his formidable presence, his aspect of ferocity, his deep, penetrating voice, and his great weight of body and strength of limb give him supremacy as the guardian of a lonely homestead. He is not by nature a bad-tempered dog; often he is as docile as he is courageous; but if roused to anger a dog of such power is a very dangerous creature, and no tramp or burglar would run the risk of approaching him.

There is constant record of the Mastiff having been kept and carefully bred for many generations in certain old English families. One of the oldest strains was that kept by the Legh family, of Lyme Hall, in Cheshire. They were large powerful dogs, longer in muzzle than those which we are now accustomed to see. Another old and valuable strain was kept by the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth. It is to these two strains that the best Mastiffs of the present day trace back. The most noted Mastiff breeders of fifty years ago were Mr. Lukey, Captain Garnier, and Mr. Edgar Hanbury, each of whom drew upon the Lyme Hall and Chatsworth kennels. Mr. Lukey's Governor, Mr. Hanbury's Rajah, and Miss Aglionby's Turk were famous dogs whose names are searched for in all pedigrees of the Mastiff. Turk, a fawn dog, was considered the best Mastiff of his period. Rajah distinguished himself in the 'seventies. Other prominent representatives were Monarch, Scawfell, Nero, Gwendolen, the Emperor, and Crown Prince. The last-mentioned was a magnificent fawn dog. He was marred, however, by a Dudley nose and a light eye, and his muzzle was pale instead of black. These faults were perpetuated and often exaggerated in many of his descendants, and unfortunately he was indiscriminately bred from; with the result that in a very short time breeders found it impossible to get a Mastiff unrelated to him.



Photograph by Schreiber.

ENGLISH MASTIFF CH. MINTING. BRED BY MRS. WILLINS.

It is to be deplored that ever since the era of Crown Prince there has been a perceptible diminution in the number of good examples of this fine old English breed, and that from being an admired and fashionable dog the Mastiff has so declined in popularity that few are to be seen either at exhibitions or in breeders' kennels. At the Crystal Palace in 1871 there were as many as 63 Mastiffs on show, forming a line of benches two hundred yards long, and "not a bad one among them"; whereas at a dog show held twenty-five years later, where more than 1,200 dogs were entered, not a single Mastiff was benched. At the Kennel Club show of 1921 only nine of the breed were exhibited, and none of these was of superlative merit.

The difficulty of obtaining dogs of unblemished pedigree and superlative type may partly account for this decline, and another reason of unpopularity may be that the Mastiff requires so much attention to keep him in condition. Nevertheless, the mischief of breeding too continuously from one strain such as that of Crown Prince has to some extent been eradicated, and we have had many splendid Mastiffs since his time. Special mention should be made of that grand bitch Cambrian Princess, by Beau. She was purchased by Mrs. Willins, who, mating her with Maximilian (a dog of her own breeding by The Emperor), obtained Minting, who shared with Mr. Sidney Turner's Beaufort the reputation of being unapproached for all-round merit in any period.

The accompanying portrait of Ch. Minting, together with the following description of a perfect Mastiff, gives an admirable standard at which breeders should aim :

Points of the Mastiff.—*General Character and Symmetry* : Large, massive, powerful, symmetrical and well-knit frame. A combination of grandeur and good nature, courage and docility. *Head* : In general outline, giving a square appearance when viewed from any point. Breadth greatly to be desired, and should be in ratio to length of the whole head and face as 2 to 3. *Body* : Massive, broad, deep, long, powerfully built, on legs wide apart, and squarely set. Muscles sharply defined. Size a great desideratum, if combined with quality. Height and substance important if both points are proportionately combined. *Skull* : Broad between the ears, forehead flat, but wrinkled when attention is excited. Brows (superciliary ridges) slightly raised. Muscles of the temples and cheeks (temporal and masseter) well developed. Arch across the skull of a rounded, flattened curve, with a depression up the centre of the forehead from the median line between the eyes, to half way up the sagittal suture. *Face and Muzzle* : Short, broad under the eyes, and keeping nearly parallel in width to the end of the nose ; truncated, i.e. blunt and cut off square, thus forming a right angle with the

upper line of the face, of great depth from the point of the nose to under-jaw. Underjaw broad to the end; canine teeth healthy, powerful and wide apart; incisors level, or the lower projecting beyond the upper, but never sufficiently so as to become visible when the mouth is closed. Nose broad, with widely spreading nostrils when viewed from the front; flat (not pointed or turned up) in profile. Lips diverging at obtuse angles with the septum, and slightly pendulous so as to show a square profile. Length of muzzle to whole head and face as 1 to 3. Circumference of muzzle (measured midway between the eyes and nose) to that of the head (measured before the ears) as 3 to 5. *Ears*: Small, thin to the touch, wide apart, set on at the highest points of the sides of the skull, so as to continue the outline across the summit, and lying flat and close to the cheeks when in repose. *Eyes*: Small, wide apart, divided by at least the space of two eyes. The stop between the eyes well marked, but not too abrupt. Colour hazel-brown, the darker the better, showing no haw. *Neck, Chest, and Ribs*: Neck—Slightly arched, moderately long, very muscular, and measuring in circumference about one or two inches less than the skull before the ears. Chest—Wide, deep, and well let down between the forelegs. Ribs arched and well rounded. False ribs deep and well set back to the hips. Girth should be one-third more than the height at the shoulder. Shoulder and Arm—Slightly sloping, heavy and muscular. *Forelegs and Feet*: Legs straight, strong and set wide apart; bones very large. Elbows square. Pasterns upright. Feet large and round. Toes well arched up. Nails black. *Back, Loins, and Flanks*: Back and loins wide and muscular; flat and very wide in a bitch, slightly arched in a dog. Great depth of flanks. *Hind-legs and Feet*: Hind-quarters broad, wide, and muscular, with well-developed second thighs, hocks bent, wide apart, and quite squarely set when standing or walking. Feet round. *Tail*: Put on high up, and reaching to the hocks, or a little below them, wide at its root and tapering to the end, hanging straight in repose, but forming a curve, with the end pointing upwards, but not over the back, when the dog is excited. *Coat and Colour*: Coat short and close lying, but not too fine over the shoulders, neck, and back. Colour, apricot or silver fawn, or dark fawn brindle. In any case, muzzle, ears, and nose should be black, with black round the orbits, and extending upwards between them.

SCALE OF POINTS

General character and symmetry	10
Body (height and substance)	10
Skull	12
Face and muzzle	18
Ears	4
Eyes	6
Neck, chest and ribs	8
Forelegs and feet	6
Back, loins, and flanks	8
Hind-legs and feet	10
Tail	3
Coat and Colour	5
Grand total	100

Size is a quality very desirable in this breed. The height of many dogs of olden days was from 32 to 33 inches. The height should be obtained rather from great depth of body than length of leg. A leggy Mastiff is very undesirable. Thirty inches may be taken as a fair average height for dogs,

and bitches somewhat less. Many of Mr. Lukey's stood 32 inches and over ; Mr. Green's Monarch was over 33 inches, The Shah 32 inches, and Cardinal 32 inches.

The method of rearing a Mastiff has much to do with its ultimate size, but it is perhaps needless to say that the selection of the breeding stock has still more to do with this. It is therefore essential to select a dog and bitch of a large strain to obtain large Mastiffs. It is not so necessary that the dogs themselves should be so large as that they come from a large strain. The weight of a full-grown dog should be anything over 160 lb. Many have turned the scale at 180 lb. The Shah, for instance, was 182 lb. in weight, Scawfell over 200 lb.

One of the great difficulties that breeders of Mastiffs and all other large dogs have to contend against is in rearing the puppies ; so many bitches are clumsy and apt to kill the whelps by lying on them. It is, therefore, always better to be provided with one or more foster bitches. At about six weeks old a fairly good opinion may be formed as to what the puppies will ultimately turn out in certain respects, for, although they may change materially during growth, the good or bad qualities which are manifest at that early age will, in all probability, be apparent when the puppy has reached maturity. It is, therefore, frequently easier to select the best puppy in the nest than to do so when they are from six to nine or ten months old.

Puppies should be allowed all the liberty possible, and never be tied up ; they should be taken out for steady, gentle exercise, and not permitted to get fat or they become too heavy, with detrimental results to their legs. Many Mastiff puppies are very shy and nervous, but they will grow out of this if kindly handled.

The temper of Mastiffs should be taken into consideration by the breeder. They are, as a rule, possessed of the best of tempers, but some inquiries as to the disposition of a stud dog should be made before deciding to use him.

Other Types of Mastiff.—Mastiffs of various types are to be found on the Continent and in Asia. In Andalusia and Estramadura the handsome Spanish Alano is still used as an assistant in the bull-fight. He is larger than the so-called

Spanish Bulldog, and is sometimes mistaken for the Dogue de Bordeaux, which latter is a much finer animal, impressively massive, with a square, much-wrinkled head, a broad, deep and powerful muzzle and a gladiatorial body, weighing about 120 lb. The coat is smooth, preferably a reddish fawn with a darker red mask. In general appearance he is not unlike our English Mastiff, but at best he is a vicious, forbidding brute. The beautiful white-coated Pyrenean Dog is also essentially a Mastiff, and but for the difference in colour he in his turn bears considerable resemblance to the rare Mastiff of Tibet. Somewhat higher on the leg than the Tibet Mastiff, the Pyrenean has the same massive body, the same character and texture of coat and the same form of head. It is my belief that with our English Mastiff all of these breeds are descendants in different lines from the ancient lion-hunting dog of the Assyrian kings.

The Bulldog.—Like the English Mastiff, of which he is a smaller form, the Bulldog is a descendant of the "Alaunt," Mastive, or Bandog, described by Dr. Caius, who states that "the Mastyve or Bandogge is vaste, huge, stubborne, ougly and eager, of a hevvy, and burthenous body, and therefore but of little swiftnesse, terrible and frightful to beholde, and more feerce and fell than any Arcadian curre."

The first mention of "Bulldog" as the distinctive name of this now national breed occurs in a letter, written by Prestwich Eaton from St. Sebastian to George Wellingham in St. Swithin's Lane, London, in 1631 or 1632, "for a good Mastive dogge, a case of bottles replenished with the best lickour, and pray proceur mee two good bulldoggs, and let them be sent by ye first shipp." Obviously the name was derived from the dog's association with the sport of bull-baiting, in which he was probably an assistant of the Mastiff as the terrier is an assistant to the Otterhound. The object aimed at in bull-baiting was that the dog should pin and hold the bull by the muzzle, and not leave it. The bull was naturally helpless when seized in his most tender part. As he lowered his head in order to use his horns it was necessary for the dog to keep close to the ground, or, in the words of the old fanciers of the sport, to "play low." Larger dogs were at a disadvantage in this respect, and, therefore, those

of smaller proportions, which were quite as suitable for the sport, were selected. The average height of the dogs was about 16 inches, and the weight was generally about 45 lb., whilst the body was broad, muscular, and compact, as is shown in Scott's well-known engraving of "Crib and Rosa."

When bull-baiting was prohibited by law the sportsmen of the period turned their attention to dog-fighting, and for this pastime the Bulldogs were specially trained. The chief centres in London where these exhibitions took place were the Westminster Pit, the Bear Garden at Bankside, and the old Conduit Fields in Bayswater. In order to obtain greater quickness of movement many of the Bulldogs were crossed with a terrier, although some fanciers relied on the pure breed. It is recorded that Lord Camelford's Bulldog Belcher fought one hundred and four battles without once suffering defeat.

The decline of bull-baiting and dog-fighting after the passing of the Bill prohibiting these sports was responsible for a lack of interest in perpetuating the breed of Bulldogs. Even in 1824 it was said to be degenerating, and gentlemen who had previously been the chief breeders gradually deserted the fancy. At one time it was stated that Wasp, Child, and Billy, who were of the Duke of Hamilton's strain, were the only remaining Bulldogs in existence, and that upon their decease the Bulldog would become extinct—a prophecy which all Bulldog lovers happily find incorrect.

The specimens alive in 1817, as seen in prints of that period, were not so cloddy as those met with at the present day. But even now the outline of Rosa in the engraving of "Crib and Rosa" is considered to represent perfection in the shape, make, and size of the ideal type of Bulldog. The only objections which have been taken are that the bitch is deficient in wrinkles about the head and neck, and in substance of bone in the limbs.

The commencement of the dog-show era in 1859 enabled classes to be provided for Bulldogs, and a fresh incentive to breed them was offered to the dog-fancier. In certain districts of the country, notably in London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and Dudley, a number of fanciers resided, and it is to their efforts that we are indebted for the varied

specimens of the breed that are to be seen at the present time.

The owner who wishes to trace back the pedigree of his Bulldog beyond its grandsire and granddam must have recourse to the invaluable pages of the Kennel Club Stud Book. If either of the immediate parents should be a champion the task of drawing up an extended pedigree ought not to be difficult. Almost every champion Bulldog of the past generation has claimed connexion with one or more of the historic strains, and many can be followed back for a hundred years in direct and unbroken line of ancestry to the fountain-head in Turton's Crib and Berrie's Rose.

Bulldog Strains.—Each of the recognized strains diverging from the original Crib—Rose source has been notable for certain characteristic attributes. Bulldogs descended from Ch. Stockwell, for example, have been distinguished for their good heads and bodies. Those derived from the Don Salano strain have always been recognized by their lowness to ground, well defined but sometimes small skulls, and good body properties. The Bruce strain is noted in particular for its long skulls showing the desired points of great distance between the eyes and from eyes to ears, the ears being commendably small and usually set neatly on the head. The King Orry strain is remarkable for producing offspring with big long skulls having good layback, well turned-up underjaws and neat ears, the bodies also being of good shape. Of later date than these is the Prisoner strain. It has certain well-defined characteristics, notably the extreme width and turn-up of underjaw, large skull, well broken-up face and sound, evenly balanced body. The ears in this family, however, are inclined to heaviness. Lastly, there is the sensational strain founded by Mr. Walter Jefferies, the skilled breeder of Ch. Rodney Stone. Not only was Rodney Stone in himself a magnificent Bulldog, but he has been the progenitor of many champions, all of them distinguished for uniform good qualities in wide fronts, small ears, long large skulls with plenty of cushion and good turn-up of underjaw. The bodies of the Stone strain as a rule are especially good, although in some cases there is a tendency to sink the first rib behind the shoulder. In the opinion of many judges the Rodney Stone



MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR MAYOR'S BULLDOG CH. SILENT DUCHESS.

strain is superlative, and it ought not to be crossed with any other blood.

The value of adhering to a determined strain is indisputable. At the same time it must be understood that many champion Bulldogs of recent years—Nuthurst Doctor, Kitty Royal, and Silent Duchess, and, later still, Caulfield Monarch—have owed little to a rigid adherence to particular strains, but were the successful products of outcrosses scientifically mingled. I must here emphasize the opinion that no amateur breeder of the Bulldog should attempt an experiment with an outcross. Unless he has prepared himself by years of study and experience, no breeder can hope to succeed. The production of a perfect Bulldog is never a matter of haphazard chance. The credit must go to the scientific operator who has studied the antecedents and idiosyncrasies of the various strains employed.

For the following very carefully compiled description of the points of the Bulldog I am indebted to Mr. W. J. Stubbs, one of the most expert judges and handlers of the breed. It should be considered in conjunction with the portrait of Ch. Silent Duchess, who was acknowledged to be the most perfect Bulldog of her own or any other time.

Description and Points of the Perfect Bulldog.—*General Appearance:* In forming a judgment of a Bulldog the general appearance is of most importance, as the various points of the dog should be symmetrical and well balanced, no one point being in excess of the others so as to destroy the impression of determination, strength, and activity which is conveyed by the typical specimen. His *Body* should be thickset, rather low in stature, but broad, powerful, and compact. The *Head* should be strikingly massive and large in proportion to the dog's size. It cannot be too large so long as it is square; that is, it must not be wider than it is deep. The larger the head in circumference, caused by the prominent cheeks, the greater the quantity of muscle to hold the jaws together. The head should be of great depth from the occiput to the base of the lower jaw, and should not in any way be wedge-shaped, dome-shaped, or peaked. In circumference the skull should measure in front of the ears at least the height of the dog at the shoulders. The cheeks should be well rounded, extend sideways beyond the eyes, and be well furnished with muscle. Length of skull—that is, the distance between the eye and the ear—is very desirable. The forehead should be flat, and the skin upon it and about the head very loose, hanging in large wrinkles. The temples, or frontal bones, should be very prominent, broad, square and high, causing a wide and deep groove known as the "stop" between the eyes, and should extend up the middle of the forehead, dividing the head vertically, being traceable at the top of the skull. The expression "well broken-up" is used where this stop and furrow are well marked, and if there is the attendant looseness of skin the animal's expression is well finished. The *Face*, when measured from the front of the cheek-bone to the nose, should be short, and its skin should be deeply and closely wrinkled.

Excessive shortness of face is not natural, and can only be obtained by the sacrifice of the "chop." Such shortness of face makes the dog appear smaller in head and less formidable than he otherwise would be. Formerly this shortness of face was artificially obtained by the use of the "jack," an atrocious form of torture, by which an iron instrument was used to force back the face by means of thumbscrews. The *Nose* should be rough, large, broad, and black, and this colour should extend to the lower lip; its top should be deeply set back, almost between the eyes. The distance from the inner corner of the eye to the extreme tip of the nose should not be greater than the length from the tip of the nose to the edge of the under lip. The nostrils should be large and wide, with a well-defined straight line visible between them. The largeness of nostril, which is a very desirable property, is possessed by few of the recent prizewinners. *Layback*: When viewed in profile the tip of the nose should touch an imaginary line drawn from the extremity of the lower jaw to the top of the centre of the skull. This angle of the nose and face is known as the layback, and can only properly be ascertained by viewing the dog from the side. The inclination backward of the nose allows a free passage of the air into the nostrils whilst the dog is holding his quarry. It is apparent that if the mouth did not project beyond the nose, the nostrils would be flat against the part to which the dog was fixed, and breathing would then be stopped. *Mouth*: The upper lip, called the "chop," or flews, should be thick, broad, pendent and very deep, hanging completely over the lower jaw at the sides, but only just joining the under lip in front, yet covering the teeth completely. The amount of "cushion" which a dog may have is dependent upon the thickness of the flews. The lips should not be pendulous. *Jaws*: The upper jaw should be broad, massive, and square, the tusks being wide apart, whilst the lower jaw, being turned upwards, should project in front of the upper. The teeth should be large and strong, and the six small teeth between the tusks should be in an even row. The upper jaw cannot be too broad between the tusks. If the upper and lower jaws are level, and the muzzle is not turned upwards, the dog is said to be "down-faced," whilst if the underjaw is not undershot he is said to be "froggy." A "wry-faced" dog is one having the lower jaw twisted, and this deformity so detracts from the general appearance of the dog as seriously to handicap him. The underjaw projects beyond the upper in order to allow the dog, when running directly to the front, to grasp the bull, and, when fixed, to give him a firmer hold. The eyes, seen from the front, should be situated low down in the skull, as far from the ears, the nose, and each other as possible, but quite in front of the forehead, so long as their corners are in a straight line at right angles with the stop, and in front of the forehead. They should be a little above the level of the base of the nasal bone, and should be quite round in shape, of moderate size, neither sunken nor prominent, and be as black in colour as possible—almost, if not quite, black, showing no white when looking directly to the front. *Ears*: A good deal of a Bulldog's appearance depends on the quality, shape, and carriage of his ears. They should be small and thin, and set high on the head; that is, the front inner edge of each ear should, as viewed from the front, join the outline of the skull at the top corner of such outline, so as to place them as wide apart, as high, and as far from the eyes as possible. The shape should be that which is known as "rose," in which the ear folds inwards at the back, the upper or front edge curving over outwards and backwards, showing part of the inside of the burr. If the ears are placed low on the skull they give an appleheaded appearance to the dog. If the ear falls in front, hiding the interior, as is the case with a Fox-terrier, it is said to "button," and this type is highly objectionable. Unfortunately, within the last few years the "button" and "semi-tulip" ear have been rather prevalent. If the ear is carried erect it is known as a "tulip" ear, and this form also is objectionable. Nevertheless, at the beginning of the nineteenth century two out of every three dogs possessed ears of this description. *Neck and Body*: The neck should be moderate in length, very thick, deep, muscular, and short, but of

sufficient length to allow it to be well arched at the back, commencing at the junction with the skull. There should be plenty of loose, thick, and wrinkled skin about the throat, forming a dewlap on each side from the lower jaw to the chest. The chest should be very wide laterally, round, prominent, and deep, making the dog appear very broad and short-legged in front. The shoulders should be broad, the blades sloping considerably from the body; they should be deep, very powerful, and muscular, and should be flat at the top and play loosely from the chest. The brisket should be capacious, round, and very deep from the shoulder to the lowest part, where it joins the chest, and be well let down between the forelegs. It should be large in diameter, and round behind the forelegs, neither flat-sided nor sinking, which it will not do provided that the first and succeeding ribs are well rounded. The belly should be well tucked up and not pendulous, a small narrow waist being greatly admired. The desired object in body formation is to obtain great girth at the brisket, and the smallest possible around the waist; that is, the loins should be arched very high, when the dog is said to have a good "cut-up." The back should be short and strong, very broad at the shoulder and comparatively narrow at the loins. The back should rise behind the shoulders in a graceful curve to the loins, the top of which should be higher than the top of the shoulders, thence curving again more suddenly to the tail, forming an arch known as the "roach" back, which is essentially a characteristic of the breed, though, unfortunately, many leading prize-winners of the present day are entirely deficient in this respect. Some dogs dip very considerably some distance behind the shoulders before the upward curve of the spine begins, and these are known as "swamp-backed"; others rise in an almost straight line to the root of the tail, and are known as "stern-high." *Tail:* The tail should be set on low, jut out rather straight, then turn downwards, the end pointing horizontally. It should be quite round in its whole length, smooth and devoid of fringe or coarse hair. It should be moderate in length, rather short than long, thick at the root, and taper quickly to a fine point. It should have a downward carriage, and the dog should not be able to raise it above the level of the backbone. The tail should not curve at the end, otherwise it is known as "ring-tailed." The ideal length of tail is about six inches. Many fanciers demand a "screw" or "kinked" tail, that is, one having congenital dislocations at the joints, but such appendages are not desirable in the best interests of the breed. *Legs and Feet:* The forelegs should be very stout and strong, set wide apart, thick, muscular, and short, with well-developed muscles in the calves, presenting a rather bowed outline, but the bones of the legs must be straight, large, and not bandy or curved. They should be rather short in proportion to the hind-legs, but not so short as to make the back appear long or detract from the dog's activity and so cripple him. The elbows should be low and stand well away from the ribs, to permit the body to swing between them. If this property be absent the dog is said to be "on the leg." The ankles or pasterns should be short, straight, and strong. The forefeet should be straight and turn very slightly outwards; they should be of medium size and moderately round, not too long or narrow, whilst the toes should be thick, compact, and well split up, making the knuckles prominent and high. The hind-legs, though of slighter build than the forelegs, should be strong and muscular. They should be longer, in proportion, than the forelegs in order to elevate the loins. The stifles should be round and turned slightly outwards, away from the body, thus bending the hocks inwards and the hind-feet outwards. The hocks should be well let down, so that the leg is long and muscular from the loins to the point of the hock, which makes the pasterns short, but these should not be so short as those of the forelegs. The hind-feet, whilst being smaller than the forefeet, should be round and compact, with the toes well split up, and the knuckles prominent. *Colour and Coat:* The coat should be fine in texture, short, close, and smooth, silky when stroked from the head towards the tail owing to its closeness, but not wiry when stroked in the reverse direction. The

colour should be whole or smut, the latter being a whole colour with a black mask or muzzle. It should be brilliant and pure of its sort. The colours in order of merit are, first, whole colours and smuts, viz., brindles, reds, white with their varieties, as whole fawns, fallows, etc., and, secondly, pied and mixed colours. Opinions differ considerably on the colour question; one judge will set back a fawn and put forward a pied dog, whilst others will do the reverse. Occasionally one comes across specimens having a black-and-tan colour, which, although not mentioned in the recognized standard as being debarred, do not as a rule figure in the prize list. Some of the best specimens which the writer has seen have been black-and-tans. Granted that the colour is objectionable, a dog which scores in all other properties should not be put down for this point alone, seeing that in the dog-fighting days there were many specimens of this colour. *Action*: In action the Bulldog should have a peculiarly heavy and constrained gait, a rolling, or "slouching" movement, appearing to walk with short, quick steps on the tip of his toes, his hind-feet not being lifted high but appearing to skim the ground, and running with the right shoulder rather advanced, similar to the manner of a horse when cantering. In stature he should be low to the ground, broad and compact, the body being carried between and not on the forelegs. He should stand over a great deal of ground, and have the appearance of immense power. The height of the foreleg should not exceed the distance from the elbow to the centre of the back, between the shoulder-blades. Considerable importance is attached to the freedom and activity displayed by the animal in its movements. Deformed joints, or weakness, are very objectionable. The head should be strikingly massive and carried low, the face short, the muzzle very broad, blunt, and inclined upwards. The body should be short and well-knit, the limbs stout and muscular. The hind-quarters should be very high and strong, but rather lightly made in comparison with the heavily made fore-parts.

The most desirable weight for a Bulldog is about 50 lb.

STANDARD OF POINTS

Mouth	5
Chop	5
Face	5
Stop	5
Skull	15
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Chest and neck	5
Shoulders	5
Body	5
Back	5
Legs	10
Size	5
Coat	5
Tail	5
General appearance	10
Total	100

It must be acknowledged that there are many strains of this breed which are constitutionally unsound. For this reason it is important that the novice should give very careful consideration to his first purchase of a Bulldog. He should ascertain beyond all doubt, not only that his proposed pur-

chase is itself sound in wind and limb, but that its sire and dam are, and have been, in similarly healthy condition. The dog to be chosen should be physically strong and show pronounced muscular development. If these requirements are present and the dog is in no sense a contradiction of the good qualities of its progenitors, but a justification of its pedigree, care and good treatment will do the rest. It is to be remembered, however, that a Bulldog may be improved by judicious exercise. When at exercise, or taking a walk with his owner, the young dog should always be held by a leash. He will invariably pull vigorously against this restraint, but such action is beneficial, as it tends to develop the muscles of the shoulders and front of the body.

When taking up the Bulldog fancy, nine out of every ten novices choose to purchase a male. The contrary course should be adopted. The female is an equally good companion in the house or on the road; she is not less affectionate and faithful; and when the inevitable desire to attempt to reproduce the species is reached the beginner has the means at once available.

It is always difficult for the uninitiated to select what is likely to be a good dog from the nest. In choosing a puppy care should be taken to ensure it has plenty of bone in its limbs, and these should be fairly short and wide; the nostrils should be large and the face as short as possible. The chop should be thick and heavily wrinkled and the mouth square. There should be a distinct indent in the upper jaw, where the bone will eventually curve, whilst the lower jaw should show signs of curvature and protrude slightly in front of the upper jaw. The teeth from canine to canine, including the six front teeth, should be in a straight line.

See that the ears are very small and thin, and the eyes set well apart. The puppy having these properties, together with a domed, peaked, or "coconut"-shaped skull, is the one which, in nine cases out of ten, will eventually make the best headed dog of the litter.

The breeding of Bulldogs requires unlimited patience, as success is very difficult to attain. The breeder who can rear five out of every ten puppies born may be considered fortunate. It is frequently found in what appears to be a healthy

lot of puppies that some of them begin to whine and whimper towards the end of the first day. It may be that the cause is due to some acidity of the milk, but in such a case one would expect that similar difficulty would be experienced with the remainder of the litter, but this is not the usual result. Provided that the puppies can be kept alive until the fourth day, it may be taken that the chances are well in favour of ultimate success.

Many breeders object to feeding the mother with meat at this time, but Mr. Jefferies once had two litter sisters who whelped on the same day, and he decided to try the effect of a meat *versus* farinaceous diet upon them. As a result the bitch who was freely fed with raw beef reared a stronger lot of puppies, showing better developed bone, than did the one who was fed on milk and cereals. Similarly, in order that the puppy, after weaning, may develop plenty of bone and muscle, it is advisable to feed once a day upon finely minced raw meat. There are some successful breeders, indeed, who invariably give to each puppy a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil in the morning and a similar dose of extract of malt in the evening, with the result that there are never any rickety or weak dogs in the kennels, whilst the development of the bones in the skull and limbs is most pronounced. Owing to their lethargic disposition, young Bulldogs are somewhat liable to indigestion, and during the period of puppyhood it is of advantage to give them a tablespoonful of lime water once a day in their milk food.

Many novices are in doubt as to the best time to breed from a Bull bitch, seeing that oestrus is present before she is fully developed. It may be taken as practically certain that it is better for her to be allowed to breed at her first heat. Nature has so arranged matters that a Bull bitch is not firmly set in her bones until she reaches an age of from twelve to eighteen months, and therefore she will have less difficulty in giving birth to her offspring if she be allowed to breed at this time.

The best time of the year for puppies to be born is in the spring, when, owing to the approaching warm weather, they can lead an outdoor life. By the time they are six months old they should have sufficient stamina to enable

them to withstand the cold of the succeeding winter. It has been ascertained that Bulldogs which have been reared out of doors are the least liable to suffer from indigestion, torpidity of the liver, asthma or other chest ailments, whilst they invariably have the hardiest constitution.

Bulldogs generally require liberal feeding, and should have a meal of dry biscuit the first thing in the morning, whilst the evening meal should consist of a good stew of butcher's offal poured over broken biscuit, bread, or other cereal food. In the winter time it is advantageous to soak a table-spoonful of linseed in water overnight, and after the pods have opened to turn the resulting jelly into the stew pot. This ensures a fine glossy coat, and is of value in toning up the intestines. Care must, however, be taken not to follow this practice to excess in warm weather, as the heating nature of the linseed will eventually cause skin trouble.

With these special points attended to, the novice should find no difficulty in successfully becoming a Bulldog fancier, owner, and breeder.

Finally, it cannot be too widely known that the Bulldog is one of the very few breeds which can, with perfect safety, be trusted alone to the mercy of children.

CHAPTER VI

The Larger Non-Sporting Breeds

ST. BERNARDS—NEWFOUNDLANDS—THE GREAT DANE—
THE DALMATIAN

The St. Bernard.—The St. Bernard is a mountain dog, descended from the Alpine Mastiffs which were kept at the Hospice of Great St. Bernard in Switzerland, where they were trained to go over the mountains to the succour of travellers who had either lost their way or been overcome by the cold. The dogs were sent out carrying blankets strapped round their bodies and a small barrel containing restoratives hung from their necks. They were trained in tracking, and their keen sense of smell helped them to discover wayfarers buried in the snow. In this way they saved many lives. One historic dog named Barry is believed to have rescued no fewer than forty wanderers who had lost their way in crossing the Alps in the neighbourhood of St. Bernard. His stuffed skin, which may be seen in the museum at Berne, indicates that he was not a very massive dog or particularly beautiful.

The dogs which are still kept at the Hospice are very different in type from the St. Bernards of Great Britain. But as often as not the monks have been content with a cross-breed. At one time, when their kennels were rendered vacant from the combined catastrophes of distemper and an avalanche which had swept away nearly all their hounds, they had recourse to a cross with the Landseer Newfoundland and the white, rough-coated Pyrenean Sheepdog, the latter not unlike the St. Bernard in size and appearance. Then, again, at some time the Bloodhound has been introduced, and it is certain that almost all the most celebrated St. Bernards of Great Britain have been closely allied to the English Mastiff.

The result of all this intermixture of different breeds has been

the production of an exceedingly fine race of dogs, beautiful in shape, formidable in size, and most attractive in colour.

As a watch-dog the St. Bernard has all the merits of the Mastiff, and when a large dog is desired there is none to surpass him as a companion. Most docile in temperament and disposition, he must yet be treated with consideration. The St. Bernard is sensitive to a degree, and seldom forgets an insult, which he resents with dignity.

The dogs at the Hospice of Great St. Bernard are small and weedy in comparison with those that are seen in Great Britain. The good Fathers were more particular about their markings than great size. The body colour should be brindle or orange tawny, with white markings; the muzzle white, with a line running up between the eyes and over the skull, joining at the back the white collar that encircles the neck down to the front of the shoulders. The colour round the eyes and on the ears should be of a darker shade in the red; in the centre of the white line at the occiput there should be a spot of colour. These markings are said to represent the stole, chasuble and scapular which form part of the vestments worn by the monks. But it is seldom that the markings are so clearly defined; they are more often white, with brindle or orange patches on the body, with evenly-marked heads.

With us, St. Bernards are either distinctly rough in coat or smooth, but the generality of the Hospice dogs are broken in coat, having a texture between the two extremes. The properties, however, of the rough and smooth are the same, so that the two varieties are often bred together, and, as a rule, both textures of coat will be the result of the alliance. The late M. Schumacher, a great authority on the breed in Switzerland, averred that dogs with very rough coats were found to be of no use for work on the Alps, as their thick covering became so loaded with snow and their feet so clogged that they succumbed under the weight and perished. On that account they were discarded by the monks.

It was the Rev. Cumming Macdona who first introduced the breed into England in any number, and when competitive exhibitions of dogs were established the St. Bernard came quickly into prominence. Mr. Macdona's celebrated Tell

formed the foundation of his magnificent kennel at West Kirby, in Cheshire.

At a dog show at Cremorne held in 1863, two St. Bernards were exhibited, each of whom rejoiced in the name of Monk, and were, respectively, the property of the Rev. A. N. Bate and Mr. W. H. Stone. These dogs were exhibited without pedigrees, but were said to have been bred at the Hospice of St. Bernard. Three years later, at the National Show at Birmingham, a separate class was provided for the saintly breed, and Mr. Cumming Macdona was first and second with Tell and Bernard. This led to an immediate popularity of the St. Bernard.

The names of Tell and Bernard have been handed down to fame, the former as the progenitor of a long line of rough-coated offspring; the latter as one of the founders of the famous Shefford Kennel, kept by Mr. Fred Gresham, who probably contributed more to the perfecting of the St. Bernard than any other breeder. His Birnie, Monk, Abbess, Grosvenor, Hector, and Shah are names which appear in the pedigrees of most of the best dogs of more recent times. When Mr. Gresham drew his long record of success to a close there came a lull in the popularity of the breed until Dr. Inman, in partnership with Mr. B. Walmsley, established a kennel first at Barford, near Bath, and then at The Priory, at Bowden, in Cheshire, where they succeeded in breeding the finest kennel of St. Bernards that has ever been seen in the world. Dr. Inman had for several years owned good dogs, and set about the work on scientific principles. He, in conjunction with Mr. Walmsley, purchased the smooth-coated Kenilworth from Mr. Loft, bred that dog's produce with a brindle Mastiff of high repute, and then crossed back to his St. Bernards with the most successful results. The dogs bred at Bowden carried all before them in the show ring, and were continually in request for stud purposes, improving the breed to a remarkable extent. Dr. Inman was instrumental in forming the National St. Bernard Club.

At the disposal of Messrs. Inman and Walmsley's kennel, there were such admirable dogs as the rough-coated Wolfram—from whom were bred Tannhauser, Narcissus, Leontes, and Klingsor; the smooth-coated dogs The King's Son and The



Photograph by C. Reid, Wishaw.

Mr. G. Sinclair's Rough coated
St. Bernard
Ch. Lord Montgomery.



Dr. Inman's Smooth-coated St. Bernard
Ch. The Viking.



Photograph by W. H. Strick.

Mrs. A. H. Parker's Rough-coated St. Bernard
Ch. Cinq Mars.

Viking; the rough-coated bitch Judith Inman, and the smooth Viola, the last-named the finest specimen of her sex that has probably ever been seen. These dogs and bitches, with several others, were dispersed all over England, with the exception of Klingsor, who went to South Africa.

During the Great War most of our larger breeds of the dog suffered, and breeding operations came almost to a complete standstill. Within the past year or two they have been renewed, but no St. Bernard of very conspicuous merit has yet taken the place of the exceedingly good ones that were prominent prior to the autumn of 1914. Perhaps the best just at present is Miss A. Waller's Ch. Lady Juliet, whose offspring seem likely to restore the breed to its former high position. Ch. King's Mark of Tynebank was the best of these, but he, alas! died in 1921 when only two years old.

The following is the description of the St. Bernard as drawn up by the members of the St. Bernard Club:

Head: The head should be large and massive, the circumference of the skull being more than double the length of the head from nose to occiput. From stop to tip of nose should be moderately short; full below the eye and square at the muzzle; there should be great depth from the eye to the lower jaw, and the lips should be deep throughout, but not too pendulous. From the nose to the stop should be straight, and the stop abrupt and well defined. The skull should be broad and rounded at the top, but not domed, with somewhat prominent brow. *Ears*: The ears should be of medium size, lying close to the cheek, but strong at the base and not heavily feathered. *Eyes*: The eyes should be rather small and deep set, dark in colour and not too close together; the lower eyelid should droop, so as to show a fair amount of haw. *Nose*: The nose should be large and black, with well-developed nostrils. The teeth should be level. *Expression*: The expression should betoken benevolence, dignity, and intelligence. *Neck*: The neck should be lengthy, muscular, and slightly arched, with dewlap developed, and the shoulders broad and sloping, well up at the withers. *General Description of Body*: The chest should be wide and deep, and the back level as far as the haunches, slightly arched over the loins; the ribs should be well rounded and carried well back; the loin wide and very muscular. *Tail*: The tail should be set on rather high, long, and in the long-coated variety bushy; carried low when in repose, and when excited or in motion slightly above the line of the back. *Legs*: The forelegs should be perfectly straight strong in bone, and of good length; and the hind-legs very muscular. The feet large, compact, with well-arched toes. *Size*: A dog should be at least 30 inches in height at the shoulder, and a bitch 27 inches (the taller the better, provided the symmetry is maintained); thoroughly well proportioned, and of great substance. The general outline should suggest great power and capability of endurance. *Coat*: In the long-coated variety the coat should be dense and flat; rather fuller round the neck; the thighs feathered but not too heavily. In the short-coated variety, the coat should be dense, hard, flat, and short, slightly feathered on thighs and tail. *Colour and Markings*: The colour should be red, orange, various shades of brindle (the richer colour the better), or white with patches on body of one of the

above-named colours. The markings should be as follows: white muzzle, white blaze up face, white collar round neck; white chest, forelegs, feet, and end of tail; black shadings on face and ears. If the blaze be wide and runs through to the collar, a spot of the body colour on the top of the head is desirable.

The weight of a dog should be from 170 lb. to 210 lb.; of a bitch 160 lb. to 190 lb.

During the past generation St. Bernards have been bred in this country very much taller and heavier than they were in the days of Tell, Hope, Moltke, Monk, Hector, and Othman. Not one of these measured over 32 inches in height, or scaled over 180 lb., but the increased height and greater weight of the more modern production have been obtained by forcing them as puppies and by fattening them to such an extent that they have been injured in constitution, and in many cases converted into cripples behind. The prizewinning rough-coated St. Bernard, as he is seen to-day, is a purely manufactured animal, handsome in appearance certainly, but so cumbersome that he is scarcely able to raise a trot, let alone do any tracking in the snow.

The Newfoundland.—The dogs which take their name from the island of Newfoundland appeal to all lovers of animals, romance, and beauty. A Newfoundland formed the subject of perhaps the most popular picture painted by Sir Edwin Landseer; a monument was erected by Byron over the grave of his Newfoundland in proximity to the place where the poet himself hoped to be buried, at Newstead Abbey, and the inscription on his monument contains the lines so frequently quoted:

But the poor dog in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend,
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone.

To mark a friend's remains these stones arise:
I never knew but one, and here he lies.

Robert Burns, also, in his poem, "The Twa Dogs," written in 1786, refers to a Newfoundland as being an aristocrat among dogs. Doubtless, other breeds of dogs have been the subjects of popular pictures and have had their praises sung by poets, but the Newfoundlands have yet a further honour,

unique amongst dogs, in being the subject for a postage stamp of their native land.

Landseer's "Distinguished Member of the Humane Society" was painted in 1838, and, as almost everyone knows, represents a white and black Newfoundland. The dog portrayed was typical, and after a lapse of over eighty years, the painting has now the added value of enabling us to make a comparison with specimens of the breed as it exists to-day. Such a comparison will show that among the best dogs of recent times are some which might have been the model for this picture. It is true that in the interval the white and black Newfoundlands have been coarser, heavier, higher on the legs, with an expression denoting excitability quite foreign to the true breed, but these departures from Newfoundland character are passing away—it is to be hoped for good. The breed is returning to the type which Landseer's picture represents—a dog of great beauty, dignity, and benevolence of character.

A generation ago there was considerable discussion among owners of Newfoundlands as to the proper colour of the true breed, and there were many persons who claimed, as some still claim, that the black is the only true variety, and that the white and black colouring indicates a cross-breed. Again Landseer's picture is of value, because, in the first place, we may be almost certain that he would have selected for such a picture a typical specimen, and, secondly, because the picture shows, nearly half a century prior to the discussion, a white and black dog, typical in nearly every respect, except colour, of the black Newfoundland. There is no appearance of cross-breeding in Landseer's dog; on the contrary, he reveals all the characteristics of a thoroughbred. Eighty years ago, therefore, the white and black variety may be fairly considered to have been established, and it is worthy of mention here that "Idstone" quoted an article written in 1819 stating that back in the eighteenth century Newfoundlands were large, rough-coated, liver and white dogs. It is clear, also, that in 1832 Newfoundlands in British North America were of various colours. Additional evidence, too, is provided in the fact that when selecting the type of head for their postage stamp the Government of Newfoundland chose the Landseer dog. Therefore, there are very strong

arguments against the claim that the true variety is essentially black.

However that may be, there are now two established varieties, the black and the white and black. There are also bronze-coloured dogs, but they are rare and are not favoured. It is stated, however, that puppies of that colour are generally the most promising in all other respects.

The following description of the Newfoundland, embodying the Club standard, is compiled by Major J. H. Bailey, whose knowledge of the breed is unique :

Points of the Newfoundland.—*Colour* : The black variety of the Newfoundland is essentially black in colour ; but this does not mean that there may be no other colour, for most black Newfoundlands have some white marks, and these are not considered objectionable, so long as they are limited to white hairs on the chest, toes, or the tip of the tail. In fact, a white marking on the chest is said to be typical of the true breed. Any white on the head or body would place the dog in the other than black variety. The black colour should preferably be of a dull jet appearance which approximates to brown. In the other than black class, there may be black and tan, bronze, and white and black. The latter predominates, and, in this colour, beauty of marking is very important. The head should be black with a white muzzle and blaze, and the body and legs should be white with large patches of black on the saddle and quarters, with possibly other small black spots on the body and legs. Apart from colour, the varieties should conform to the same standard. The *Head* should be broad and massive, but in no sense heavy in appearance. The muzzle should be short, square, and clean cut, *Eyes* rather wide apart, deep set, dark and small, not showing any *haw* ; *Ears* small, with close side carriage, covered with fine short hair (there should be no fringe to the ears). *Expression* full of intelligence, dignity, and kindness. The *Body* should be long, square, and massive, loins strong and well filled ; chest deep and broad ; *Legs* quite straight, somewhat short in proportion to the length of the body, and powerful, with round bone well covered with muscle ; feet large, round, and close. The *Tail* should be only long enough to reach just below the hocks, free from kink, and never curled over the back. The quality of the *Coat* is very important ; the coat should be very dense, with plenty of undercoat ; the outer coat somewhat harsh and quite straight. A curly coat is very objectionable. A dog with a good coat may be in the water for a considerable time without getting wet on the skin. The *Appearance Generally* should indicate a dog of great strength, and very active for his build and size, moving freely with the body swung loosely between the legs, which gives a slight roll in gait. This has been compared to a sailor's roll, and is typical of the breed. As regards *Size*, the Newfoundland Club standard gives 140 lb. to 120 lb. weight for a dog, and 110 lb. to 120 lb. for a bitch, with an average height at the shoulder of 27 inches and 25 inches respectively ; but it is doubtful whether dogs in proper condition do conform to both requirements. At any rate, the writer is unable to trace any prominent Newfoundlands which do, and it would be safe to assume that for dogs of the weights specified, the height should be quite 29 inches for dogs, and 27 inches for bitches. A dog weighing 150 lb. and measuring 29 inches in height at the shoulder would necessarily be long in body to be in proportion, and would probably much nearer approach the ideal form of a Newfoundland than a taller dog. In that respect Newfoundlands have very much improved during the past quarter of a century. Forty years ago, the most noted dogs were stated as a rule to be well over 30 inches in height, but their weight

for height would indicate legginess, which is an abomination in a Newfoundland. A 29-inch Newfoundland is quite tall enough, and even that height should not be gained at the expense of type and symmetry. The white and black variety are, as a rule, slightly taller, smaller in loin and longer in head, but these differences in the two varieties are being rapidly removed, and at no distant date the white and black variety will probably be as correct in type and symmetry as the black variety now is.

The Newfoundland Club scale of points is as follows :

Head, 34 points :

Shape of skull	8
Ears	10
Eyes	8
Muzzle	8

Body, 66 points :

Neck	4
Chest	6
Shoulders	4
Loin and back	12
Hind-quarters and tail	10
Legs and feet	10
Coat	12
Size, height and general appearance	8

Total points	100
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Among the notable champions of the past generation perhaps the most typical was Mr. J. J. Cooper's Ch. King Stuart, who excelled in the desired qualities of dome-shaped head, depth of stop, and expression. This black dog had an almost unparalleled record on the show bench. He was the sire of Mrs. Horsfield's very typical dog Ch. Bowden Perfection, of Mr. Critchley's charming bitch Ch. Lady Buller, and the grandsire on both sire's and dan's side of Ch. Shelton Viking, bred by Mrs. Vale Nicolas. Miss Goodall's Ch. Gipsy Princess was an exceptionally large bitch bred by Mr. Haldenby from Ch. Wolf of Badenoch. Of the white and black variety Major Bailey's Ch. Prince of Norfolk was unquestionably the best specimen ever seen. He was a grandly proportioned dog, beautifully marked. He was very little used at stud, and his name appears in very few pedigrees ; but he was of the superlative type at which all Newfoundland breeders should aim if they want to restore the white and black variety to its deserved position.

Women have been conspicuously successful as breeders of the Newfoundland. Mrs. Vale Nicolas, whose Ch. Shelton Viking is the illustration of this notice, has done a great deal for the breed in founding the Shelton strain of the black variety,

and Miss Goodall's dogs with the " Gipsy " prefix have always been good. Mrs. J. J. Horsfield's name, too, in connexion with the Newfoundland is a guarantee of high quality. In the white and black variety Mrs. W. A. Lindsay has met with considerable success.

For very many years the black variety has been the better in type ; and in breeding, if blacks are desired, it will be safer as a general rule to insist upon the absence of white and black blood in any of the immediate ancestors of the sire and dam. But if, on the contrary, white and black dogs are required, the proper course is to make judicious crosses between the two varieties, and destroy any black puppies, unless they are required for further crosses with white and black blood. In any case the first cross is likely to produce both black and mis-marked white and black puppies ; but the latter, if bred back to the white and black blood, would generally produce well-marked white and black Newfoundlands.

In mating, never be guided solely by the good points of the dog and bitch. It is very desirable that they should both have good points, the more good ones the better, but it is more important to ensure that they are dissimilar in their defects, and, if possible, that in neither case is there a very objectionable defect, especially if such defect was also apparent in the animals' sire or dam. It is therefore important to study what were the good, and still more so the bad, points in the parents and grandparents. If these are not known, other Newfoundland breeders will willingly give information, and any trouble involved in tracing the knowledge required will be amply repaid in the results, and probably save great disappointment.

When rearing puppies give them soft food, such as well-boiled rice and milk, as soon as they will lap, and, shortly afterwards, scraped lean meat. Newfoundland puppies require plenty of meat to induce proper growth. The puppies should increase in weight at the rate of 3 lb. a week, and this necessitates plenty of flesh, bone and muscle-forming food, plenty of meat, both raw and cooked. Milk is also good, but it requires to be strengthened with Plasmon, or casein. The secret of growing full-sized dogs with plenty of bone



Photograph by T. Fall.

MRS. VALE NICOLAS'S NEWFOUNDLAND CH. SHELTON VIKING.

and substance is to get a good start from birth, good feeding, warm, dry quarters, and freedom for the puppies to move about and exercise themselves as they wish. Forced exercise may make them go wrong on their legs.

The Great Dane.—The origin of the Great Dane is so obscure that all researches have only resulted in speculative theories, but the antiquity of this dog is suggested by the fact that representations of a breed sufficiently similar to be considered his ancestors are found on some of the oldest Egyptian monuments.

A few years ago a controversy arose on the breed's proper designation, when the Germans claimed for it the title "Deutsche Dogge." Germany had several varieties of big dogs, such as the Hatzrüde, Saufanger, Ulmer Dogge, and Rottweiler Metzgerhund; but contemporaneously with these there existed, as in other countries in Europe, another very big breed, but much nobler and more thoroughbred, known as the Great Dane. He was introduced into this country spasmodically some forty-five years ago, when he was commonly referred to as the Boarhound, or the German Mastiff, and for a time the breed had to undergo a probationary period in the "Foreign Class" at dog shows, but it soon gained in public favour, and in the early 'eighties a Great Dane Club was formed, and the breed has since become one of the most popular of the larger dogs.

The Kennel Club has classed the Great Dane amongst the Non-Sporting dogs, probably because with us he cannot find a quarry worthy of his mettle; but, for all that, he has the instincts and qualifications of a sporting dog, and he has proved himself particularly valuable for hunting big game in hot climates, which he stands very well.

Respecting the temperament of the Great Dane and his suitability as a companion, writers have gone to extremes in praise and condemnation. In his favour it must be said that in natural intelligence he is surpassed by very few other dogs. He has a most imposing figure, and does not, like some other big breeds, slobber from his mouth, which is a particularly unpleasant peculiarity when a dog is kept in the house. On the other hand, it must be admitted that with almost the strength of a tiger he combines the excitability of a terrier,

and no doubt a badly trained Great Dane is a very dangerous animal. It is not sufficient to teach him in the haphazard way which might be successful in getting a small dog under control, but even as a companion he ought to be trained systematically, and, considering his marked intelligence, this is not difficult of accomplishment.

The Great Dane attains his full development in about a year and a half to two years, and, considering that puppies have to build up in that time a very big skeleton and straight limbs, special attention must be given to the rearing of them. The dam whelps frequently eight puppies, and sometimes even a few more. Mr. Larke's Princess Thor had a litter of seventeen, but even eight is too great a number for a bitch to suckle in a breed where great size is a desideratum. Not more than four, or at the outside five, should be left with the bitch; the others should be put to a foster-mother, or, if they are weaklings or foul-marked, it is best to destroy them. After the puppies are weaned, their food should be of bone-making quality, and they require ample space for exercise and play. Nothing is worse than to take the youngsters for forced marches before their bones have become firm.

The general characteristic of the Great Dane is a combination of grace and power, and therefore the lightness of the Greyhound, as well as the heaviness of the Mastiff, must be avoided. The head should be powerful, but at the same time show quality by its nice modelling. The eyes should be intelligent and vivacious, but not have the hard expression of the terrier. The distance between the eyes is of great importance; if too wide apart they give the dog a stupid appearance, and if too close he has a treacherous look. Another very important point is the graceful carriage of the tail. When it is curled over the back it makes an otherwise handsome dog look mean, and a tail that curls at the end like a corkscrew is also very ugly. In former times "faking" was not infrequently resorted to to correct a faulty tail carriage, but it is easily detected. Great Danes sometimes injure the end of the tail by hitting it against hard substances, and those with a good carriage of tail are most liable to this because in excitement they slash it about, whereas the faulty position of the tail, curled over the back, ensures immunity from harm.

The orthodox colours of the Great Dane are brindle, fawn, blue, black and harlequin. In the brindle dogs the ground colour should be any shade from light yellow to dark red-yellow on which the brindle appears in darker stripes. The harlequins have on a pure white ground fairly large black patches, which must be of irregular shape, broken up as if they had been torn, and not have rounded outlines. When brindle Great Danes are continuously bred together, it has been found that they get darker, and that the peculiar "striping" disappears, and in that case the introduction of a good fawn into the strain is advisable. The constant mating of harlequins has the tendency to make the black patches disappear, and the union with a good black Great Dane will prevent the loss of colour.

Notably fine Great Danes among the early importations were the bitch Ch. Vendetta, whose height was $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the shoulder. With her cropped ears she had the bold, frowning expression and commanding look which has been softened out from the more recent Danes. Hannibal and Colonia Bosco were mighty dogs in their time. The tallest of the Great Danes whose measurements are recorded was Chance, who stood 35 inches at the shoulder. Of recent years women have been prominent among the owners and breeders who have striven to keep perfect and to popularize this breed, and none has done more in this direction than Mrs. H. Horsfall, who has sent forth many redoubtable champions. There are, indeed, few superlative Great Danes who do not owe relationship to the famous Redgrave strain. Viceroy of Redgrave and Viking, Vrelst, Vanguard and Viola of Redgrave are names to be coveted in all Great Dane pedigrees. Most of Mrs. Horsfall's champions have been brindles, and they mark the highest standard to which the breed has attained. It cannot be said that the Great Dane has yet regained the good quality which it possessed prior to 1915.

The following is the official description issued by the Great Dane Club :

General Appearance: The Great Dane is not so heavy or massive as the Mastiff, nor should he too nearly approach the Greyhound type. Remarkable in size and very muscular, strongly though elegantly built; the head and neck should be carried high, and the tail in line with the back, or slightly upwards, but not curled over the hind-quarters. Elegance of outline and

grace of form are most essential to a Dane; size is absolutely necessary; but there must be that alertness of expression and briskness of movement without which the Dane character is lost. He should have a look of dash and daring, of being ready to go anywhere and do anything. *Temperament*: The Great Dane is good-tempered, affectionate, and faithful to his master, not demonstrative with strangers; intelligent, courageous, and always alert. His value as a guard is unrivalled. He is easily controlled when well trained, but he may grow savage if confined too much, kept on chain, or ill treated. *Height*: The minimum height of an adult dog should be 30 inches; that of a bitch, 28 inches. *Weight*: The minimum weight of an adult dog should be 120 lb.; that of a bitch, 100 lb. The greater height and weight to be preferred, provided that quality and proportion are also combined. *Head*: Taken altogether, the head should give the idea of great length and strength of jaw. The muzzle, or foreface, is broad, and the skull proportionately narrow, so that the whole head, when viewed from above and in front, has the appearance of equal breadth throughout. *Length of Head*: The entire length of head varies with the height of the dog, 13 inches from the tip of the nose to the back of the occiput is a good measurement for a dog of 32 inches at the shoulder. The length from the end of the nose to the point between the eyes should be about equal, or preferably of greater length than from this point to the back of the occiput. *Skull*: The skull should be flat rather than domed, and have a slight indentation running up the centre, the occipital peak not prominent. There should be a decided rise or brow over the eyes, but no abrupt stop between them. *Face*: The face should be chiselled well and foreface long, of equal depth throughout, and well filled in below the eyes with no appearance of being pinched. *Muscles of the Cheek*: The muscles of the cheeks should be quite flat, with no lumpiness or cheek bumps, the angle of the jaw-bone well defined. *Lips*: The lips should hang quite square in front, forming a right angle with the upper line of foreface. *Underline*: The underline of the head, viewed in profile, runs almost in a straight line from the corner of the lip to the corner of the jaw-bone, allowing for the fold of the lip, but with no loose skin to hang down. *Jaw*: The lower jaw should be about level, or at any rate not project more than the sixteenth of an inch. *Nose and Nostrils*: The bridge of the nose should be very wide, with a slight ridge where the cartilage joins the bone (this is quite a characteristic of the breed). The nostrils should be large, wide and open, giving a blunt look to the nose. A butterfly or flesh-coloured nose is not objected to in harlequins. *Ears*: The ears should be small, set high on the skull, and carried slightly erect, with the tips falling forward. *Neck*: Next to the head, the neck is one of the chief characteristics. It should be long, well arched, and quite clean and free from loose skin, held well up, snakelike in carriage, well set in the shoulders, and the junction of head and neck well defined. *Shoulders*: The shoulders should be muscular but not loaded, and well sloped back, with the elbows well under the body, so that, when viewed in front, the dog does not stand too wide. *Forelegs and Feet*: The forelegs should be perfectly straight, with big flat bone, the feet large and round, the toes well arched and close, the nails strong and curved. *Body*: The body is very deep with ribs well sprung and belly well drawn up. *Back and Loins*: The back and loins are strong, the latter slightly arched, as in the Greyhound. *Hind-quarters*: The hind-quarters and thighs are extremely muscular, giving the idea of great strength and galloping power. The second thigh is long and well developed as in a Greyhound, and the hocks set low, turning neither out nor in. *Tail*: The tail is strong at the root and ends in a fine point, reaching to or just below the hocks. It should be carried when the dog is in action, in a straight line level with the back, slightly curved towards the end, but should not curl over the back. *Coat*: The hair is short and dense, and sleek-looking, and in no case should it incline to coarseness. *Gait or Action*: The gait should be lithe, springy, and free, the action high. The hocks should move very freely, and the head should be held well up. *Colour*: The colours are brindle, fawn, blue, black, and harlequin. The



Photograph by Tom Reveley.

Dalmatian Ch. Rugby Britannia.
Bred by Mrs. Hebe Bedwell.



Photograph by Coe, Norwich.

Mrs. H. Horsfall's Great Dane Ch. Viola of Redgrave.

harlequin should have jet black patches and spots on a pure white ground ; grey patches are admissible but not desired ; but fawn or brindle shades are objectionable.

The Dalmatian.—Before the advent of the motor-car, the Dalmatian was commonly known as the Coach Dog—a name appropriately derived from his fondness for following a carriage, for living in and about the stable, and for accompanying his master's horses at exercise. In fine weather he would follow between the wheels of a carriage for long distances without showing fatigue, keeping easy pace with the best horses. He still appears almost to prefer equine to human companionship, and he is as fond of being among horses as the Collie is of being in the midst of sheep. Yet he is of friendly disposition, and by no means so destitute of intelligence as he is often represented to be. He is capable, indeed, of being trained into remarkable cleverness, as circus proprietors long ago discovered, and his mental merits and unique personal beauty make him a most desirable dog.

In France the Dalmatian is called the Little Dane, to distinguish him from the Great Dane, whom he is supposed to resemble in conformation. But he is not a native of Denmark, and he has no relationship with the Teutonic Boarhound. The early authorities were probably right in stating that he was introduced from Dalmatia towards the middle of the eighteenth century. Bewick in 1790 published an engraving of one, crop-eared and peppered all over with spots. At that period the Dalmatian was used as a sporting dog and trained like the Pointer for gun work. Of late years, however, these dogs have been kept simply as companions and for exhibition, and their attractions are distinctive in this dual sphere.

The first of the variety which appeared in the show ring was probably Mr. James Faudry's Captain, in 1873. Already breeders recognized that the distinguishing characteristic to aim at was the pure whiteness of the coat and the uniform distribution of the black or brown spots with which the coat was spotted. It was many years before perfection in this particular was attained. The Dalmatian became more popular in the North of England than in any other part of Great Britain, and it was at Kirkby Lonsdale that Dr. James's

famous Spotted Dick was bred. Mr. Newby Wilson, of Windermere, was a successful breeder. He was the owner of the celebrated champions Acrobat and Berolina. Mr. Hugo Drosses, of London, was the breeder of these two, and also of Coming Still and Prince IV, the latter a liver-spotted specimen and the sire of Mr. W. B. Herman's Ch. Fontleroy, who was particularly notable for the uniformity and distribution of his markings. Other distinguished Dalmatians have been Mr. W. Proctor's beautiful bitch Balette and Mr. J. C. Preston's Defender, Pearlette, and President. Of late years Mrs. H. Wilson Bedwell has been the most ardent admirer and prominent owner of Dalmatians. She has bred and possessed many great champions, all of them remarkable for elegance of shape, purity of white coats and correct markings; and all well known by the "Rugby" prefix—Rugby Buckshot, Rugby Bridget, Rugby Brunette, Rugby Britannia, etc. At the Kennel Club show of 1921 Mrs. Bedwell exhibited an excellent team, the best of them being Ch. Rugby Beauty's Eyes, a lovely, stylish bitch, bred by Mr. Herman. But for Mrs. Bedwell's faithful adherence to the breed, the Dalmatian might have ceased to be a conspicuous attraction at dog shows. Until quite recently, Captain H. J. Buckmaster and Miss I. Kemp were among her very few competitors. But there are indications that after a period of neglect the breed is again rising in popularity, and that the dog's acute mentality and physical attractions are being appreciated more fully than ever before.

In appearance the Dalmatian should be very similar to the Pointer, except in head and colouring. Less long in muzzle and pendulous in lip than the Pointer, he should show no coarseness or common look about the skull. The eyelids, or sears, are important. They should be edged round with black or brown. Those that are flesh-coloured in this significant particular should be discarded, however good the dog may be in other respects. The spots on the white coat should be either black or liver-coloured. The density and purity of coloration in both blacks and browns is of great importance, but should not be permitted to outweigh the evenness of the distribution of spots over the body; no large black patches or even mingling of the spots should meet with

favour, any more than a ring tail, or a clumsy-looking, heavy-shouldered dog should command attention. Every spot should be distinctly and sharply defined. The darker-spotted variety usually prevails in a cross between the two colours, the offspring seldom having the liver-coloured markings.

Dalmatian puppies are always born pure white; the clearer and whiter they are the better they are likely to be when they are older. There should not be the shadow of a mark or spot on them. When about a fortnight old, however, they generally develop a dark ridge on the belly, and the spots will then begin to show themselves, first about the neck and ears, and afterwards along the back, until at about the sixteenth day the markings are distinct over the body, the tail remaining white for a few weeks longer.

The standard of points of The Dalmatian is as follows :

General Appearance : The Dalmatian should represent a strong, muscular, and active dog, symmetrical in outline, and free from coarseness and lumber, capable of great endurance combined with a fair amount of speed. *Head* : The head should be of a fair length; the skull flat, rather broad between the ears, and moderately well defined at the temples—i.e. exhibiting a moderate amount of stop and not in one straight line from the nose to the occiput bone as required in a Bull-terrier. It should be entirely free from wrinkle. *Muzzle* : The muzzle should be long and powerful; the lips clean, fitting the jaws moderately close. *Eyes* : The eyes should be set moderately well apart, and of medium size, round, bright, and sparkling, with an intelligent expression, their colour greatly depending on the markings of the dog. In the black-spotted variety the eyes should be dark (black or dark brown), in the liver-spotted variety they should be light (yellow or light brown). *The Rim Round the Eyes* in the black-spotted variety should be black, in the liver-spotted variety brown—never flesh-colour in either. *Ears* : The ears should be set on rather high, of moderate size, rather wide at the base, and gradually tapering to a round point. They should be carried close to the head, be thin and fine in texture, and always spotted—the more profusely the better. *Nose* : The nose in the black-spotted variety should always be black, in the liver-spotted variety always brown. *Neck and Shoulders* : The neck should be fairly long, nicely arched, light and tapering, and entirely free from throatiness. The shoulders should be moderately oblique, clean, and muscular, denoting speed. *Body, Back, Chest, and Loins* : The chest should not be too wide, but very deep and capacious, ribs moderately well sprung, never rounded like barrel hoops (which would indicate want of speed), the back powerful, loin strong, muscular, and slightly arched. *Legs and Feet* : The legs and feet are of great importance. The forelegs should be perfectly straight, strong, and heavy in bone; elbows close to the body; forefeet round, compact with well-arched toes (cat-footed), and round, tough, elastic pads. In the hind-legs the muscles should be clean, though well-defined; the hocks well let down. *Nails* : The nails in the black-spotted variety should be black and white, in the liver-spotted variety brown and white. *Tail* : The tail should not be too long, strong at the insertion, and gradually tapering towards the end, free from coarseness. It should not be inserted too low down, but carried with a slight curve upwards, and never curled. It should be spotted, the more profusely the better. *Coat* : The coat should be short, hard, dense and fine, sleek and glossy in appearance, but neither

woolly nor silky. *Colour and Markings*: These are most important points. The ground colour in both varieties should be pure white, very decided, and not intermixed. The colour of the spots of the black-spotted variety should be black, the deeper and richer the black the better; in the liver-spotted variety they should be brown. The spots should not intermingle, but be as round and well-defined as possible, the more distinct the better; in size they should be from that of a sixpence to a florin. The spots on head, face, ears, legs, tail, and extremities to be smaller than those on the body. *Weight*: Dogs, 55 lb.; bitches, 50 lb.

VALUE OF POINTS IN THE DALMATIAN

Head and eyes	10
Ears	5
Neck and shoulders	10
Body, back, chest, and loins	10
Legs and feet	15
Coat	5
Colour and markings	30
Tail	5
Size and symmetry, etc.	10
	100
Total	100

CHAPTER VII

Utility Dogs

THE POODLE—DRAUGHT DOGS—THE ESKIMO—THE SAMOYED
—THE CHOW CHOW—THE SCHIPPERKE

The Poodle.—The Poodle is commonly acknowledged to be the most wisely intelligent of all members of the canine race. He is a scholar and a gentleman ; but, in spite of his claims of long descent and his extraordinary natural cleverness, he has never been widely popular in this country as the Collie and the Fox-terrier are popular. There is a general belief that he is a fop, and that he requires a great deal of individual attention in the matter of his toilet. It may be true that to keep him in exhibition order and perfect cleanliness his owner has need to devote more consideration to him than is necessary in the case of many breeds ; but in other respects he gives very little trouble, and all who are attached to him are consistent in their opinion that there is no dog more intensely interesting and responsive as a companion. His qualities of mind and his acute powers of reasoning are indeed so great that there is something almost human in his attractiveness and his devotion. His aptitude in learning is never denied, and many are the stories told of his marvellous talent and versatility. He is an adept at performing tricks, but it is his alertness of brain that places him apart from other animals. There is the example of the famous Munito, who in 1818 perplexed the Parisians by his cleverness with playing cards and his intricate arithmetical calculations. Paris was formerly the home of most of the learned Poodles, and one remembers the instance of the Poodle of the Pont Neuf, who had the habit of dirtying the boots of the passers-by in order that his master—a shoe-black stationed half-way across the bridge—might enjoy the profit of cleaning them. In Belgium, Poodles were systematically trained to smuggle valuable lace, which was wound round their shaven bodies and covered with

a false skin. These dogs were schooled to a dislike of all men in uniform, and consequently on their journey between Mechlin and the coast they always gave a wide berth to the Customs officers. On the Continent, Poodles of the larger kind are often used for draught work.

There can be little doubt that the breed originated in Germany, where it is known as the *Pudel*, and classed as the *Canis familiaris Aquaticus*. In form and coat he would seem to be closely related to the old Water-dog, and the resemblance between a brown Poodle and an Irish Water Spaniel is remarkable. The Poodle is no longer regarded as a sporting dog, but at one period he was trained to retrieve waterfowl, and he still on occasion displays an eager fondness for a plunge.

Throughout Europe and in the United States—wherever these dogs are kept—it is usual to clip the coat on the face, the legs, and the hinder part of the body, leaving tufts of hair on the thighs and a ring of hair on the pasterns. The origin and purpose of the custom are not apparent, but now that Poodles are almost always kept as house-dogs, this mode of ornamentation at least commends itself by reducing the labour of daily grooming if the coat is to be maintained in good condition and the dog to be a pleasant associate.

The profuse and long coat has the peculiarity that if not kept constantly brushed out it twists up into little cords which increase in length as the new hair grows and clings about it. The unshed old hair and the new growth entwined together thus become distinct rope-like cords. Eventually, if these cords are not cut short or accidentally torn off, they drag along the ground, and so prevent the poor animal from moving with any degree of comfort or freedom. Some few owners, who admire and cultivate these long cords, keep them tied up in bundles on the dog's back, but so unnatural and unsightly a method of burdening the animal is not to be commended.

Corded Poodles are very showy, and from the remarkable appearance of the coat attract a great deal of public attention when exhibited at shows; but they have lost popularity among most fanciers, and have become few in number owing to the obvious fact that it is impossible to make pets of them or keep them in the house. The reason of this is that the coat

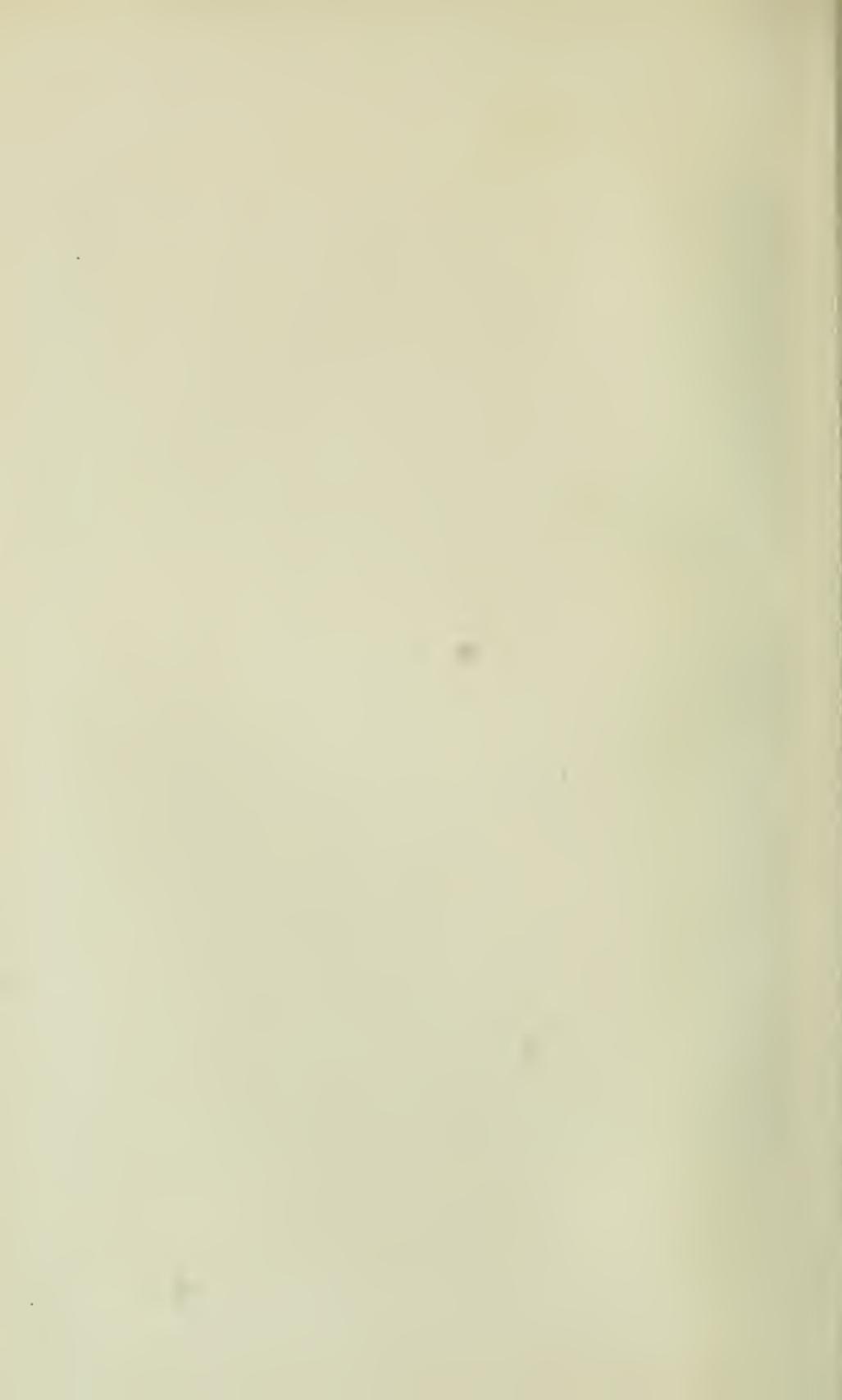


Mr. T. Shepherd's Champion Schipperkes
Royd Oregonian and Royd Ruffian.



Miss Brunker's Poodles
Whippendell Abricotinette and Ch. Whippendell Negrillon.

Photograph by Thos. Fall.



must from time to time be oiled in order to keep the cords supple and prevent them from snapping, and, of course, as their coats cannot be brushed, the only way of keeping the dog clean is to wash him, which with a corded Poodle is a lengthy and laborious process. Further, the coat takes hours to dry, and unless the newly washed dog be kept in a warm room he is very liable to catch cold. The result is that the coats of corded Poodles are almost invariably dirty and somewhat smelly. At one time it was suggested that the corded and the non-corded were two distinct breeds, but it is now generally accepted that the coat of every well-bred Poodle will, if allowed, develop cords. Curly Poodles, as distinct from the corded, have advanced considerably in favour. Their coats should be kept regularly brushed and combed, and if washed occasionally they will always be smart and clean, and pleasant companions in the house.

The four colours usually considered correct are black, white, brown, and blue. White Poodles are believed to be the most intelligent, and it is certain that professional trainers of performing dogs prefer the white variety. The black come next in the order of intelligence, and easily surpass the brown and blue, which are somewhat lacking in true Poodle character.

The points to be looked for in choosing a Poodle are that he should be a lively, active dog, with a long, fine head, a dark, oval eye, with a bright, alert expression; short in the back, not leggy, but by no means low on the ground, with a good loin, carrying his docked tail well up; the coat should be profuse, all one colour, very curly, and rather wiry to the touch.

If you buy a Poodle puppy you will find him, like other intelligent and active youngsters, full of mischief. The great secret in training him is first to gain his affection. With firmness, kindness, and perseverance, you can then teach him almost anything. The most lively and excitable dogs are usually the easiest to train. It is advantageous to teach your dog when you give him his meal of biscuit, letting him have the food piece by piece as a reward when each trick is duly performed. Never attempt to teach him two new tricks at a time, and when instructing him in a new trick let him always go through his old ones first. Make it an invariable rule

never to be beaten by him. If—as frequently is the case with young dogs—he declines to perform a trick, do not pass it over or allow him to substitute another he likes better; but, when you see he obstinately refuses, punish him by putting away the coveted food for an hour or two. If he once sees he can tire you out you will have no further authority over him, while if you are firm he will not hold out against you long. It is a bad plan to make a dog repeat too frequently a trick which he obviously dislikes, and insistence on your part may do great harm. The Poodle is exceptionally sensitive, and is far more efficiently taught when treated as a sensible being rather than as a mere quadrupedal automaton. He will learn twice as quickly if his master can make him understand the reason for performing a task. The whip is of little use when a lesson is to be taught, as the dog will probably associate his tasks with a thrashing, and go through them in that unwilling, cowed, tail-between-legs fashion which too often betrays the unthinking hastiness of the master, and is the chief reason why the Poodle has sometimes been regarded as a spiritless coward.

The Poodle bitch makes a good mother, rarely giving trouble in whelping, and the puppies are not difficult to rear. Their chief dangers are gastritis and congestion of the lungs, which can be avoided with careful treatment. It should be remembered that the dense coat of the Poodle takes a long time to dry after being wetted, and that if the dog has been out in the rain and got his coat soaked, or if he has been washed or allowed to jump into a pond, care must be taken not to leave him in a cold place or to lie inactive before he is perfectly dry.

Most Poodles are kept in the house or in enclosed kennels, well protected from draught and moisture, and there is no difficulty in so keeping them, as they are naturally obedient and easily taught to be clean in the house and to be regular in their habits.

The coat of a curly Poodle should be kept fleecy and free from tangle by being periodically combed and brushed. The grooming keeps the skin clean and healthy, and frequent washing, even for a white dog, is not necessary. The dog will, of course, require clipping from time to time. In Paris

it is the fashion to clip the greater part of the body and hind-quarters, but the English Poodle Club recommends that the coat be left on as far down the body as the last rib, and it is also customary with us to leave a good deal of coat on the hind-quarters.

Probably the best-known Poodle of his day in this country was Ch. The Model, a black corded dog belonging to Mr. H. A. Dagois, who imported him from the Continent. Model was a medium-sized dog, very well proportioned, and with a beautifully moulded head and dark, expressive eyes, and I believe was only once beaten in the show ring. He died some few years ago at a ripe old age, but a great many of the best-known Poodles of the present day claim relationship to him. One of his most famous descendants was Ch. The Joker, also black corded, who was very successful at exhibitions. Another very handsome dog was Ch. Vladimir, again a black corded, belonging to Miss Haulgrave. Miss Bruncker and Mrs. Graves are among the most prominent exhibitors of this, as of the curly, variety.

Since 1905 the curly Poodles have very much improved, and the best specimens of the breed are still to be found in their ranks. Ch. Orchard Admiral, the property of Mrs. Crouch, a son of Ch. The Joker and Lady Godiva, was the best specimen living just before the war. White Poodles, of which Mrs. Crouch's Orchard White Boy, was a notable specimen, ought to be more widely kept than they are, but it must be admitted that the task of keeping a full-sized white Poodle's coat clean in a town is no light one.

Toy White Poodles, consequently, are very popular. The toy variety should not exceed 15 inches in height at the shoulder, and in all respects should be a miniature of the full-sized dog, with the same points and colours.

Points of the Perfect Poodle.—*General Appearance:* That of a very active, intelligent, and elegant-looking dog, well built, and carrying himself very proudly. *Head:* Long, straight, and fine, the skull not broad, with a slight peak at the back. *Muzzle:* Long (but not snipy) and strong—not full in cheek; teeth white, strong, and level; gums black, lips black and not showing lippiness. *Eyes:* Almond shaped, very dark, full of fire and intelligence. *Nose:* Black and sharp. *Ears:* The leather long and wide, low set on, hanging close to the face. *Neck:* Well proportioned and strong, to admit of the head being carried high and with dignity. *Shoulders:* Strong and muscular, sloping well to the back. *Chest:* Deep and moderately wide. *Back:* Short, strong, and slightly hollowed, the loins broad and

muscular, the ribs well sprung and braced up. *Feet*: Rather small, and of good shape, the toes well arched, pads thick and hard. *Legs*: Forelegs set straight from shoulder, with plenty of bone and muscle. Hind-legs very muscular and well bent, with the hocks well let down. *Tail*: Set on rather high, well carried, never curled or carried over back. *Coat*: Very profuse, and of good hard texture; if corded, hanging in tight, even cords; if non-corded, very thick and strong, of even length, the curls close and thick, without knots or cords. *Colours*: All black, all white, all red, all blue. *The White Poodle* should have dark eyes, black or very dark liver nose, lips, and toe-nails. *The Red Poodle* should have dark amber eyes, dark liver nose, lips, and toe-nails. *The Blue Poodle* should be of even colour, and have dark eyes, lips, and toe-nails. All the other points of White, Red, and Blue Poodles should be the same as the perfect Black Poodle.

N.B.—It is strongly recommended that only one-third of the body be clipped or shaved, and that the hair on the forehead be left on.

VALUE OF POINTS

General appearance and movement	15
Head and ears	15
Eyes and expression	10
Neck and shoulders	10
Shape of body, loin, back and carriage of stern	15
Legs and feet	10
Coat, colour and texture of coat	15
Bone, muscle and condition	10
Total	100

Draught Dogs.—It is a proper custom among the men and women experts who are called upon to officiate in the ring at dog shows to judge certain breeds in accordance with the apparent fitness of the dog to fulfil its intended purpose—a Greyhound for its capacity to run, a terrier for its capacity to enter a fox's earth, a Collie for its capacity to herd sheep. The Utility and Sporting breeds must always be judged on these lines, and it is a mistake to suppose, as many people do, that because a dog is a show dog, and has won prizes and championship certificates, it is therefore and of necessity no good as a worker. The exact contrary is the case. It is the aim of the Kennel Club and of all dog-show promoters so to improve the dog, so to eliminate inherited faults, that it shall be the better able to excel as a worker in the direction originally assigned to it. Even in cases where the intended occupation of the particular breed has ceased to exist, we still keep the obsolete purpose steadily in view. The decorative Deerhound is no longer used in deerstalking, but we cultivate the points which would best fit the hound for the work of stalking a stag, just as we breed the Bulldog for baiting a bull, even though the cruel sport of bull-baiting is never pursued.

In Great Britain the use of the dog in draught work is prohibited by law ; but if a dog whose breed was primarily intended for draught work—an Eskimo, a Samoyed, or a Belgian Matin—were presented before me for judging, I should certainly judge the animal by his strength of body and limbs, by the set of his shoulders, the depth of his chest, the shape of his feet, and by all the other qualities which would contribute to his fitness for hauling a sledge or pulling a wheeled vehicle.

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 " tinker's 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. No doubt they were so shamefully treated that prohibition became necessary ; but in the light of our modern knowledge we might argue that a better means of averting ill-usage would have been to adopt Lord Shaftesbury's plan of offering prizes for the best-kept draught animals. One is tempted to suggest that many of our larger breeds, such as the Mastiff, the St. Bernard, and the Great Dane, would benefit incalculably in an increase of sinew and stamina if, within limits, they were allowed to do strenuous work.

In France, Holland and Belgium dogs are still used as beasts of burden. In Belgium, just prior to the German invasion, an immense number of dogs were regularly employed in conveying commodities to market in small spring carts. The value of each dog's work was reckoned at a franc a day, and a return made in 1911 gave an estimate of 300,000 working dogs earning in the year £3,600,000 sterling.

The thrifty owners of these wage-earning dogs of Flanders know too well their value to spoil them by harsh treatment, and so far from the dogs themselves resenting their duties,

they positively enjoy their work. Furthermore, the Belgian club for the amelioration of draught dogs encourages kind treatment by offering valuable prizes in competition 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 to equalize the burden and lessen the strain, are scrupulously attended to by municipal by-laws.

In Northern Canada, of course, dogs are very extensively used for traction. At the Hudson Bay trading posts and at the outlying stations of the North-West Mounted Police vast kennels of dogs are kept for the winter work of sledge-hauling. Many of the sledge-dogs of the Hudson Bay Company are undefined half-breeds with the wolf-cross. Neither the Huskies, the Malamotes, nor the Giddies are of pure breed. The favourite hauling-dog is a product of the Eskimo crossed with the wolf.

The Eskimo.—This dog is classified by the Kennel Club as a distinct and respectable breed. He is very seldom seen in Great Britain, probably for the reason that his very near relationship with the wild wolf is against him as a possible companion in civilized life. Isolated specimens of the breed have been imported, however, from time to time. Mr. W. K. Taunton's Sir John Franklin was considered typical, and Mr. H. C. Brooke's Arctic King, a Hudson Bay dog, was certainly so. He was 22 inches at the shoulder, grey in colour with white points, and, being frequently exhibited in the foreign dog classes, 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 of the historic pack used by Lieutenant Peary in his crossing of Greenland. He was probably the best of the breed ever seen in England. Other notable Eskimo dogs introduced to the English public have been Mr. Temple's Boita and Arctic Queen, Mr. Brooke's Arctic Emperor (bred at the Zoo), and Mr. Stoneham's Eric.

The Eskimo 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. The eyes are set obliquely, like those



Photograph by T. Fall.

Mrs. Scaramanga's Chow Ch. Red Craze.



Photograph by Sport & General.

Mrs. Cammack's Samoyed Ch. Zahra.

of the wolf, and the jaw is formidable, with faultless 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, usually carried over the back. His coat is dense, hard and deep. The colour is the same as that of the wolf, black or rusty black with lighter greyish markings on the chest, belly, and tail. In height he stands from 21 inches to 23 inches at the shoulder. In temperament he is a brutal bully.

Explorers in the Polar regions, dependent absolutely upon their sledge dogs, are necessarily particular in the selection of their teams. Peary was able to get Eskimo dogs and picked Huskies. Nansen could get European dogs only; many of his were of the West Siberian or Ostiak breed with a reserve of the smaller Samoyed. Shackleton and Scott and other Antarctic explorers have preferred the Samoyed.

The Samoyed.—The breed is smaller than the Eskimo and less powerful, and the teams for sledge work must therefore be greater in numbers, six dogs being harnessed instead of four. It is of the Laika family to which the Pomeranian dog belongs; indeed, the Samoyed very closely resembles the larger variety of Pomeranian dog which was common in England thirty or forty years ago, before the tiny toy variety had been evolved. It is an extremely decorative dog, and, unlike the Eskimo, it is amiable in temper. In colour many are black with a white patch on the chest and white feet, some are white with black about the head, while occasionally brown or fawn occurs; but the favourite colour in England is whole white of an unblemished purity which gives distinction to the black nose and 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 Samoyed is from 18 inches to 22 inches; weight from 40 lb. to 55 lb.

The Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, whose name is so closely and constantly associated with the introduction of exotic breeds into England, was among the early breeders and

exhibitors of Samoyeds. Many of hers were of the black variety by her Peter the Great and Alaska. Mrs. Everitt's imported Malchik was a typical black and white. Mrs. Ringer owned many notable examples of the all-white kind. Her Oussa and Olaf Oussa were champions, and I believe both were used for sledge work in the Antarctic. Mr. and Mrs. Kilburn-Scott, however, owned the original kennels from which the present-day fashionable strain of pure white Samoyed has mainly sprung. For the past thirty years these kennels have produced an unbroken procession of champions, and they have contributed on many occasions to the teams of hauling dogs used in recent Polar expeditions.

Unquestionably the white Samoyed is one of the most beautiful of all dogs, and we need not look for any other reason for his increasing popularity. It is greatly to be feared, however, that his outward attractiveness is leading breeders to a neglect of the qualities of bone and sinew which fitted his ancestors for the strenuous work of hauling a loaded sledge over the icy hummocks of the frozen north. Many of the breed seen at our shows are altogether too shelly, far too light in loin and weak in bone. At the Kennel Club show of 1920 at the Crystal Palace there was but one which struck me as being really true to the desired type. This was Ch. Zahra, bred by Miss A. Whishaw and owned by Mrs. Cammick, and it was satisfying to see the judge, Mr. W. R. Temple, award him the first prize above several competitors who were perhaps more engagingly pretty but assuredly less capable of doing draught work.

Standard for Samoyeds. — *General Appearance*: The Samoyed being essentially a working dog should be strong and active and graceful, and as his work lies in cold climates his coat should be heavy and weather-resisting. He should not be long in back, as a weak back would make him practically useless for his legitimate work; but at the same time a cobby body, such as the Chow's, would also place him at a great disadvantage as a draught dog. Breeders should aim for the happy medium, viz. a body not long, but muscular, allowing liberty, with a deep chest and well-sprung ribs, strong neck, straight front, and exceptionally strong loins. A full-grown dog should stand about 21 inches at shoulder. On account of the depth of chest required the legs should be moderately long, a very short-legged dog is to be deprecated. Hind-quarters should be particularly well developed, stifles well bent, and any suggestion of unsound stifles or cow hocks severely penalized. *Coat*: The body should be well covered with a thick, close, soft and short undercoat, with harsh hair growing through it, forming the outer coat, which should stand straight away from the body and be quite free from curl. *Head*: Powerful and wedge-

shaped, with a broad flat skull, muzzle of medium length, a tapering fore-face, not too sharply defined, ears not too long and slightly rounded at tips, set well apart, and well covered inside with hair. Eyes dark, set well apart and deep, with alert, intelligent expression. Lips black. Hair short and smooth before the ears. Nose and eye-rims black for preference, but may be brown or flesh coloured. Strong jaws with level teeth. *Back* : Medium in length, broad, and very muscular. *Chest and Ribs* : Chest broad and deep. Ribs well sprung, giving plenty of heart and lung room. *Hind-quarters* : Very muscular, stifles well let down, cow hocks or straight stifles very objectionable. *Legs* : Straight and muscular. Good bone. *Feet* : Long, flat-tish, and slightly spread out. Soles well padded with hair. *Tail* : Long and profuse, carried over back when alert, sometimes dropped down when at rest. *Size and Weight* : Dogs 20 to 22 inches at shoulder, 45 to 55 lb. ; bitches 18 to 20 inches, 36 to 45 lb. *Colour* : Pure white, white and biscuit, cream.

The Chow Chow.—The popular Chow Chow is a dog of great versatility. He is a born sportsman and loves an open-air life—a warrior, always ready to accept battle, but seldom provoking it. Yet withal he is tender-hearted, a friend of children, an ideal companion, and often has a clever gift for parlour tricks. In China, his fatherland, he is esteemed for another quality—his excellence as a substitute for roast mutton.

Though in his own country he is regarded as plebeian, just a common cur, he is by no means a mongrel. That he is of ancient lineage is proved by the fact that he always breeds true to type. He yields to the Pekingese Spaniel the claim to be the Royal dog of China, yet his blood must be of the bluest. If you doubt it, look at his tongue.

Outwardly, the Chow worthily embodies the kind, faithful heart and the brave spirit within. His compact body (weighing 40 lb. or more), with the beautiful fur coat and ruff, the plume tail turned over on his back and almost meeting his neck-ruff, the strong, straight legs and neat, catlike feet, gives an impression of symmetry, power, and alertness. His handsome face wears a “scowl.” This is the technical term for the “no nonsense” look which deters strangers from undue familiarity, though to friends his expression is kindness itself.

Though the Chow has many perfections, the perfect Chow has not yet arrived. He nearly came with Ch. Chow VIII—long since dead, alas ! and with Ch. Fu Chow, the best Chow of a dozen years ago, his light coloured eyes being his only defect. With many judges, however, this dog’s black coat handicapped him sadly in competition with his red brethren.

Chow VIII is considered the best and most typical dog ever benched, notwithstanding his somewhat round eyes. Almond eyes are of course correct in Chinamen. Ch. Red Craze owned a head which was perfect with the correct ear-carriage and broad muzzle, and the scowl and characteristic expression of a good Chow. He was bred by Mr. Sawtell and passed into the possession of Mrs. Scaramanga, who has perhaps done more than anyone else in maintaining this charming breed.

Dark red is the accepted colour of the Chow. Modern judges will seldom look twice at a light or parti-coloured dog, and it is to be feared that even if Ch. Chow VIII could revisit the scenes of his bygone triumphs his beautiful light markings would prove a fatal bar to his success. The judges would be quite wrong; but if you want a dog for show you must be sure to get a good whole-coloured dark red. If, on the other hand, you have a Chow as a companion and friend, do not be at all troubled if his ruff, yoke, culottes, and tail are white or cream-coloured. These are natural, correct and typical marks, though latter-day fanciers have been trying to "improve" them away.

Mrs. Scaramanga's Chows have usually been whole-coloured by choice. Mrs. B. F. Moore has always been of opinion that the lighter coloured tail, breaking like a foamy billow over the darker red of the back, adds beauty to the dog's appearance. Most people with an artistic eye are in agreement with her, and it is the case that many of the best Chows of to-day are either dark red with lighter shadings, or else light red with cream shadings.

A list of points as drawn up by the Chow Chow Club some years ago is added. The points are fairly right, but the tongue of a live Chow is never black. It should be blue, such a colour as might result from a diet of bilberries.

Points of the Chow Chow.—*Head*: Skull flat and broad, with little stop, well filled out under the eyes. *Muzzle*: Moderate in length, and broad from the eyes to the point (not pointed at the end like a fox). *Nose*: Black, large, and wide. (In cream or light-coloured specimens, a pink nose is allowable.) *Tongue*: Black. *Eyes*: Dark and small. (In a blue dog light colour is permissible.) *Ears*: Small, pointed, and carried stiffly erect. They should be placed well forward over the eyes, which gives the dog the peculiar characteristic expression of the breed, viz., a sort of scowl. *Teeth*: Strong and level. *Neck*: Strong, full, set well on the shoulders, and slightly arched. *Shoulders*: Muscular and sloping. *Chest*: Broad and deep. *Back*: Short, straight, and strong. *Loins*: Powerful. *Tail*: Curled tightly over the

back. *Forelegs*: Perfectly straight, of moderate length, and with great boue. *Hind-legs*: Same as forelegs, muscular, and with hocks well let down. *Feet*: Small, round, and cat-like, standing well on the toes. *Coat*: Abundant, dense, straight, and rather coarse in texture, with a soft woolly undercoat. *Colour*: Whole-coloured black, red, yellow, blue, white, etc., not in patches (the under part of tail and back of thighs frequently of a lighter colour). *General Appearance*: A lively, compact, short coupled dog, well-knit in frame, with tail curled well over the back. *Disqualifying Points*: Drop ears, red tongue, tail not curled over back, white spots on coat, and red nose, except in yellow or white specimens.

N.B.—Smooth Chows are governed by the same scale of points, except that the coat is smooth.

As to the weight, bitches scale about 30 lb., but dogs are heavier. Ch. Shylock weighed $47\frac{3}{4}$ lb. and Ch. Red Craze 38 lb.

The Schipperke.—The Schipperke may fitly be described as the Paul Pry of canine society. His insatiate inquisitiveness induces him to poke his nose into everything; every strange object excites his curiosity, and he will, if possible, look behind it; the slightest noise arouses his attention, and he wants to investigate its cause. There is no end to his liveliness, but he moves about with almost catlike agility without upsetting any objects in a room, and when he hops he has a curious way of catching up his hind-legs. The Schipperke's disposition is most affectionate, tinged with a good deal of jealousy, and even when made one of the household he generally attaches himself more particularly to one person, whom he "owns," and whose protection he deems his special duty. His alertness, his quick ear, and his rather musical bark make him an excellent watch in the house. He is of convenient size, too, for keeping indoors, and his cleanliness of habit is a further recommendation. Of course, like all other dogs, he requires plenty of open-air exercise. Give him the open-air opportunity and freedom, and he will not fail to take his own measure of exercise. He follows well, and it may be added that when properly entered he cannot be surpassed as a ratter.

It is probable that the Schipperke inherits his activity as a watch-dog. His kind have always been kept as members of the crew on the Flemish canal barges. His station is generally at the bow or on the roof of the cuddy, but he is as often to be seen running about the deck superintending the work of getting the barge through the lock gates. You have in this occupation the origin of his name, Schipperke being

Flemish for "Little Skipper." Dogs of his type may be seen portrayed in many of the old Flemish pictures, which prove that the breed goes back in unaltered purity for well over a hundred years.

The first Schipperke exhibited at a Kennel Club show in this country was Mr. Berrie's Flo. She was rather a mediocre specimen, and did not appeal to the taste of the English dog-loving public. Better examples were Skip, Drieske, and Mia, brought over by Dr. Seelig in 1888. Skip was purchased by Mr. E. B. Joachim, and the two others by Mr. G. R. Krehl. Later on Mr. Joachim became the owner of Mr. Green's Shtoots, and bought Fritz of Spa in Belgium, and these dogs formed the nucleus of the two kennels which laid the foundation of the breed in England.

It was probably the introduction of the Schipperke to England that induced Belgian owners to pay greater attention to careful breeding, and a club was started in 1888 in Brussels whose members settled a description and standard of points for the breed. Not long afterwards the Schipperke Club (England) was inaugurated, and drew up the following standard of points, which was adopted in December, 1890, and differed only very slightly from the one acknowledged by the Belgian society and later by the St. Hubert Schipperke Club.

Head: Foxy in type; skull should not be round, but broad, and with little stop. The muzzle should be moderate in length, fine but not weak, should be well filled out under the eyes. *Nose*: Black and small. *Eyes*: Dark brown, small, more oval than round, and not full; bright, and full of expression. *Ears*: Shape—of moderate length, not too broad at the base, tapering to a point. Carriage—stiffly erect, and when in that position the inside edge to form as near as possible a right angle with the skull and strong enough not to be bent otherwise than lengthways. *Teeth*: Strong and level. *Neck*: Strong and full, rather short, set broad on the shoulders and slightly arched. *Shoulders*: Muscular and sloping. *Chest*: Broad and deep in brisket. *Back*: Short, straight, and strong. *Loins*: Powerful, well drawn up from the brisket. *Forelegs*: Perfectly straight, well under the body, with bone in proportion to the body. *Hind-Legs*: Strong, muscular, hocks well let down. *Feet*: Small, catlike, and standing well on the toes. *Nails*: Black. *Hind-quarters*: Fine compared to the fore-parts, muscular and well-developed thighs, tailless, rump well rounded. *Coat*: Black, abundant, dense, and harsh, smooth on the head, ears and legs, lying close on the back and sides, but erect and thick round the neck, forming a mane and frill, and well feathered on back of thighs. *Weight*: About 12 lb. *General Appearance*: A small cobby animal with sharp expression, intensely lively, presenting the appearance of being always on the alert. *Disqualifying Points*: Drop, or semi-erect ears. *Faults*: White hairs are objected to, but are not disqualifying.

RELATIVE VALUE OF POINTS

Head, nose, eyes, teeth	20
Ears	10
Neck, shoulders, chest	10
Back, loins	5
Forelegs	5
Hind-legs	5
Feet	5
Hind-quarters	10
Coat and colour	20
General appearance	10
Total	
	100

When in full coat the Schipperke should be black entirely, but when it is changing coat the hair will sometimes present a rusty appearance. This brown tinge is natural in the circumstances, and must not be confounded with the faulty brindle colour seen in some badly bred specimens.

The back of the Schipperke is described as straight, but it should round off at the rump, which should be rotund and full, guinea-pig-like. The continued straight line of a terrier's back is not desirable, but it will frequently be found in specimens that have been docked. The Belgian standard requires the legs to be "fine," and not have much bone. The bone of a terrier is only met with in coarse Schipperkes. As to size, it need only be noted that the maximum of the small size, viz. 12 lb., is that generally preferred in England, as well as in Belgium. Further, it is only necessary to remark that the Schipperke is a dog of quality, of distinct characteristics, cobby in appearance, not long in the back nor high on the leg; the muzzle must not be weak and thin, nor short and blunt; and, finally, he is not a prick-eared, black wire-haired terrier.

The Schipperke's tail—or, rather, its absence—has been the cause of much discussion, and at one time gave rise to considerable acrimonious feeling amongst fanciers. On the introduction of this dog into Great Britain it arrived from abroad with the reputation of being a tailless breed, but whether Belgian owners accidentally conveyed that impression or did it purposely to give the breed an additional distinction is difficult to say. The Schipperke, however, is no more "tailless" than the old English Sheepdog. That is to say, a larger number of individuals are born without any caudal

appendage or only a stump of a tail than in any other variety of dogs. It is said that a docked dog can be told from one that has been born tailless in this way; when the docked animal is pleased, a slight movement at the end of the spine where the tail was cut off is discernible, but the naturally tailless dog sways the whole of its hind-quarters. In this matter the Kennel Club has ordained that the tail, if not naturally absent, may be docked, that a stump of 2 inches is not objected to, but that carving and gouging out is not permissible and shall disqualify.

Among the best of the pre-war Schipperkes were Mrs. Crosfield's Ch. Esmé of Greta and Joy of Greta, and Mrs. Dean Willis's Bapton Fox. At the time of writing the leading champions of the breed are the dogs Royd Oregonian and Grizzly Bear, and the bitches Rosy Rapture and Nance o' the North.

CHAPTER VIII

Pastoral Dogs

SHEPHERDS' DOGS—THE SCOTCH COLLIES—THE SHETLAND COLLIE—THE OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG—CONTINENTAL SHEEPDOGS—THE ALSATIAN WOLFDOG

The Shepherd's Dog.—In all pastoral countries and in all times the dog has been man's chosen and most useful helpmeet as guardian of the sheepfold. Originally and in mountainous lands a massive dog was used to protect the flocks and herds against predatory wolves—one who was capable unaided of tackling a wolf. For this reason many came to be known as the Wolfdog rather than the Sheepdog, and in the case of the newly recognized pastoral dog of Alsace-Lorraine we still seem undecided which name of the two to apply to his breed. The shepherd's dog of the Pyrenees and of the Himalayan mountains remains a Mastiff, and at one time our English Mastiff was used as a guardian of cattle and sheep. Gradually, as the wolf disappeared, a gentler dog was needed to round-up our flocks on the pastures and to drive cattle to market, and so we evolved our shepherds' dogs of the downs and wolds and the various breeds and strains of Collie that follow their active lives among the fells and dales of the Border and on the wind-swept hillsides of Scotland.

The townsman who knows the shepherd's dog only as he is to be seen, out of his true element, threading his confined way through crowded streets where sheep are not, can have small appreciation of his wisdom and his sterling worth. To know him properly, one needs to see him at work in a country where sheep abound, to watch him adroitly rounding up his scattered charges on a wide-stretching moorland, gathering the wandering wethers into close order and driving them before him in unbroken company to the fold; handling the stubborn flock in a narrow lane, or holding them in a corner

of a field, immobile under the spell of his vigilant eye. He is at his best as a worker, conscious of the responsibility reposed in him ; a marvel of generalship, gentle, judicious, slow to anger, quick to action ; the priceless helpmeet of his master—the most useful member of all the tribe of dogs.

The Collies.—Few dogs possess the fertile, resourceful brain of the Collie. He can be trained to perform the duties of other breeds. He makes an excellent sporting dog, and can be taught to do the work of the Pointer and the Setter, as well as that of the Water Spaniel and the Retriever. He is clever at hunting, having an excellent nose, is a good vermin-killer, and a most faithful watch, guard and companion. During the war many breeds of dogs were trained to do ambulance work on the field of battle. Their respective abilities in discovering wounded soldiers were carefully tested. The Airedale Terrier was found to be one of the most capable ; but the preference was decidedly in favour of the Collie. It is, however, as an assistant to the flock-master, the farmer, the butcher, and the drover that the Collie takes his most appropriate place in everyday life.

Little is known with certainty of the origin of the Collie, but his cunning and his outward appearance would seem to indicate a relationship with the wild dog. Buffon was of opinion that he was the true dog of nature, the stock and model of the whole canine species. He considered the Sheep-dog superior in instinct and intelligence to all other breeds, and that, with a character in which education has comparatively little share, he is the only animal born perfectly trained for the service of man. Certainly no animal shows in the expression of his face more kindness, more sagacity, or more alert eagerness. Peculiarly shy in disposition, the Collie is slow to make friends with strangers ; but once he gains confidence under proper treatment, his attachment surpasses that of any other dog. He is thoroughly devoted to his master, and happiest when engaged in helping him among the sheep ; work in which he is most painstaking and honest.

It has often been stated that the Collie is treacherous. He is nothing of the kind. It may be said of him, however, that he is disposed to concentrate his affections upon one person rather than lavish it upon many. He is not among



The Rough Collie **Laund Lordly**. Bred by Mr. W. Stansfield. Now the property of H.H. The Maharajah of Jind.



Ch. Laund Logic.



Mr. W. Stansfield's Blue Merle Smooth Collie **Ch. Laund Lynne.**

the dogs best suited for town life, where his mental as well as physical horizon is limited. He needs the freedom of a wide expanse of grass land, where he can fill his lungs with fresh air and his heart with happiness. I will admit that he is inclined to be noisy and to bark without obvious reason, and perhaps it is a little risky to trust him with children or with people who do not study his humour. He is properly a man's dog—a busy worker.

The Working Collie.—I have gone the rounds with the shepherds on the mountain pastures, and can personally testify to the amount of work entrusted to the dogs. Begin the day's labours on a large hirsel; picture the shepherd winding his way along the narrow bridle track up the hill-side, his dog busy all the time gathering the sheep from the distant ravines and crags, bringing them into sight from beyond intervening knolls and shoulders; consider the vast mileage that the dog covers in his bounding pace, the difficult road that he travels over rough heather, sharp rocks, and marshy hollows! The shepherd tramps miles, perhaps, but on a beaten track, while his Collie, taking a wider range, is compelled to gallop at high speed in order finally to reach the hilltop at the same time as his master and continue the industrious search on the farther side. It is a hard day's work for any dog: the hardest that the canine race is expected to perform. Even in the lowland sheep farms, where the flocks are easily handled, and where there are no awkward jumps across dangerous chasms, there are still big days for the dogs—the dipping, clipping, and weaning days, when the parks near the steadings are white with their bleating crowds needing to be carefully marshalled; for the Collie well knows the trouble that will follow if one of the fleet-footed sheep should break away, and, whether standing or resting, he never takes his watchful eyes off his charge.

One of the most perfect working Collies to-day is the old-fashioned black and white type, which is the most popular among the shepherds of Scotland. He is considered the most tractable, and is certainly the most agile. Second to this type in favour is the smooth-coated variety, a very hard, useful dog, well adapted for hill work and usually very fleet of foot. He is not so sweet in temper as the black and white,

and is slow to make friends. In the Ettrick and Yarrow district the smooth is a popular sheepdog. The shepherds maintain that he climbs the hills more swiftly than the rough, and in the heavy snowstorms his clean, unfeathered legs do not collect and carry the snow. He has a fuller coat than the show specimens usually carry, but he has the same type of head, eye and ears, only not so well developed.

Then there is the Scottish bearded, or Highland Collie, less popular with the flock-master, a hardy-looking dog in outward style but soft in temperament, and in many cases a better cattle- than sheepdog. This dog and the Old English Sheepdog are much alike in appearance, but that the bearded is a more racy animal, with a head resembling that of the Dandie Dinmont rather than the square head of the bob-tail. The strong-limbed bearded Collie is capable of getting through a good day's work, but is not so steady nor so wise as the old-fashioned black and white, or even the smooth-coated variety. He is a favourite with the butcher and drover who have sometimes a herd of troublesome cattle to handle, and he is well suited to rough and rocky ground, active in movement, and as sure-footed as the wild goat. He can endure cold and wet without discomfort, and can live on the Highland hills when others less sturdy would succumb. In the standard adopted for judging the breed, many points are given for good legs and feet, bone, body, and coat, while head and ears are not of great importance. Movement, size, and general appearance have much weight. The colour is varied in this breed. Cream-coloured specimens are not uncommon, and snow white with orange or black markings may often be seen, but the popular colour is grizzly grey. Unfortunately the coats of many are far too soft and the undercoat is frequently absent.

Working trials to test the skill of the sheepdog have become frequent fixtures among shepherds and farmers within recent years, and these competitions have done much towards the improvement of the working qualities of the Collie. In these trials the test work is in the arts of driving, penning, and shedding. The style of driving is considered. The sheep must be driven steadily all the time, never at full gallop, but at an even, trotting pace, and without excitement. In shed-

ing, the art is in separating and wearing the single sheep. Penning is the operation of driving the sheep into the pens. The difficulty is to get a dog so well trained that not only in driving will he use his good sense, but also at the penning and shedding, where the most skilful turns are required, will he continue to exercise his individual judgment, and thus act from start to finish in a steady, determined and artistic manner in the shortest possible time.

In general, the excelling competitors at working trials are the rough-coated black and white Collies. The smooth-coated variety and the Beardie are less frequent winners. The handsome and distinguished gentlemen of the Ch. Wishaw Leader type are seldom seen on the trial field, although formerly such a dog as Ch. Ormskirk Charlie might be successfully entered with others equally well bred from the kennels of that good trainer and fancier, Mr. Piggin, of Long Eton. A good working Collie, however, is not always robed in elegance. What is desirable is that the shepherd and farmer should fix a standard of points, and breed as near as possible to that standard, as the keepers of the show Collie breed to an acknowledged type of perfection. From a bad worker of good descent many an efficient worker might be produced by proper mating, and those of us skilled in the breeding of Collies know the importance of a well-considered process of selection from unsullied strains.

The Show Collie.—There is not a more graceful and physically beautiful dog to be seen than the show Collie of the present period. Produced from the old working type, he is now practically a distinct breed. His qualities in the field are not often tested, but he is a much more handsome and attractive animal, and his comeliness will always win for him many admiring friends. The improvements in his style and appearance have been alleged to be due to an admixture with Gordon Setter blood. In the early years of exhibitions he showed the shorter head, heavy ears, and much of the black and tan colouring which might seem to justify such a supposition; but there is no evidence that the cross was ever purposely sought. Gradually the colour was lightened to sable and a mingling of black, white, and tan came into favour. The shape of the head was also improved. Type

has been enhanced, the head with the small ornamental ears that now prevail is more classical ; and scientific cultivation and careful selection of typical breeding stock have achieved what may be considered the superlative degree of quality, without appreciable loss of stamina, size or substance.

Forty years or so ago, when Collies were becoming fashionable, the rich sable coat with long white mane was in highest request. In 1888 Ch. Metchley Wonder captivated his admirers by these rich qualities. He was the first Collie for which a very high purchase price was paid, Mr. Sam Boddington having sold him to Mr. A. H. Megson, of Manchester, for £530. High prices then became frequent. Mr. Megson paid as much as £1,600 to Mr. Tom Stretch for Ormskirk Emerald. No Collie has had a longer or more brilliant career than Emerald, and although he was not esteemed as a successful sire, yet he was certainly the greatest favourite among our show dogs of the years before the war.

Mr. Megson owned many other good specimens of the breed, both rough and smooth. In the same year that he bought Metchley Wonder, he gave £350 for a ten-months' puppy, Caractacus. Sable and white was his favourite combination of colour, a fancy which was shared some years ago by the American buyers, who would have nothing else. Black, tan, and white became more popular in England, and while there is now a good market for these in the United States the sable and white remains the favourite of the American buyers and breeders.

The best Collie of modern times was undoubtedly Ch. Squire of Tytton, which went to America for £1,250. A golden sable with quality, nice size, and profuse coat, he had an unbeaten record in this country. Another of our best and most typical rough Collies was Mr. R. A. Tait's Ch. Wishaw Leader. This beautiful dog, who had a most distinguished show career, was a well-made black, tan, and white, with an enormous coat and beautiful flowing white mane ; one of the most active movers, displaying quality all through, and yet having plenty of substance. He had that desirable distinction of type which is so often lacking in our long-headed Collies. Ormskirk Emerald's head was of good length and well balanced, the skull sufficiently flat ; his eye was almond

shaped and dark brown in colour, his expression keen and wise, entirely free from the soft look which we see on many of the faces to-day. Historical examples of the show Collie have also been seen in Chs. Christopher, Anfield Model, Sappho of Tytton, Parbold Piccolo, and Woodmanstern Tartan.

In recent years the smooth Collie has gained in popularity quite as certainly as his more amply attired relative. Originally he was a dog produced by mating the old-fashioned black and white with the Greyhound. But the Greyhound type, which was formerly very marked, can scarcely be discerned to-day. Nowadays the breeding of smooths is almost wholly confined to the English side of the Border.

The following is the accepted description of the perfect Collie :

The *Skull* should be flat, moderately wide between the ears, and gradually tapering towards the eyes. There should only be a slight depression at stop. The width of skull necessarily depends upon combined length of skull and muzzle ; and the whole must be considered in connexion with the size of the dog. The cheek should not be full or prominent. The *Muzzle* should be of fair length, tapering to the nose, and must not show weakness or be snipy or lippy. Whatever the colour of the dog may be, the nose must be black. The *Teeth* should be of good size, sound and level ; very slight unevenness is permissible. The *Jaws* : Clean cut and powerful. The *Eyes* are a very important feature, and give expression to the dog ; they should be of medium size, set somewhat obliquely, of almond shape, and of a brown colour except in the case of merles, when the eyes are frequently (one or both) blue and white or china ; expression full of intelligence, with a quick alert look when listening. The *Ears* should be small and moderately wide at the base, and placed not too close together but on the top of the skull and not on the side of the head. When in repose they should usually be carried thrown back, but when on the alert brought forward and carried semi-erect, with tips slightly drooping in attitude of listening. The *Neck* should be muscular, powerful and of fair length, and somewhat arched. The *Body* should be strong, with well sprung ribs, chest deep, fairly broad behind the shoulders, which should be sloped, loins very powerful. The dog should be straight in front. The *Forelegs* should be straight and muscular, neither in nor out at elbows, with a fair amount of bone ; the forearm somewhat fleshy, the pasterus showing flexibility without weakness. The *Hind-legs* should be muscular at the thighs, clean and sinewy below the hocks, with well bent stifles. The *Feet* should be oval in shape, soles well padded, and the toes arched and close together. The hind-feet less arched, the hocks well let down and powerful. The *Brush* should be moderately long, carried low when the dog is quiet, with a slight upward "swirl" at the end, and may be gaily carried when the dog is excited, but not over the back. The *Coat* should be very dense, the outer coat harsh to the touch, the inner- or undercoat soft, furry, and very close, so close as almost to hide the skin. The mane and frill should be very abundant, the mask or face smooth, as also the ears at the tips, but they should carry more hair towards the base ; the forelegs well feathered, the hind-legs above the hocks profusely so ; but below the hocks fairly smooth, although all heavily coated Collies are liable to grow a slight feathering. Hair on the brush very profuse. *Colour* in the Collie is immaterial. In *General Character* he is a lithe, active dog, his

deep chest showing lung power, his neck strength, his sloping shoulders and well bent hocks indicating speed, and his expression high intelligence. He should be a fair length on the leg, giving him more of a racy than a cloddy appearance. In a few words, a Collie should show endurance, activity, and intelligence, with free and true action. In height dogs should be 22 inches to 24 inches at the shoulders, bitches 20 inches to 22 inches. The weight for dogs is 45 to 65 lb., bitches 40 to 55 lb. The *Smooth Collie* only differs from the rough in its coat, which should be hard, dense and quite smooth. The *Main Faults* to be avoided are a domed skull, high peaked occipital bone, heavy, pendulous or pricked ears, weak jaws, snipy muzzle, full staring or light eyes, crooked legs, large, flat or hare feet, curly or soft coat, cow hocks, and brush twisted or carried right over the back, under- or overshot mouth.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head and expression	15
Ears	10
Neck and shoulders	10
Legs and feet	15
Hind-quarters	10
Back and loins	10
Brush	5
Coat and frill	20
Size	5
	100
Total	100

Shetland Sheepdogs.—In the islands of the Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland, where the sheep are diminutive in size compared with the Cheviots and Leicestershires of the mainland, a large herding dog like the Collie or the bob-tail has not been desirable, and in the more northern archipelago the Collie has been so much reduced in size by selective breeding as to have become a miniature edition of the original rough-coated sheepdog of Scotland. In Shetland many years ago I remember to have admired these active little Collies busy at their work of rounding-up their fleecy charges on the open pastures or driving them quietly and without undue excitement into the shearing pens. In winter, when grass was scarce, a small flock would be taken over to one of the outlying holms to feed on seaweed, and left there in the responsible care of one of these dogs, visited only occasionally by the shepherd.

In Orkney, on the pasture lands round about Scapa Flow, and especially on the island of Hoy, such miniature Collies were frequently to be seen a generation ago; but in later years they have been more closely associated with the Shetlands, where they are locally known as the Toonie Dog—a name derived from their work of guarding the croft, or farm



Photograph by Sport and General.

Miss May McTurk's Old English
Sheepdog Ch. Night Raider.



*Photograph by
T. Reveley.*



Ch. Shepton Hero.

Miss M. Grey's Shetland Sheepdog Wishaw Myrtle.

town, and driving away the sheep that come uninvited to feed by stealth on the winter storage of fodder and root crops.

North Sea fishermen and other visitors brought specimens of the breed to the mainland to keep as pets, and I have seen more than one in the seaports of East Anglia. It was from a Lowestoft fisherman that Mrs. Feilden got a brood bitch whose puppies were afterwards shown at Cruft's. This was before Shetland Sheepdogs were recognized by the Kennel Club as a distinct variety. Perhaps the first important show at which classes were given was that at the Waverley Market in 1910, when several very typical ones were exhibited. Mr. J. A. Logan had a fine team, I remember, including Lerwick Jarl and Lerwick Vera, both black and white. I forget the colour of the Countess of Aberdeen's Lerwick Olaf, but her Aberdeen Nellie was a lovely little sable bitch, like a Scottish Collie of the best kind seen through the wrong end of a telescope. Mrs. Rose's Kilravock Pride was a showy sable and white, as also was Mr. W. Bullock's Shetland Balta.

At Cruft's in 1913 an especially nice tricolour puppy named Jason was placed high above Lerwick Jarl; but by far the sweetest Sheltie on that occasion was a sable and white bitch named Zesta, who was unquestionably the finest specimen and the nearest approach to the ideal standard. A later dog, Woodvold, was a remarkably good tricolour, and Wallace was a beautiful sable. These have been followed, but not necessarily excelled, by Crichton Olaf and Clifford Sharper, Miss M. Grey's Wishaw Myrtle, and her home-bred Pat, Peat, and Hurly Burly, Miss B. Thynne's Walesby Select, and others which have added distinction to an innately charming breed.

The Shetland Sheepdog is a sturdy, altogether admirable little dog, most attractive in appearance, and possessing all the wisdom and sagacity of his larger relative. He is in no sense a toy dog, but in all essentials a reduced replica of the big working Collie, even as the Shetland pony is a small copy of the shire horse, differing only in bulk and weight. In the south he is kept as a very engaging companion and is not expected to do the work of a shepherd's dog; but he ought to be judged with an eye on his fitness for working among flocks and herds.

The usual weight of a Shetland Sheepdog is from 12 lb. to 14 lb., the dog being of smaller size than the bitch, and the height is about 12 inches at the shoulder. The body is long and set low on rather short legs which end in long-shaped, feathered feet. The tail is a substantial brush, beautifully carried, and the coat is long, flat, and inclined to silkiness, with a considerable neck frill. The grooming should be in all details similar to that applied to the large show Collie. There should, of course, be a dense undercoat.

Perhaps the prettiest of the breed are the black and white with tan markings; but the sable and white are equally typical, as also are the simple black and white and the blue-grey. The markings are distributed as in the relative breed, generally with a white collar and frill, white legs and feet, and a white tip to the brush. The white muzzle and blaze up the foreface add distinction. The head should not be so long or the face so aquiline as that of the large Collie. The eyes are well proportioned to the size of the head, inclined a little to the almond shape, and they have a singularly soft round brightness, reminding one of the eye of a woodcock. The ears are by preference half-pricked, somewhat large, but not floppy, and they have a good amount of feather about them. In some specimens the ears resemble those of the Belgian Papillon dog, and are spread out like butterfly wings; but this is not a Collie ear, and all points which depart from the true Collie appearance and character should be regarded as incorrect.

The Old English Sheepdog.—The Old English bob-tailed Sheepdog combines in his shaggy person the attributes at once of a drover's drudge and of an ideal companion. He is intelligent and picturesque, workmanlike and affectionate. He is mentally a busy dog, and even in the crowded streets of a city he acts as if in obedience to an inherited instinct transmitted from the time when his legitimate duty was that of herding sheep or rounding-up a drove of cattle.

The modern bob-tail is not often put to shepherding work; but, carefully handled in his youth, he is still unsurpassed as a stock dog, and he is equally at home and efficient in charge of sheep, of cattle, and of New Forest ponies. Nor is it as a shepherd dog alone that he shines in the field. His qualifica-

tions as a sporting dog are considerable : he makes a capital retriever, being usually under excellent control, generally light-mouthed, and taking very readily to water. His natural inclination to remain at his master's heel and his exceptional quickness of understanding will speedily develop him in a sportsman's hands into a first-rate dog to shoot over. These points in his favour should not be lost sight of, because his popularity as a show dog is apt to mislead many of his admirers into the belief that he has practically ceased to be a utility dog. He is an excellent house-dog, and his naturally cleanly habits, his affectionate disposition, and his extraordinary apprehension of human speech make him an admirable guard and a most desirable comrade.

It is not easy to determine the origin of the Old English Sheepdog. The breed is not quite so ancient as its name would seem to suggest. He has many points in common with the Russian Owtchar, the largest of the European shepherd dogs which used often to be brought to England in the Baltic trading ships. There is the same square build of figure, the same character of head, and the same deep, crisp coat which under neglect hangs down in ragged ropes. In general shape, too, he is not unlike the French sheepdog of La Brie. The Club's description would seem to suggest that the Poodle and the Deerhound had some share in his composition. But wherever he came from, our English bob-tail was established about a hundred years ago, and was represented in the Southern Counties, notably Dorsetshire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire, as well as Essex, Suffolk, and Wales. A variant of the breed is known in Scotland, too, as the Bearded Collie, who differs chiefly by reason that his coat is less woolly and that he is in possession of a tail, the amputation of which, in the Southern variety, is a recognized custom in England.

With regard to this custom, it is said that the drovers originated it. Their dogs, kept for working purposes, were immune from taxation, and they adopted this method of distinguishing the animals thus exempted. It has been argued, by disciples of the Darwinian theory of inherited effects from continued mutilations, that a long process of breeding from tailless animals has resulted in producing puppies naturally

bob-tailed, and it is difficult, on any other hypothesis, to account for the fact that many puppies are indeed so born.

Somewhere about the 'sixties there would appear to have been a revival of interest in the bob-tail's welfare, and in 1873 his admirers succeeded in obtaining for him a separate classification at a recognized show. At the Curzon Hall, Birmingham, in that year three temerarious competitors appeared to undergo the ordeal of expert judgment. It was an unpromising beginning, for Mr. M. B. Wynn, who officiated, found their quality so inferior that he contented himself with awarding only a second prize. But the Old English Sheepdog has made great strides in popularity since then, due in no small measure to the initiative of the Old English Sheepdog Club, founded in 1888.

The pioneers of this movement were Dr. Edwardes-Ker, an enthusiast both in theory and in practice, Mr. W. G. Weager, Mrs. Mayhew, Mr. Freeman Lloyd, who wrote an interesting pamphlet on the breed in 1889, and Messrs. J. Thomas and Parry Thomas.

Theirs can have been no easy task at the outset, for it devolved upon them to lay down the following leading principles for the guidance of future enthusiasts :

Points of the Old English Sheepdog.—*General Appearance*: A strong, compact-looking dog of great symmetry, absolutely free from legginess, profusely coated all over, very elastic in its gallop, but in walking or trotting he has a characteristic ambling or pacing movement, and his bark should be loud, with a peculiar *pot casse* ring in it. Taking him all round, he is a thick-set, muscular, able-bodied dog, with a most intelligent expression, free from all *Poodle* or *Deerhound* character. *Skull*: Capacious, and rather squarely formed, giving plenty of room for brain power. The parts over the eyes should be well arched and the whole well covered with hair. *Jaw*: Fairly long, strong, square and truncated; the stop should be defined to avoid a *Deerhound* face. *The attention of judges is particularly called to the above properties, as a long, narrow head is a deformity.* *Eyes*: Vary according to the colour of the dog, but dark or wall eyes are to be preferred. *Nose*: Always black, large, and capacious. *Teeth*: Strong and large, evenly placed, and level in opposition. *Ears*: Small, and carried flat to side of head, coated moderately. *Legs*: The forelegs should be dead straight, with plenty of bone, removing the body to a medium height from the ground, without approaching legginess; well coated all round. *Feet*: Small, round; toes well arched and pads thick and hard. *Tail*: Puppies requiring docking must have an appendage left of one and a half to two inches and the operation performed when not older than four days. *Neck and Shoulders*: The neck should be fairly long, arched gracefully, and well coated with hair; the shoulders sloping and narrow at the points, the dog standing lower at the shoulder than at the loin. *Body*: Rather short and very compact, ribs well sprung, and brisket deep and capacious. The loin should be very stout and gently arched, while the hind-quarters should be round and muscular, and

with well-let-down hocks, and the hams densely coated with a thick long jacket in excess of any other part. *Coat*: Profuse, and of good hard texture, not straight but shaggy and free from curl. The undercoat should be a waterproof pile, when not removed by grooming or season. *Colour*: Any shade of grey, grizzle, blue or blue-merled, with or without white markings, or in reverse; any shade of brown or sable to be considered distinctly objectionable and not to be encouraged. *Height*: Twenty-two inches and upwards for dogs, slightly less for bitches. Type, character, and symmetry are of the greatest importance, and on no account to be sacrificed to size alone.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head	5
Eye	5
Colour	10
Ears	5
Body, loins and hind-quarters	20
Jaw	10
Nose	5
Teeth	5
Legs	10
Neck and shoulders	10
Coat	15
	100
Total	100

The Old English Sheepdog is not difficult in the matter of kennel management. The more fresh air and sunshine, exercise, and freedom he receives the better will he prosper, but care must be taken that he is never allowed to get wet. His sleeping-place especially must be thoroughly dry, well ventilated and scrupulously clean. He must be well fed, well housed, and well exercised. Two meals a day suffice him, but he likes variety, and the more his fare can be diversified the better will he do justice to it. Biscuits, Rodnim, Flako, meat, vegetables, paunches, and sheep's heads, with an occasional big bone to gnaw, provide unlimited change. As to the bob-tail's kennel, any weatherproof building will do, provided it be well ventilated and free from draughts. In very cold weather a bed of clean wheat straw is desirable, in summer the bare boards are best. In all weathers cleanliness is an absolute essential, and a liberal supply of fresh water should be always available.

Grooming is an important detail in a breed whose picturesqueness depends so largely on the profuseness of their shaggy coats, but there is a general tendency to overdo it. A good stiff pair of dandy brushes give the best results, but the coats must not be allowed to mat or tangle, which they have a tendency to do if not properly attended to. Mats

and tangles, if taken in time, can generally be teased out with the fingers, and it is the greatest mistake to try to drag them out with combs. These last should be used as little as possible, and only with the greatest care when necessary at all.

Among the prominent champions of this breed one remembers in particular Dr. Edwardes-Ker's Sir Ethelwolf and Dame Elizabeth, Mr. Dickson's Handsome Boy and Country Girl, Mrs. Charter's Shepton Hero, Mrs. Philip Runciman's Beat the Band, and the many excellent examples bred in the kennels of Mrs. Fare Fosse, including Ch. Ragged Man. At the present time the most prominent bob-tail is Miss McTurk's Ch. Night Raider.

Continental Sheepdogs.—Much might be written of the various types of pastoral dogs in Continental countries. Many are very different from our own dogs, and few of them are ever seen on this side of the Channel. There is a certain affinity among the several breeds according to latitude. The great sheep-minding dog of the Pyrenees is not at all unlike the Komondor which is used as a guard against wolves on the plains of Hungary, and the pastoral dog of the Abruzzes, often called the sheepdog of the Maremmes, is of the same robust, deep-coated, almost Mastiff type. There is a variety in Switzerland which looks like a degenerate St. Bernard with erect ears. In Eastern Europe may be found massive sheepdogs which approximate more and more as one goes east to the heavy, rough-coated Russian Owtchar. North of the Baltic the pastoral dogs become more of the Spitz type, resembling the Elkhound and the Samoyed. The Dutch shepherds have three varieties—a rough-haired, a smooth, and a wire-haired. In Belgium, where the sheep farms are admirably conducted, the sheepdogs are all prick-eared. One of the most carefully bred is the black Groenendael, which is very much the size and shape of our Flat-coated Retriever, but with large and sharply erect ears; the less ornamental wire-haired type is considered a better worker among the flocks. In France there are two distinct native breeds of herding dogs, the short-coated, prick-eared Chien de Beauce, and the shaggy, square-built Chien de la Brie, which are carefully bred to type, while those of Languedoc, Picardy, and Ardennes are little better than mongrels.

The Germans pride themselves upon their sheepdogs, no less than upon their Boxers, their Dobermann Pinschers, their Saufangers, and Teckels. Most of their pastoral dogs show traces of the wolf blood, and it is probable that the wolf has at frequent intervals contributed to the litters of bitches tending sheep on the outlying pastures of the Rhine and the Black Forest. It is said to be the custom in Germany to introduce the wolf cross in every seventh generation of sheepdogs; but this is not to be credited. There has always been a wild dog in Germany—an animal similar to the American Coyote or the Australian Dingo—and, on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief, these ferine waifs have often been utilized for guarding sheep against the visits of wolves. This, I conjecture, has been the means by which the wolf character and type have been imparted to the dogs lately introduced into Great Britain as the Alsatian Wolfdog and into the United States as the German Sheepdog.

The Alsatian Wolfdog.—Since the war of 1870-1 the Chien de Berger d'Alsace has journeyed through the world carrying with it the breed name of the German Sheepdog; but to whatever extent it has been altered or modified in German hands, it first saw the light on French soil on the Vosges Mountains of Alsace-Lorraine, and it was claimed as the German shepherd's dog on the ground that after the Franco-Prussian war Alsace-Lorraine was German territory. The dogs were thereafter distributed over Germany, and no doubt crossed with the native German sheepdogs in which the wolf-strain was conspicuous. The wild wolf relationship cannot have been desired or designedly introduced. In 1906, when writing of these same dogs in my earlier book, I stated, indeed, that Herr Rittmeister von Stephanitz of Oberbayern had "devoted years to the work of eliminating the wolf character and imparting a fixity of type" to the breed.

Nevertheless, the wolf strain is still conspicuous, and it was probably the dog's superficial resemblance to his wild ancestor in size, shape, colour and markings, as well as in his surviving wolfish traits of character, which influenced his British sponsors when they rejected the breed-name of Sheepdog. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that this dog's *métier* is that of guarding sheep, and that his character, his

peculiar gait, his figure and conformation—even his unfriendly exclusiveness—ought to be preserved.

Although so recently recognized and sought after in Britain, this is not in any other sense a new dog. The Belgians, who are among the most astute dog keepers of the world, long ago recognized the merits of the Alsatian. Admirable specimens of the breed were to be seen in the fashionable quarters of Brussels and Antwerp years before they became a feature at Continental dog shows.

The Belgians no less than the Germans saw in the dog an alertness of mentality, a quickness of understanding, and a willingness in training which fitted him for other work than the minding of sheep. He was a utility dog and not a pet, and the shape of his ears, his tail carriage and his colour were of less importance than his physical structure, expression, character, and especially his elastic action. His speed and agility, his skill in tracking, his implicit obedience and devotion to his one master and his extreme intelligence in emergency, marked him as an ideal assistant in the department of police. He was especially trained for this work, and his shrewdness as a detective, his steadiness as a tracker, and his sagacity in cornering and holding a fugitive criminal asserted themselves in many astonishing ways. These qualities were developed in various directions, and the Germans were quick to employ him in the military duties of ammunition carrying, ambulance and messenger work on the field of battle.

The Alsatian was known in England before the war, and some few were exhibited in the Foreign classes at important shows ; but it was the excellent and methodical military work done by these dogs in the trenches in Flanders which drew fuller attention to them and impressed alike our officers and Red Cross units at the front. Incidents illustrating their sagacity, courage and resourcefulness under fire are almost like incredible fictions. Captured specimens of the breed were adopted and brought home, and they proved to be so engaging and wise as companions that enthusiasm in their favour led to many more being imported and bred from. Suddenly Alsatian Wolfdogs leapt into fashion in England, and it became a duty to be interested in them.



MR. D. MILLINGTON'S ALSATIAN WOLFDOG KURTSON OF DUNDAS.

At the first, and before any standard of points was published, breeding operations were not scientifically considered. So long as the mated dog and bitch were indubitably of the genuine breed, their precise pedigree and strain were ignored. The wolf nature and appearance were especially sought for ; the grey wolf colouring and markings were preferred, and black or black and tan were rejected as unorthodox, while attention was concentrated upon getting the largest ears, oblique eyes, a long snout and a bushy tail, as nearly as possible resembling those of the wild wolf.

It is a pity, I think, that the wolf relationship was emphasized in the name of these dogs. A surviving resemblance to the wolf is typical ; but to breed for a studied likeness to the ferine ancestor is retrograde and not to be encouraged at the expense of the true canine qualities which have been developed in adapting the domesticated animal to his work of guarding and tending sheep. Formation of head, ears, eyes, and precise tail carriage are points quite secondary to good limbs and shoulders, flat ribs, deep chest, and a powerful sloping back ; while the admitted colours may be either grizzle or black, black and tan, or even wholly white, like Centa von Aufeld, who is the pure white daughter of Continental champions.

It must be insisted that the Alsatian is primarily a pastoral dog, intended, like the great dog of the Pyrenees, to guard the flocks against the depredations of wolves. It must therefore be bred large, and its disposition must be courageous.

Great stress is laid upon body proportions and limbs, so important in keeping up a long, steady, loping trot and for quick turning and galloping to round-up straying sheep. The hind-quarters should work in unison with the forequarters, harmonizing with the muscles running along the spine.

Doubts and perplexities engendered by the varying decisions of judges at different English shows caused considerable discussion concerning the correct type of the Alsatian dog. This conflict of opinion was not set at rest until June, 1921, when Mons. H. de Groot, of Rotterdam, one of the foremost Continental authorities, acted as judge in the Club's championship show at Westminster. By his expert and well-considered decisions and awards, M. de Groot indicated the

stamp of dogs most favoured abroad, and gave a valuable lesson in estimating the exhibits not so much by their colour and superficial qualities as by their innate attributes of anatomical structure and freedom in movement. It was clearly evident that he was not wholly satisfied with the dogs bred in this country; some were faulty in action, some lacked character and quality or were wanting in the fierce determined expression which should always be apparent. This last feature was well demonstrated by M. de Groot, who tested each dog by flicking it on the head with a programme. Dogs that flinched were put back; those that sprang at him received consideration in his judging. He objected to the shy and sulky expression of our English-bred dogs. The larger number of his awards went to imported specimens.

He considered the bitches better in general than the dogs. The best bitch was Mr. Partridge's Thea von Lichtenburg, a very beautiful animal with elastic, spacious gait; but M. de Groot decided that the best Alsatian exhibited was Kurtson of Dundas, the property of Mr. D. Millington. This dog may therefore be taken as the superlative type and example of the breed.

Kurtson of Dundas, who is a black and tan, was formerly named Zillo of Simplon. He was bred by Mr. Jean Steigler, of Brigue, Switzerland, and was given as a puppy for training to Mr. Frank, Chief of Police at Beilngries, and an excellent animal has resulted. Mr. Millington imported him for the express purpose of assisting British breeders desiring utility type combined with show qualities. Since coming out of quarantine Kurtson has proved himself very amenable to extra training. His portrait shows him in a typical attitude, and it will be seen that he answers to all the particulars set forth in the standard of points.

Assuming that British owners of the Alsatian dog were satisfied with Mons. de Groot's discriminating judgments, then their future breeding operations must necessarily be based upon the Continental standard of perfection. This is as it should be. The acknowledged original type of a foreign dog ought to be conserved.

The following translation of the German standard of points is abbreviated for the sake of directness:

General Appearance : The Alsatian is slightly larger than a medium-sized dog. He is rather long in the body, powerful, agile, with good muscles. Average height, for dogs $21\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the shoulder; bitches $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In demeanour he should exhibit watchfulness, faithfulness, vigilance, resistance of temptation, and general smartness. A beautiful appearance should be bred for, but not at the sacrifice of working qualities. *Head* : Should conform to the size of the body, but should not be heavy. It should be clean cut, medium width between the ears and tapering to the nose, with a minimum stop. The cheeks, not full or prominent, should round off to the sides in a gentle curve and should not stand out forward. The skull should be slightly domed and taper gently to the point of the nose. The jaw powerful, the lips stiff, dry, and fitting close over the teeth, which should be particularly strong, fitting together like scissors, and not overshot. The *Ears* are medium in size, broad at the base and set high on the head. They should be alertly pricked, running out sharply on the ends and pointing forward. Each ear should resemble the half shell of an almond in shape. The ears may have soft tips, but breeding for prick ears is desired, although this has no effect on the dog's usefulness. The *Eyes* should be medium in size, almond shaped, set somewhat on the angle, and not protruding; dark in colour. The eye must show spirit and understanding, with searching, suspicious glances at strangers. *Neck* should be strong, with well-developed muscles, medium in length, without dewlap or throatiness. When excited the crest should rise, otherwise stand out straight. *Body* : Deep chest, but not too broad, ribs flat, belly slightly drawn up, back straight and strongly developed. The body length should slightly exceed the height at shoulder. Short-bodied, long-legged dogs should not be bred. The Alsatian should not be excitable. The necessary movements for tending sheep are ensured through good development of the angles in the hind-quarters. The rear portion of the dog's back broad and strong. The middle portion of the back long and falling off before the hind portion. *Tail* : Bushy with thick hair. At rest it hangs in a slight curve to the hock, and is often slightly curved to one side. When excited it is raised and more curved, but should not rise above the level of the back. *Forequarters* : Shoulders sloping well back; should lie flat and be well muscled but not loaded. The forelegs should be perfectly straight. *Hind-quarters* : Should be broad, with powerful muscles. The stifle well turned, fairly long, and, viewed from the side, dropping at an angle to the hocks. The hocks should be strong and well let down. *Feet* : Round, short; toes arched and held closely together. Pads particularly hard, nails short and strong, and dark in colour. Dew-claws are not a fault, but should be removed at birth, as they often interfere with the dog's gait. *Colour and Coat* : Black, iron-grey, silver-grey, tan, yellow, either whole colour or toning into lighter colours, pure white, blue, or tiger colour, or with the so-called wolf colour. White on breast and legs allowed. The undercoat, excepting in pure black specimens, is always somewhat lighter than the outer coat, which should be harsh in texture but smooth. The dense woolly undercoat is important, as the Alsatian must stand all weathers. *Faults* : The faults in build, which hinder the usefulness and power of endurance of the dog, are chiefly long legs, short bodies, too light or too heavy. Soft, weak backs, lack of angles in the leg bones and thin light bones, preventing elasticity in locomotion. Soft or too short coat and lack of underwool. Heavy or shallow skull; short, dull or weak pointed teeth and undershot or overshot jaw. Spreading toes. Hanging or continually badly carried ears, badly carried tail or artificially treated ears and tail.

A low-hung stern generally accompanies well-turned hind-quarters. To develop his working properties the dog should be taught in puppyhood to retrieve with enthusiasm, and it is advisable to give him daily exercise in quick turning by

pretending to throw the ball in opposite directions, making him wheel quickly. Trotting exercise is very necessary. A dog of 23 inches at the shoulder should easily trot 20 miles at $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour without breaking into a gallop.

A characteristic of the Alsatian is his exclusiveness. He attaches himself to one person only, and it is difficult to get him even to accept food from anyone but his master or mistress. The risk of his being maliciously poisoned is reduced by this dependence upon his owner, and his chances of a long and healthy life are enhanced. His devotion to his especial friend shows itself in implicit obedience, and very few lessons are needed in making him understand what is wanted of him. He is a wonderfully good follower in traffic ; it is seldom that he gets in the way of a motor-car. Having a keen sense of direction, an unerring homing instinct, he will find his way back alone if set free after a long railway journey. By nature he is suspicious of strangers, and will accept no friendly advances from them. Already he has the reputation of being a ferocious dog. At the same time he exhibits a surprising fondness for young things—kittens, puppies, chickens, and children. He will stand treatment from a child which he would resent with dangerous anger from an adult.

It remains for owners of Alsations to institute some system of intensive training and working trials on the plan adopted on the Continent and in the United States. Exercises in obedience to a sign or the spoken word : sitting, lying down, rising, remaining in the same place in the handler's absence. Exercises for activity : running, springing, climbing, carrying and fetching. Work in water : diving, swimming and retrieving. Watch and guard service : going when sent in any direction, giving voice without command, defence of his handler against attack, seizing, letting go, warding off blows. Work of the nose : searching for lost or hidden objects, or finding out a man in a crowd, watching over a caught person, accompanying an arrested person, following a runner and ceasing to follow when called back. Training in such exercises as these need incur no hardship or cruelty. It is but an extension of the training which we give to our gun dogs, our Airedale Terriers and our Collies.

Section III

HOUNDS, GUN DOGS, AND OTHER SPORTING
BREEDS

CHAPTER IX

The Larger Sporting Breeds

THE BLOODHOUND—THE OTTERHOUND—THE IRISH WOLF-HOUND—THE DEERHOUND—THE BORZOI—THE ELKHOUND

The Bloodhound.—The Bloodhound was much used in olden times in hunting and in the pursuit of fugitives—two services for which his acuteness of smell, his ability to keep to the particular scent on which he is first laid, and the intelligence and pertinacity with which he follows up the trail, admirably fit him. The use and employment of these dogs date back into remote antiquity. They were used by the early Britons against the invading Gauls. Froissart frequently mentions them, and during the ever recurring hostilities between England and Scotland the Bloodhound was a prominent actor in many a Border foray.

Sir Walter Scott was curiously fond of introducing the Bloodhound into his romances and ballads, and in "The Lady of the Lake" he shows his knowledge by referring to them as the—

dogs of black St. Hubert's breed,
Unmatched for courage, breath, and speed.

These famous black Bloodhounds, called St. Hubert's, are supposed to have been brought by pilgrims from the Holy Land. Another larger breed, also known by the same name, were pure white, and another kind were greyish-red. The hounds of the present day are probably a blend of all these varieties.

The Bloodhound, from the nobler pursuit of heroes and knights, came in later years to perform the work of the more modern detective; but in this also his services were in time superseded by the justice's warrant and the police officer. We find it recorded about 1805, however, that the Thrapston Association for the Prevention of Felons in Northamptonshire

provided and trained a Bloodhound for the detection of sheep-stealers, and it is true that from time to time the hound has been successfully engaged in the pursuit of poachers and criminals. There is no doubt that the police in country districts, and at our convict prisons, could use Bloodhounds to advantage; but public sentiment is decidedly against the idea, and although one of His Majesty's prisons has been offered a working hound for nothing, the authorities have refused to consider the question or give the hound a trial.

Half a century ago the Bloodhound was so little esteemed in this country that the breed was confined to the kennels of a very few owners; but the institution of dog shows induced these owners to bring their hounds into public exhibition, when it was seen that, like the Mastiff, the Bloodhound claimed the advantage of having many venerable ancestral trees to branch from. At the first Birmingham Show, in 1860, Lord Bagot brought out a team from a strain which had been in his lordship's family for two centuries, and at the same exhibition there was entered probably one of the best Bloodhounds ever seen, in Mr. T. A. Jennings' *Druid*. Known now as "Old" *Druid*, this dog was got by Lord Faversham's *Raglan* out of Baron Rothschild's historic bitch *Fury*, and his blood goes down in collateral veins through Mr. L. G. Morrel's *Margrave*, Prince Albert Solm's *Druid*, and Mr. Edwin Brough's *Napier* into the pedigrees of many of the celebrated hounds of the present day. Another famous *Druid*—grandsire of Colonel Cowen's hound of the name—was owned by the Hon. Grantley Berkeley. This typical dog was unsurpassed in his time, and his talent in following a line of scent was astonishing. His only blemish was one of character; for, although usually as good-tempered as most of the breed are, he was easily aroused to uncontrollable fits of savage anger.

Queen Victoria at various times was the possessor of one or more fine specimens of the Bloodhound, procured for her by Sir Edwin Landseer, and a capital hound from the Home Park Kennels at Windsor was exhibited at the London Show in 1869, the judge on the occasion being the Rev. Thomas Pearce, afterwards known as "Idstone." Landseer was

especially fond of painting the majestic Bloodhound, and he usually selected good models for his studies. The model for the hound in his well-known picture, "Dignity and Impudence," was Grafton, who was a collateral relative of Captain J. W. Clayton's celebrated Luath XI.

Four superlative Bloodhounds of the past stand out in unmistakable eminence as the founders of recognized strains. They are Mr. Jennings's Old Druid, Colonel Cowen's Druid, Mr. Reynold Ray's Roswell, and Captain Clayton's Luath XI; and the owner of a Bloodhound which can be traced back in direct line of descent to any one of these four patriarchs may pride himself upon possessing a dog of unimpeachable pedigree.

Among breeders within recent years Mr. Edwin Brough, of Scarborough, is to be regarded as the most experienced and successful. Bloodhounds of the correct type would to-day have been very few and far between if it had not been for his enthusiasm and patient breeding, and for all-round quality his kennel stands first in the history of the Bloodhound. His most successful cross was, perhaps, Beckford and Bianca, and one has only to mention such hounds as Burgundy, Babbo, Benedicta, and Bardolph to recall the finest team of Bloodhounds that has ever been benched.

Mrs. G. A. Oliphant, of Shrewton, Wilts, whose kennels have produced Chatley Blazer and Chatley Beaufort, has of late years been a keen supporter of the breed. Mrs. Oliphant, who is the president of the ladies' branch of the Kennel Club, is a great believer in hounds being workers first and show hounds second, and her large kennels have produced many of a robust type and of good size and quality, all of them being carefully trained as hunters. But admirable Bloodhounds have also given distinction to the kennels of Mr. S. H. Mangin, Dr. Sidney Turner, Mr. Mark Beaufoy, Mr. F. W. Cousens, Mr. A. O. Mudie, Lord Decies, Mr. Hood Wright, Mr. A. Croxton Smith, Dr. C. C. Garfit, Dr. Semmence, and Mrs. C. Ashton Cross. Since the war several good Bloodhounds have been brought forward, notably Mrs. Edmunds' Ledbury Binnacle and Brigadier, and Mr. Hylden's Dark and Nigger of Brighton. Ch. Dark of Brighton is a supremely fine hound with a magnificent head and grand body and limbs. He is a black dog with tan markings. At the Kennel Club Show

in 1921 he gained the Lonsdale Challenge Cup offered for the best dog of any breed in the show.

The description of a perfect type of dog, as defined by the Association of Bloodhound Breeders, is as follows :

General Character : The Bloodhound possesses, in a most marked degree, every point and characteristic of those dogs which hunt together by scent (*Sagaces*). He is very powerful and stands over more ground than is usual with hounds of other breeds. The skin is thin to the touch and extremely loose, this being more especially noticeable about the head and neck, where it hangs in deep folds. *Height* : The mean average height of adult dogs is 26 inches and of adult bitches 24 inches. Dogs usually vary from 25 inches to 27 inches and bitches from 23 inches to 25 inches ; but in either case the greater height is to be preferred, provided that character and quality are also combined. *Weight* : The mean average weight of adult dogs in fair condition is 90 lb. and of adult bitches 80 lb. Dogs attain the weight of 110 lb., bitches 100 lb. The greater weights are to be preferred, provided (as in the case of height) that quality and proportion are also combined. *Expression* : The expression is noble and dignified and characterized by solemnity, wisdom and power. *Temperament* : In temperament he is extremely affectionate, quarrelsome neither with companions nor with other dogs. His nature is somewhat shy, and equally sensitive to kindness or correction by his master. *Head* : The head is narrow in proportion to its length and long in proportion to the body, tapering but slightly from the temples to the end of the muzzle, thus (when viewed from above and in front) having the appearance of being flattened at the sides and of being nearly equal in width throughout its entire length. In profile the upper outline of the skull is nearly in the same plane as that of the foreface. The length from end of nose to stop (midway between the eyes) should be not less than that from stop to back of occipital protuberance (peak). The entire length of head from the posterior part of the occipital protuberance to the end of the muzzle should be 12 inches, or more, in dogs, and 11 inches, or more, in bitches. *Skull* : The skull is long and narrow, with the occipital peak very pronounced. The brows are not prominent, although, owing to the deep-set eyes, they may have that appearance. *Foreface* : The foreface is long, deep, and of even width throughout, with square outline when seen in profile. *Eyes* : The eyes are deeply sunk in the orbits, the lids assuming a lozenge or diamond shape, in consequence of the lower lids being dragged down and everted by the heavy flews. The eyes correspond with the general tone of colour of the animal, varying from deep hazel to yellow. The hazel colour is, however, to be preferred, although very seldom seen in red-and-tan hounds. *Ears* : The ears are thin and soft to the touch, extremely long, set very low, and fall in graceful folds, the lower parts curling inwards and backwards. *Wrinkle* : The head is furnished with an amount of loose skin which in nearly every position appears superabundant, but more particularly so when the head is carried low ; the skin then falls into loose, pendulous ridges and folds, especially over the forehead and sides of the face. *Nostrils* : The nostrils are large and open. *Lips, Flews, and Dewlap* : In front the lips fall squarely, making a right-angle with the upper line of the foreface, whilst behind they form deep, hanging flews, and, being continued into the pendent folds of loose skin about the neck, constitute the dewlap, which is very pronounced. These characters are found, though in a less degree, in the bitch. *Neck, Shoulders, and Chest* : The neck is long, the shoulders muscular and well sloped backwards ; the ribs are well sprung, and the chest well let down between the forelegs, forming a deep keel. *Legs and Feet* : The forelegs are straight and large in bone, with elbows squarely set ; the feet strong and well knuckled up ; the thighs and second thighs (gaskins) are very muscular ; the hocks well bent and let down and squarely set. *Back and Loins* : The back and



Bloodhound Ch. Hengist.
Bred by Mr. A. Croxton Smith.



Champion Team of the Dumfriesshire
Otterhounds.



Mr. H. Hylden's Bloodhound Ch. Dark of Brighton.
Winner of the Lonsdale Cup. 1921.

loins are strong, the latter deep and slightly arched. *Stern*: The stern is long and tapering and set on rather high, with a moderate amount of hair underneath. *Gait*: The gait is elastic, swinging, and free—the stern being carried high, but not too much curled over the back. *Colour*: The colours are black and tan, red and tan, and tawny—the darker colours being sometimes interspersed with lighter or badger-coloured hair and sometimes flecked with white. A small amount of white is permissible on chest, feet, and tip of stern.

For the care of Bloodhounds no especial treatment is necessary which does not apply to all other large dogs. Regular exercise in the open country is perhaps more imperative, and daily grooming is to be recommended. In puppyhood this breed is peculiarly liable to distemper, seven out of ten being the average number of victims, but the survivors may be trusted to mature without great trouble. It is well when the puppies are about six months old to begin giving them short lessons in tracking. Someone they know should run on, say across a field, perhaps hiding behind a fence some two or three hundred yards away, and then the puppies should be allowed to follow him. When they come up a fuss should be made of them, and they should be given a small piece of meat. The distance can be increased in a day or two, and the runner can leave little sticks with pieces of paper in the top along his line, so that the puppies can be made to work the proper track. If a puppy is tired, or does not seem keen, take him home and bring him out another day; it is no good trying to make him work when he feels disinclined.

The Otterhound.—The Otterhound is a descendant of the old Southern Hound, and there is reason to believe that all hounds hunting their quarry by nose had a similar source. Why the breed was first called the Southern Hound, or when his use became practical in Great Britain, must be subjects of conjecture; but that there was a hound good enough to hold a line for many hours is accredited in history that goes very far back into past centuries. The hound required three centuries ago even was all the better esteemed for being slow and unswerving on a line of scent, and in many parts of the Kingdom, up to within half that period, the so-called Southern Hound had been especially employed. In Devonshire and Wales the last sign of him in his purity was perhaps when Captain Hopwood hunted a small pack of hounds very similar in character on the fitch or polecat; the *modus operandi* being

to find the foraging grounds of the animal, and then on a line that might be two days old hunt him to his lair, often enough ten or twelve miles off.

When this sort of hunting disappeared, and improved ideas of fox-hunting came into vogue, there was nothing left for the Southern Hound to do but to hunt the otter. He may have done this before at various periods, but history rather tends to show that otter-hunting was originally associated with a mixed pack, and some of Sir Walter Scott's pages seem to indicate that the Dandie Dinmont and kindred Scottish terriers had a good deal to do with the sport. It is more than probable that the rough-coated terrier is identical with the now recognized Otterhound as an offshoot of the Southern Hound; but be that as it may, there has been a special breed of Otterhound for the last hundred years, very carefully bred and gradually much improved in point of appearance. They are beautiful hounds to-day, with heads as typical as those of Bloodhounds, legs and feet that would do for Foxhounds, a unique coat of their own, and they are exactly suitable for hunting the otter.

The greatest otter hunter of the last century may have been the Hon. Geoffrey Hill, a younger brother of the late Lord Hill. A powerful athlete of over 6 feet, Major Hill was noted for the long distances he would travel on foot with his hounds. They were mostly of the pure rough sort, not very big; the dogs he reckoned at about $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bitches 22: beautiful Bloodhound type of heads, coats of thick, hard hair, big in ribs and bones, and good legs and feet. This famous Master has been dead now many years, but his pack is still going, and shows great sport as the Hawkstone, the kennels being at Ludlow Racecourse, Bromfield.

The leading pack in the kingdom for the last seventy years, at any rate, has been the Carlisle when in the hands of Mr. J. C. Carrick, who was famous both for the sport he showed and for his breed of Otterhound. Such hounds as Lottery and Lucifer were very typical specimens; but of late years the entries of Otterhounds have not been very numerous at the great exhibitions, and this can well be explained by the fact that they are wanted in greater numbers for active service, there being many more packs than formerly

—in all, twenty-one for the United Kingdom. Perhaps the most energetic pack at the present time is the Dumfries, of which Miss Bell Irving is the Master.

The sport of otter-hunting is decidedly increasing, as there have been several hunts started within the last dozen years. There can well be many more, as according to the opinion of that excellent authority, the late Rev. "Otter" Davies, as he was always called, there are otters on every river; but, owing to the nocturnal and mysterious habits of the animals, their whereabouts or existence is seldom known, or even suspected. Hunting them is a very fascinating sport, and the question arises as to whether the pure Otterhounds should not be more generally used than they are at present. It is often asserted that their continued exposure to water has caused a good deal of rheumatism in the breed, that they show age sooner than others, and that the puppies are difficult to rear. There are, however, many advantages in having a pure breed, and there is much to say for the perfect work of the Otterhound. The scent of the otter is possibly the sweetest of all trails left by animals, and the oldest Foxhound or Harrier that has never touched otter is at once in ravishing excitement on it, and all dogs will hunt it. The terrier is never keener than when he hits on such a line.

But for the real sport of otter-hunting there is nothing as good as the pure-bred Otterhound. There is something so dignified and noble about the hound of unsullied strain that if you once see a good one you will not soon forget him. He is a large hound, as he well needs to be, for the "varmint" who is his customary quarry is the wildest, most vicious, and, for its size, the most powerful of all British wild animals, the inveterate poacher of our salmon streams, and consequently to be mercilessly slaughtered, although always in sporting fashion. To be equal to such prey, the hound must have a Bulldog's courage, a Newfoundland's strength in water, a Pointer's nose, a Retriever's sagacity, the stamina of the Foxhound, the patience of a Beagle, the intelligence of a Collie.

The Perfect Otterhound.—*Head*: The head, which has been described as something between that of a Bloodhound and that of a Foxhound, is more hard and rugged than either. With a narrow forehead, ascending to a moderate peak. *Ears*: The ears are long and sweeping, but not feathered down

to find the foraging grounds of the animal, and then on a line that might be two days old hunt him to his lair, often enough ten or twelve miles off.

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The Perfect Otterhound.—*Head* : The head, which has been described as something between that of a Bloodhound and that of a Foxhound, is more hard and rugged than either. With a narrow forehead, ascending to a moderate peak. *Ears* : The ears are long and sweeping, but not feathered down

to the tips, set low and lying flat to the cheeks. *Eyes*: The eyes are large, dark and deeply set, having a peculiarly thoughtful expression. They show a considerable amount of the haw. *Nose*: The nose is large and well developed, the nostrils expanding. *Muzzle*: The muzzle well protected with wiry hair. The jaw very powerful with deep flews. *Neck*: The neck is strong and muscular, but rather long. The dewlap is loose and folded. *Chest*: The chest, deep and capacious, but not too wide. *Back*: The back is strong, wide and arched. *Shoulders*: The shoulders ought to be sloping, the arms and thighs substantial and muscular. *Feet*: The feet, fairly large and spreading, with firm pads and strong nails to resist sharp rocks. *Stern*: The stern when the hound is at work is carried gaily, like that of a rough Welsh Harrier. It is thick and well covered, to serve as a rudder. *Coat*: The coat is wiry, hard, long and close at the roots, impervious to water. *Colour*: Grey, or buff, or yellowish, or black, or rufous red, mixed with black or grey. *Height*: 22 to 24 inches.

The Irish Wolfhound.—There is little to be gathered from ancient writings concerning the size and appearance of the Irish Wolfhounds in early times. Exaggerated figures are given as to height and weight; but all authorities agree that they were impressively large and imposing dogs, and that they were regarded as the giants of the canine race. It seems extraordinary that so little should have been accurately known and recorded of a dog which at one time must have been a familiar figure in the halls of the Irish kings. It was no mere mythical animal like the heraldic griffin, but an actual sporting dog which was accepted as a national emblem of the Emerald Isle, associated with the harp and the shamrock; and there is no reason to suppose that it ever became extinct. Most students now agree that the late Captain Graham was near the truth when he gave the opinion that the Irish hound which was kept to hunt wolves is still represented in the Scottish Deerhound, only altered a little in size and strength to suit the easier work required of it—that of hunting the deer. This is the more probable, as the fact remains that the chief factor in the resuscitation of the Irish Wolfhound has been the Scottish Deerhound.

The result of Captain Graham's investigations when seeking for animals bearing some relationship to the original Irish "Wolfe Dogge" was that three strains were to be found in Ireland, but none of the representatives at that time was anything like so large as those mentioned in early writings, and they all appeared to have deteriorated in bone and substance. Sir J. Power, of Kilfane, was responsible for one line, Mr. Baker, of Ballytobin, for another, and Mr. Mahoney,



IRISH WOLFHOUND CH. BALLYSHANNON, BRED BY THE REV. C. H. HILDEBRAND.

of Dromore, for the remaining strain. From bitches obtained from two of these kennels, Captain Graham, by crossing them with the Great Dane and Scottish Deerhound, achieved the first step towards producing the animal that he desired. Later on the Russian Wolfhound, better known as the Borzoi, an exceedingly large hound, was introduced, as also were one or two other large breeds of dogs.

The intermixture of these canine giants, however, was not at first very satisfactory, as although plenty of bone was obtained, many were most ungainly in appearance and ill-shaped animals that had very little about them to attract attention. Captain Graham, however, stuck to his work, and very soon the specimens that he brought forward began to show a fixity of type both in head and in general outline. Brian was one of his best dogs, but he was not very large, as he only stood just over 30 inches at the shoulder. Banshee and Fintragh were others, but probably the best of Captain Graham's kennel was the bitch Sheelah. It was not, however, until towards the end of the last century that the most perfect dogs were bred. These included O'Leary, the property of Mr. Crisp, of Playford Hall. O'Leary is responsible for many of the best dogs of the present day, and was the sire of Mrs. Percy Shewell's Ch. Cotswold, undoubtedly the grandest Irish Wolfhound ever bred. In height Cotswold stood 34½ inches and was therefore perhaps the largest dog of any breed whose measurements are recorded.

In 1900 Mr. Crisp bred Kilcullen from O'Leary, this dog winning the championship at the Kennel Club Show at the Crystal Palace in 1902 under Captain Graham. This was the year in which the Irish Wolfhound Club presented the hound Rajah of Kidnal to the newly formed Irish Guards, who have ever since kept one of the breed as a regimental mascot. Rajah (renamed Brian Boru) was bred by Mrs. A. Gerard, of Malpas, who owned one of the largest kennels in England and was breeder of the wonderful brood bitch Cheevra, the dam of Rajah and also of Ch. Cotswold Patricia, who was one of the tallest of her race, her height being 33 inches at the shoulder.

Mr. J. W. Everitt, of Felixstowe, is one of the most successful breeders. His Kilronan and Yirra were among the best

of his early hounds, but these have since been excelled in many instances, and at present his Kilgerran and Fota are as good specimens of the breed as one can expect to see. The Rev. C. H. Hildebrand has recently come forward as a prominent breeder and exhibitor. His Ballyshannon and Maureen hold a high position as typical Wolfhounds. Mr. R. Montagu Scott is the owner and breeder of several admirable hounds.

The following is the description of the Irish Wolfhound as drawn up by the Club :

General Appearance : The Irish Wolfhound should not be quite so heavy or massive as the Great Dane, but more so than the Deerhound, which in general type he should otherwise resemble. Of great size and commanding appearance, very muscular, strongly though gracefully built; movements easy and active; head and neck carried high; the tail carried with an upward sweep, with a slight curve towards the extremity. The minimum height and weight of dogs should be 31 inches and 120 lb., of bitches 28 inches and 90 lb. Anything below this should be debarred from competition. Great size, including height at shoulder and proportionate length of body, is the desideratum to be aimed at, and it is desired firmly to establish a race that shall average from 32 inches to 34 inches in dogs, showing the requisite power, activity, courage, and symmetry. *Head* : Long, the frontal bones of the forehead very slightly raised and very little indentation between the eyes. Skull not too broad; muzzle long and moderately pointed; ears small and Greyhound-like in carriage. *Neck* : Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dewlap and loose skin about the throat. *Chest* : Very deep, breast wide. *Back* : Rather long than short. Loins arched. *Tail* : Long and slightly curved, of moderate thickness, and well covered with hair. *Belly* : Well drawn up. *Forequarters* : Shoulders muscular, giving breadth of chest, set sloping, elbows well under, neither turned inwards nor outwards. *Legs* : Forearm muscular and the whole leg strong and quite straight. *Hind-quarters* : Muscular thighs, and second thigh long and strong as in the Greyhound, and hocks well let down and turning neither in nor out. *Feet* : Moderately large and round, neither turned inwards nor outwards; toes well arched and closed, nails very strong and curved. *Hair* : Rough and hard on body, legs, and head; especially wiry and long over eyes and under jaw. *Colour and Markings* : The recognized colours are grey, brindle, red, black, pure white, fawn or any colour that appears in the Deerhound. *Faults* : Too light or heavy in head, too highly arched frontal bone, large ears and hanging flat to the face; short neck; full dewlap; too narrow or too broad a chest; sunken and hollow or quite level back; bent forelegs; overbent fetlocks; twisted feet; spreading toes; too curly a tail; weak hind-quarters, cow hocks, and a general want of muscle; too short in body.

The Deerhound.—The Deerhound is one of the most decorative of dogs, impressively stately and picturesque wherever he is seen, whether it be amid the surroundings of the baronial hall, or out in the open, gracefully bounding over the purple of his native hills. Grace and majesty are in his every movement and attitude, and even to the most prosaic mind there is about him the inseparable glamour of feudal romance and

poetry. He is at his best alert in the excitement of the chase ; but all too rare now is the inspiring sight that once was common among the mountains of Morven and the glens of Argyll of the deep-voiced hound speeding in pursuit of his antlered prey. Gone are the good romantic days of stalking beloved by Scrope. The Highlands have lost their loneliness, and the inventions of the modern gunsmith have robbed one of the grandest of hunting dogs of his glory, relegating him to the life of a pedestrian pet, whose highest dignity is the winning of a pecuniary prize under Kennel Club rules.

Historians of the Deerhound associate him with the original Irish Wolfdog, of whom he is obviously a close relative, and it is sure that when the wolf still lingered in the land it was the frequent quarry of the Highland as of the Hibernian hound. I am disposed to affirm that the old Irish Wolfhound and the Highland Deerhound are not only intimately allied in form and nature, but that they are two strains of an identical breed, altered only in size by circumstance and environment.

Whatever the source of the Highland Deerhound, and at whatever period it became distinct from its now larger Irish relative, it was recognized as a native dog in Scotland in very early times, and it was distinguished as being superior in strength and beauty to the hounds of the Picts.

From remote days the Scottish nobles cherished their strains of Deerhound, seeking glorious sport in the Highland forests. The red deer belonged by inexorable law to the kings of Scotland, and great drives, which often lasted for several days, were made to round up the herds into given neighbourhoods for the pleasure of the court, as in the reign of Queen Mary. But the organized coursing of deer by courtiers ceased during the Stuart troubles, and was left in the hands of retainers, who thus replenished their chief's larder.

The revival of deerstalking dates back hardly further than a hundred years. It reached its greatest popularity in the Highlands at the time when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were in residence at Balmoral. Solomon, Hector, and Bran were among the Balmoral hounds. Bran was an especially fine animal—one of the best of his time, standing over 30 inches in height. He was Landseer's model for the hound in his picture "High Life."

Two historic feats of strength and endurance illustrate the tenacity of the Deerhound at work. A brace of half-bred dogs, named Percy and Douglas, the property of Mr. Scrope, kept a stag at bay from Saturday night to Monday morning; and the pure-bred Bran by himself pulled down two unwounded stags, one carrying ten and the other eleven tines. These, of course, are record performances, but they demonstrate the possibilities of the Deerhound when trained to his natural sport.

Primarily and essentially, the Deerhound belongs to the order *Agaseus*, hunting by sight and not by scent, and although he may indeed occasionally put his nose to the ground, yet his powers of scent are not remarkable. His vocation, therefore, has undergone a change, and it was ascertained shortly before the war that of sixty deer forests there were only six upon which Deerhounds were kept for sporting purposes.

Happily the Deerhound has suffered no decline in the favour bestowed upon him for his own sake. The contrary is rather the case, and he is still an aristocrat among dogs, valued for his good looks, the symmetry of his form, his grace and elegance, and even more so for his faithful and affectionate nature.

Forty years ago Captain Graham drew up a list of the most notable dogs of the last century. Among these were Sir St. George Gore's Gruim (1843-4), Black Bran (1850-1); the Marquis of Breadalbane's King of the Forest, said to stand 33 inches high: Mr. Beaseley's Alder (1863-7), bred by Sir John McNeill of Colonsay; Mr. Donald Cameron's Torrum (1869), and his two sons Monzie and Young Torrum; and Mr. Dudley's Hector, who was probably the best-bred dog living in the early eighties. Torrum, however, appears to have been the most successful of these dogs at stud. He was an exceedingly grand specimen of his race, strong framed, with plenty of hair of a blue brindle colour. Captain Graham's own dog Kieldar, who had been trained for deerstalking in Windsor Park, was perhaps one of the most elegant and aristocratic-looking Deerhounds ever seen. His full height was 30 inches, girth 33½ inches, and weight 95 lb., his colour bluish fawn, slightly brindled, the muzzle and ears being



MISS A. DOXFORD'S HIGHLAND DEERHOUND CH. NOEL OF RURITANIA

blue. His nearest competitor for perfection was, after Hector, probably Mr. Hood Wright's Bevis, a darkish red brown brindle of about 29 inches. Mr. Wright was the breeder of Ch. Selwood Morven, who was the celebrity of his race about 1897, and who became the property of Mr. Harry Rawson. This stately dog was a dark heather brindle, standing $32\frac{3}{8}$ inches at the shoulder, with a chest girth of $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The qualities aimed at now are a height of something less than 30 inches, and a weight not greater than 105 lb., with straight forelegs and short, cat-like feet, a deep chest, with broad, powerful loins, slightly arched, and strength of hind-quarters, with well-bent stifles, and the hocks well let down. Straight stifles are objectionable, giving a stilty appearance. Thick shoulders are equally a blemish to be avoided, as also a too great heaviness of bone. The following is the accepted standard of merit :

Points of the Deerhound.—*Head* : The head should be broadest at the ears, tapering slightly to the eyes, with the muzzle tapering more decidedly to the nose. The muzzle should be pointed, but the teeth and lips level. The head should be long, the skull flat rather than round, with a very slight rise over the eyes, but with nothing approaching a stop. The skull should be coated with moderately long hair which is softer than the rest of the coat. The nose should be black (though in some blue-fawns the colour is blue) and slightly aquiline. In the lighter-coloured dogs a black muzzle is preferred. There should be a good moustache of rather silky hair, and a fair beard. *Ears* : The ears should be set on high, and, in repose, folded back like the Greyhound's, though raised above the head in excitement without losing the fold, and even, in some cases, semi-erect. A prick ear is bad. A big, thick ear, hanging flat to the head, or heavily coated with long hair, is the worst of faults. The ear should be soft, glossy, and like a mouse's coat to the touch, and the smaller it is the better. It should have no long coat or long fringe, but there is often a silky, silvery coat on the body of the ear and the tip. Whatever the general colour, the ears should be black or dark-coloured. *Neck and Shoulders* : The neck should be long—that is, of the length that befits the Greyhound character of the dog. An over-long neck is not necessary, nor desirable, for the dog is not required to stoop in his work like a Greyhound, and it must be remembered that the mane, which every good specimen should have, detracts from the apparent length of neck. Moreover, a Deerhound requires a very strong neck to hold a stag. The nape of the neck should be very prominent where the head is set on, and the throat should be clean-cut at the angle and prominent. The shoulders should be well sloped, the blades well back, with not too much width between them. Loaded and straight shoulders are very bad faults. *Stern* : Stern should be tolerably long, tapering, and reaching to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the ground, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the hocks—when the dog is still, dropped perfectly straight down, or curved ; when in motion it should be curved when excited, in no case to be lifted out of the line of the back. It should be well covered with hair, on the inside thick and wiry, underside longer, and towards the end a slight fringe is not objectionable. A curl or ring tail is very undesirable. *Eyes* : The eyes should be dark : generally they are dark brown or hazel. A very light eye is not liked. The eye is moderately full with a soft look in repose, but a keen, far-

away gaze when the dog is roused. The rims of the eyelids should be black. *Body*: The body and general formation is that of a Greyhound of larger size and bone. Chest deep rather than broad, but not too narrow and flat-sided. The loin well arched and drooping to the tail. A straight back is not desirable, this formation being unsuitable for going uphill, and very unsightly. *Legs and Feet*: The legs should be broad and flat, a good broad forearm and elbow being desirable. Forelegs, of course, as straight as possible. Feet close and compact, with well-arched toes. The hind-quarters drooping, and as broad and powerful as possible, the hips being set wide apart. The hind-legs should be well bent at the stifle, with great length from the hip to the hock, which should be broad and flat. Cow hocks, weak pasterns, straight stifles, and splay feet are very bad faults. *Coat*: The hair on the body, neck, and quarters should be harsh and wiry, and about 3 inches or 4 inches long; that on the head, breast, and belly is much softer. There should be a slight hairy fringe on the inside of the fore and hind legs, but nothing approaching to the feathering of a Collie. The Deerhound should be a shaggy dog, but not over coated. A woolly coat is bad. Some good strains have a slight mixture of silky coat with the hard, which is preferable to a woolly coat, but the proper covering is a thick, close-lying, ragged coat, harsh or crisp to the touch. *Colour*: Colour is much a matter of fancy. But there is no manner of doubt that the dark blue-grey is the most preferred. Next come the darker and lighter greys or brindles, the darkest being generally preferred. Yellow and sandy-red or red-fawn, especially with black points—i.e. ears and muzzle—are also in equal estimation, this being the colour of the oldest known strains, the McNeil and the Chesthill Menzies. White is condemned by all the old authorities, but a white chest and white toes, occurring as they do in a great many of the darkest-coloured dogs, are not so greatly objected to, but the less the better, as the Deerhound is a self-coloured dog. A white blaze on the head or a white collar should entirely disqualify. In other cases, though passable, an attempt should be made to get rid of white markings. The less white the better, but a slight white tip to the stern occurs in the best strains. *Height of Dogs*: From 28 inches to 30 inches, or even more if there be symmetry without coarseness, which, however, is rare. *Height of Bitches*: From 26 inches upwards. There can be no objection to a bitch being large, unless she is too coarse, as even at her greatest height she does not approach that of the dog, and, therefore, could not well be too big for work, as over-big dogs are. Besides, a big bitch is good for breeding and keeping up the size. *Weight*: From 85 lb. to 105 lb. in dogs; from 65 lb. to 80 lb. in bitches.

Among the more prominent owners of Deerhounds during recent years have been Mrs. H. Armstrong, Mrs. W. C. Grew, Mrs. Janvrin Dickson, Miss A. Doxford, Mr. Harry Rawson, and Mr. H. McLauchin. Mrs. Armstrong bred two beautiful dog hounds in Talisman and Laird of Abbotsford, and two typically good bitches in Fair Maid of Perth and Bride of Lammermoor. Mrs. Grew owned many admirable specimens, among them being Blair Athol, Ayrshire, Kenilworth, and Ferraline. Her Ayrshire was considered by some judges to be the most perfect Deerhound exhibited in his time. He was somewhat large, perhaps, but he was throughout a hound of excellent quality and character, having a most typical head, with lovely eyes and expression, perfect front, feet and hind-quarters. Other judges gave the palm to Mr. Harry

Rawson's St. Ronan's Ranger, who was certainly difficult to excel in all the characteristics most desirable in the breed. Ranger was the sire of St. Ronan's Rhyme, a beautiful bitch who in 1906 had the distinction of being awarded the prize for the best dog of any breed in the show, both at the Crystal Palace and the Scottish Kennel Club Shows.

Deerhounds are most captivating as companions. They are no fools if brought up sensibly, and they are obedient, while, for all they are so large, it is astonishing what little room they occupy; they have a happy knack of curling themselves up into wonderfully small compass, and lying out of the way. They do not require a very great amount of food, and are readily and easily exercised, as, if let loose in some field or other convenient place, they soon gallop themselves tired. They are, as a rule, excellent followers, either in town or country, keeping close to heel and walking in a dignified manner; while, on the approach of a strange dog, a slight raising of the head and tail is generally all the notice they deign to give that they have even seen the passing canine.

The Borzoi.—There is not a more elegant and graceful dog than the Borzoi or Russian Wolfhound. Combining symmetry with strength, the wearer of a lovely silky coat, he is essentially a spectacular animal, attracting attention and admiration wherever he is seen. He is by nature affectionate, and he makes a capital house-dog. But in his native land he is used for hunting the wolf and also smaller game, including foxes and hares, and he is still classed by the Kennel Club as a sporting dog.

Several methods of hunting the larger game were adopted in Russia on the great hunting estates before the war disturbed the serenity of sporting families. The most popular method when wolves were reported to be present in the neighbourhood was for the hunters to set out on horseback, each holding in his left hand a leash of three Borzois, as nearly matched as possible in size, speed and colour. The chief huntsman stationed the hunters at separate points every hundred yards or so round the wood. A pack of hounds was sent in to draw the quarry, and on the wolves breaking cover the nearest huntsman slipped his dogs, which gave chase and

seized their prey by the neck, where they held him until the hunter arrived and dismounted to use his knife. It was important that the hounds should be of equal speed to reach the wolf simultaneously; one dog would, of course, be unable to grapple with him. There are some owners of Borzoi kennels in England who advocate the use of this hound for coursing.

The Borzoi is a comparatively recent addition to our acclimatized foreign dogs. One of the first examples of the breed exhibited in England was owned by Messrs. Hill and Ashton, of Sheffield, about 1880, at which time good specimens were imported by the Rev. J. C. Macdona and Lady Emily Peel, whose Sandringham and Czar excited general admiration. It was then known as the Siberian Wolfhound. Some years later the Duchess of Newcastle obtained several fine dogs, and from this stock Her Grace founded the kennel which has since become so famous. Later still, Queen Alexandra received from the Tsar a gift of a leash of these stately hounds, one of them being Alex, who quickly achieved honours as a champion.

The breed soon became as fashionable in the United States as in Great Britain, and some excellent specimens are to be seen at the annual shows at Madison Square Gardens.

To take the points of the breed in detail, the description of the perfect Borzoi is as follows:

Head: This should be long, lean, and well balanced, and the length, from the tip of the nose to the eyes, must be the same as from the eyes to the occiput. A dog may have a long head, but the length may be all in front of the eyes. The heads of this breed have greatly improved the last few years; fewer "apple-headed" specimens and more of the desired triangular heads being seen. The skull should be flat and narrow, the stop not perceptible, the muzzle long and tapering. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of the head being well filled up before the eyes. The head, from forehead to nose, should be so fine that the direction of the bones and principal veins can be seen clearly, and in profile should appear rather Roman nosed. Bitches should be even narrower in head than dogs. *The Eyes* should be dark, expressive, almond shaped, and not too far apart. *The Ears* like those of a Greyhound, small, thin, and placed well back on the head, with the tips, when thrown back, almost touching behind the occiput. It is not a fault if the dog can raise his ears erect when excited or looking after game, although some English judges dislike this frequent characteristic. The head should be carried somewhat low, with the neck continuing the line of the back. *Shoulders*: Clean and sloping well back, i.e. the shoulder blades should almost touch one another. *Chest*: Deep and somewhat narrow. It must be capacious, but the capacity must be got from depth, and not from "barrel" ribs—a bad fault in a running hound. *Back*: Rather bony, and free from any cavity in the spinal column, the arch in the back being more marked in the dog than in the bitch. *Loins*: Broad and very powerful, showing plenty

of muscular development. *Thighs*: Long and well developed, with good second thigh. The muscle in the Borzoi is longer than in the Greyhound. *Ribs*: Slightly sprung, very deep, reaching to the elbow. *Forelegs*: Lean and straight. Seen from the front they should be narrow, and from the side broad at the shoulder and narrowing gradually down to the foot, the bone appearing flat and not round as in the Foxhound. *Hind-legs*: The least thing under the body when standing still, not straight, and the stifle slightly bent. They should, of course, be straight as regards each other, and not "cow-locked," but straight hind-legs imply a want of speed. *Feet*: Like those of the Deerhound, rather long. The toes close together and well arched. *Coat*: Long, silky, not woolly; either flat, wavy, or curly. On the head, ears, and front legs it should be short and smooth; on the neck the frill should be profuse and rather curly; on the chest and the rest of the body, the tail and hind-quarters, it should be long; the forelegs being well feathered. *Tail*: Long, well feathered, and not gaily carried. It should be carried well down, almost touching the ground. *Height*: Dogs from 29 inches upwards at shoulder, bitches from 27 inches upwards. *Faults*: Head short and thick; too much stop; parti-coloured nose; eyes too wide apart; heavy ears; heavy shoulders; wide chest; "barrel" ribbed; dew-claws; elbows turned out; wide behind. Also light eyes and over- or undershot jaws. *Colour*: The Club Standard makes no mention of colour. White, of course, should predominate; fawn, lemon, orange, brindle, blue, slate and black markings are met with. Too much of the latter, or black and tan markings, are disliked. Whole coloured dogs are also seen.

Although the Club standard of height has been raised from 27 and 26 inches to 29 and 27 inches for dogs and bitches respectively, it must be borne in mind that the best dogs of to-day far exceed these measurements, and, unless *exceptionally* good in other points, a dog of 29 inches at shoulder would stand little or no chance in the showing under the majority of English judges; indeed, bitches of 29 to 30 inches are by no means uncommon.

Not many of us can afford to start at the top of the tree, and, except for the favoured few to whom money is no object, and who can buy ready-made champions, there is no better way of starting a kennel than to purchase a really good bitch, one, say, capable of winning at all but the more important shows. She must be of good pedigree, strong, and healthy; such a one ought to be obtained for £15 upwards. Mate her to the best dog whose blood "nicks" suitably with hers, but do not waste time and money breeding from fourth-rate stud dogs, for if you do it is certain you will only meet with disappointment. On the other hand, if you have had little or no experience of dogs, you may possibly prefer to start with a puppy. If so, place yourself in the hands of a breeder with a reputation at stake. It is a fact that even a "cast off" from a good strain that has been

bred for certain points for years is more likely to turn out a better dog than a pup whose dam has been mated "haphazard" to some dog who may or may not have been a good one. Big kennels also generally possess the best bitches and breed from them, and the bitch is quite as important a factor as the sire. If, however, you prefer to rely on your own judgment, and wish to choose a puppy yourself from a litter, select the one with the longest head, biggest bone, smallest ears, and longest tail, or as many of these qualities as you can find combined in one individual. Coat is a secondary matter in quite a young pup; here one should be guided by the coat of the sire and dam.

As regards size, a Borzoi pup of three months should measure about 19 inches at the shoulder, at six months about 25 inches, and at nine months, from 27 to 29 inches. After ten or twelve months, growth is very slow, although some continue adding to their height until they are a year and a half old. They will, of course, increase in girth of chest and develop muscle until two years old; a Borzoi may be considered in its prime at from three to four years of age. As regards price, from £5 to £10 is not too much to pay for a really good pup of about eight to ten weeks old; if you pay less you will probably get only a second-rate one. Having purchased your puppy, there are three principal items to be considered if you intend to rear him well: firstly, his diet must be varied; secondly, the pup must have unlimited exercise, and never be kept on the chain; thirdly, internal parasites must be kept in check. For young puppies "Ruby" Worm Cure is most efficacious.

Food should be given at regular intervals—not less frequently than five times a day to newly weaned puppies—and may consist of porridge, bread and milk, raw meat minced fine, and any table scraps, with plenty of new milk. Well-boiled paunch is also greatly appreciated, and, being easily digested, may be given freely.

The adult hound, like the puppy, should never be kept on the chain; a kennel with a railed-in run should be provided, or a loose box makes a capital place for those kept out of doors. The Borzoi is as hardy as most large breeds, in spite of his appearance of delicacy. No weather is too cold

for him. Given a good dry kennel and plenty of straw, with judicious feeding and plenty of exercise, he ought to thrive.

Before the war the Borzoi had reached the perfection of type, and high distinction was given to the breed by such admirable specimens as the Duchess of Newcastle's Ivan Turgeneff, Velsk and Tatiana ; Mrs. Borman's Kieff, Statesman and Miss Piostri ; Mrs. Aitcheson's Strawberry King ; and Mrs. Vlasto's Trumps of Addlestone. None of these champions has been excelled in quality during the past few years. Perhaps the best Borzois just now are the Duchess of Newcastle's handsome bitch Ch. Revival of Notts and Mrs. Vlasto's Reptile of Addlestone.

The Elkhound.—Some few years ago it seemed as if the Elkhound was about to be adopted in this country, but although the breed is classified by the Kennel Club, yet it does not make great headway. In Scandinavia the Elkhound does the work of a 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. 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 20 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 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 silvery fawn. Four typical specimens were exhibited at Ranelagh Show in 1921, bred by Mrs. George Powell ; but these, I consider, were hardly so good as those shown some years ago by Major A. W. Hicks-Beach. The best kennel of the breed is that kept by the Baroness de Forest.

CHAPTER X

Coursing and Hunting Dogs

THE GREYHOUND—THE WHIPPET—FOXHOUNDS—HARRIERS AND BEAGLES

As distinct from the larger hounds used in hunting and tracking are the swifter dogs engaged in coursing contests and for hunting in packs.

The Greyhound.—This is the oldest and most conservative of all dogs, and his type has altered singularly little during the seven thousand years in which he is known to have been cherished for his speed, and kept by men for running down the gazelle or coursing the hare. The earliest references to him are far back in the primitive ages, long before he was beautifully depicted by Assyrian artists, straining at the leash or racing after his prey across the desert sands. The Egyptians loved him and appreciated him centuries before the Pyramids were built. In those days he wore a feathered tail, and his ears were heavy with a silken fringe of hair. His type was that of the modern Arabian Slugh, who is the direct and unaltered descendant of the ancient hound. King Solomon referred to him (Proverbs xxx. 31) as being one of the four things which "go well and are comely in going." That the Greyhound is "comely in going," as well as in repose, was recognized very early by the Greeks, whose artists were fond of introducing this graceful animal as an ornament in their decorative workmanship. In their metal work, their carvings in ivory and stone, and more particularly as parts in the designs on their terra-cotta oil-bottles, wine-coolers, and other vases, the Greyhound is frequently to be seen, sometimes following the hare, and always in remarkably characteristic attitudes. Usually these Greek Greyhounds are represented with prick ears, but occasionally the true rose ear is shown.

It was not until the reign of Queen Elizabeth that coursing



Photograph by W. H. Strick.

Mrs. Borman's Borzoi Piontri.



Miss F. A. White's Coursing Greyhound Ch. Fascinating Ways.

in England was conducted under established rules. These were drawn up by the then Duke of Norfolk. The sport quickly grew in favour, and continued to increase in popularity until the first coursing club was established at Swaffham in 1776. Then in 1780 the Ashdown Park Meeting came into existence. The Newmarket Meeting in 1805 was the next fixture that was inaugurated, and this now remains with the champion stakes as its most important event. Afterwards came the Amesbury Meeting in 1822, and three years later came the Altcar Club. But it was not until eleven years after this period that the Waterloo Cup was instituted (in 1836), to win which is the highest ambition of followers of the leash.

At the present time the run for the Waterloo Cup, which at the commencement was an eight-dog stake, is composed of sixty-four nominations, the entry fee for which is £25. The winner takes £500, and the cup, value £100, presented by the Earl of Sefton, the runner-up £200, the third and fourth £50 each, four dogs £36 each, eight dogs £20 each, and sixteen dogs £10 each. The thirty-two dogs beaten in the first round of the Cup compete for the Waterloo Purse, value £215, and the sixteen dogs run out in the second round for the Waterloo Plate, value £145—the winner in each case taking £75, and the runner-up £30, the remainder being divided amongst the most forward runners in the respective stakes. The Waterloo Cup holds the same position in coursing circles as the Derby does in horse-racing.

The National Coursing Club was established in 1858, when a stud book was commenced, and a code of laws drawn up for the regulation of coursing meetings. This is recognized in Australia and other parts of the world where coursing meetings are held. The Stud Book contains particulars of all the best-known Greyhounds in the United Kingdom, and a dog is not allowed to compete at any of the large meetings held under the Coursing Club rules unless it has been duly entered with its pedigree complete. In fact, the National Coursing Club is more particular in connexion with the pedigrees of Greyhounds being correctly given than the Kennel Club is about dogs that are exhibited; and that is saying a great deal.

Various opinions have been advanced as to the best size

and weight for a Greyhound. Like horses, Greyhounds run in all forms, and there is no doubt that a really good big one will always have an advantage over the little ones; but it is so difficult to find the former, and most of the chief winners of the Waterloo Cup have been comparatively small. Coomassie was the smallest Greyhound that ever won the Blue Riband of the leash; she drew the scale at 42 lb., and was credited with the win of the Cup on two occasions. Bab at the Bowster, who is considered by many good judges to have been the best bitch that ever ran, was 2 lb. more; she won the Cup once, and many other stakes, as she was run all over the country and was not kept for the big event. Master McGrath was a small dog, and only weighed 53 lb., but he won the Waterloo Cup three times. Fullerton, who was a much bigger dog, and was four times declared the winner of the Cup, was 56 lb. in weight.

Very few Greyhounds have won the Waterloo Cup more than once, but Cerito was credited with it three times, namely, in 1850, 1852, and 1853, when it was a thirty-two-dog stake. Canaradzo, Bit of Fashion, Miss Glendine, Herschel, Thoughtless Beauty, and Fabulous Fortune, are probably some of the best Greyhounds that ever ran besides those already alluded to. Bit of Fashion was the dam of Fullerton, who shares with Master McGrath the reputation of being the two best Greyhounds that ever ran. But Master McGrath came first. During his remarkable career in public he won thirty-six courses out of thirty-seven, the only time that he was defeated being in 1870 at his third attempt to win the Waterloo Cup, and the flag went up in favour of Mr. Trevor's Lady Lyons. He, however, retrieved his good fortune the following year, when he again ran through the stake.

Fullerton, who, when he won all his honours, was the property of Colonel North, was bred by Mr. James Dent in Northumberland. Colonel North gave 850 guineas for him, which was then stated to be the highest price ever paid for a Greyhound. He ran five times altogether for the Waterloo Cup, and was declared the winner on four occasions. The first time was in 1889, when he divided with his kennel companion Troughend. Then he won the Cup outright the three following years. In 1893, however, after having been put to

the stud, at which he proved a failure, he was again trained for the Cup, but age had begun to tell its tale, and after winning one course he was beaten by Mr. Keating's Full Captain, in the second. This was one of the two occasions upon which out of thirty-three courses he failed to raise the flag. On the other he was beaten by Mr. Gladstone's Greengage, when running the deciding course at Haydock Park.

It appears like descending from the sublime to the ridiculous to mention the Greyhound as a show dog, after the many brilliant performances that have been recorded of him on the leash, but there are many dogs elegant in outline with fine muscular development that are to be seen in the judging ring. Mr. George Raper's Roasting Hot, one of the prominent show dogs of a few years back, was as handsome as a peacock in his fawn and white colouring and elegant shape. On one occasion, after competing successfully at the Kennel Club Show at the Crystal Palace, he was taken to a coursing meeting, where he won the stake in which he was entered. Mr. Harding Cox has owned many Greyhounds that could run well and still win prizes as show dogs, and the same may be said of Miss Maud May's fine kennels in the north of England. Mr. Holgate's Ch. Honours Easy and Miss F. A. White's Ch. Fascinating Ways, are perfect pictures of canine grace. Fascinating Ways is a successful coursing Greyhound, and is always kept in superlative condition. No capable judge of a dog can look at her without being impressed by her absolute beauty of shape and movement. The photograph reproduced on the plate facing p. 146 hardly does her justice.

• The following is the standard by which Greyhounds should be judged :

Head : Long and narrow, slightly wider in skull, allowing for plenty of brain room ; lips tight, without any flew, and eyes bright and intelligent and dark in colour. *Ears* : Small and fine in texture, and semi-pricked. *Teeth* : Very strong and level, and not decayed nor cankered. *Neck* : Lengthy, without any throatiness, but muscular. *Shoulders* : Placed well back in the body, and fairly muscular, without being loaded. *Forelegs* : Perfectly straight, set well into the shoulders, with strong pasterns and toes set well up and close together. *Body* : Chest very deep, with fairly well-sprung ribs ; muscular back and loins, and well cut up in the flanks. *Hind-quarters* : Wide and well let down, with hocks well bent and close to the ground, with very muscular haunches, showing great propelling power, and tail long and fine and tapering with a slight upward curve. *Coat* : Fairly fine in texture. *Weight* : The ideal weight of a dog is from 60 lb. to 65 lb., of a bitch from 55 lb. to 60 lb.

The Whippet.—Similar in shape to both breeds, the Whippet is often mistaken by the uninitiated for either a small coursing Greyhound or else a large Italian Greyhound. In size he comes midway between the two. Elegant in style, clean of habit and affectionate in character, he is a most desirable companion. The early writers called him the Snap-dog; but he is not by nature snappish. The name was given to him in recognition of his skill in snapping up a fugitive rabbit while running at full stretch. He is still used for coursing rabbits, as his larger prototype is used for coursing hares.

Whippet-racing as a popular sport is mainly confined to the working classes, the colliers of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland being particularly devoted to it. They train their Whippets almost as carefully and delicately as a Waterloo Cup winner. Rabbits are not often used, as their waywardness introduces too much the element of chance in a running contest. A rag held by the trainer beyond the winning post provides a better objective.

The contests are handicaps, the starting point of each competitor being regulated by the dog's weight and his presumed merit. Each dog, wearing its distinctive ribbon, is taken to its stipulated mark according to the handicap, and there laid hold of by the nape of the neck and hind-quarters; the real starter stands behind the lot, and after warning all to be ready, discharges a pistol, upon which each slipper swings his dog as far forward as he can possibly throw him, but always making sure that he alights on his feet. The distance covered in the race is generally 200 yards, minus the starts allotted, and some idea of the speed at which these very active little animals can travel may be gleaned from the fact that the full distance has been covered in rather under 12 seconds.

In order to induce each dog to do its best, the owner, or more probably the trainer, stands beyond the winning post, and frantically waves a towel or very stout rag. Accompanied by a babel of noise, the race is started. The dogs make a bee-line for their goal, at the far end of the track, one and all as they finish taking a flying leap at their trainer's towel, to which they hold on with such tenacity that they are swung round in the air. The speed at which they are

travelling makes this movement necessary in many cases to enable the dog to avoid accident, particularly where the space beyond the winning mark is limited. For racing purposes there is a wide margin of size allowed to the dogs, anything from 8 lb. to 23 lb., or even more, being eligible ; but in view of the handicap terms those dogs which possess speed, and scale 9 lb. to 12 lb. amongst the light-weights, and over 17 lb. in the heavy ones, are considered to have the best chance.

It is recognized that bitches are faster than dogs, and in consequence the terms upon which they are handicapped are varied. The general custom is to allow a dog $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 yards advantage for every pound difference in weight between it and the competing bitch.

One of the fastest dogs that ever ran was Collier Lad, but he was almost a Greyhound in size. Whitefoot, whose owner challenged the world, and was considered to be quite unbeatable, was a Whippet in every sense, and was a nice medium weight, though probably Capplebank's time of $11\frac{1}{2}$ seconds stands alone. The best of the pre-war racing-dogs were Polly fro' Astley (15 lb.), Dinah ($11\frac{1}{2}$ lb.), and Eva ($9\frac{3}{4}$ lb.).

The training of Whippets is by no means easy work, and is more expensive than most people imagine. The very choicest food is deemed absolutely necessary ; in fact, a Whippet undergoing preparation for an important race is provided with the most wholesome fare. Choice mutton-chops, beef-steaks and similar dainties comprise their daily portion. Of course, exercise is a necessity, but it is not considered good policy to allow a dog in training to gambol about either on the roads or in the fields. Indeed, all dogs which are undergoing preparation for a race are practically deprived of their freedom, in lieu of which they are walked along hard roads secured by a lead ; and for fear of their picking up the least bit of refuse each is securely muzzled by a box-like leather arrangement which completely envelops the jaws, but which is freely perforated to permit proper breathing. Any distance between six and a dozen miles a day, according to the stamina and condition of the dog, is supposed to be the proper amount of exercise, and scales are brought into use every few days to gauge the effect which is being produced.

Colour in the Whippet is absolutely of no importance to a good judge, though possibly what is known as the peach fawn is the favourite among amateur fanciers. Red fawns, blue or slate coloured, black, brindled of various shades, and these colours intermingled with white, are most to be met with, however. In some quarters the idea is prevalent that Whippets are delicate in their constitution, but this is a popular error. Probably their disinclination to go out of doors when the weather is cold and wet may account for the opinion, but given the freedom of a house the Whippet will find a comfortable place, and will rarely ail anything. In scores of houses Whippets go to bed with the children, and are so clean that even scrupulous housewives take no objection to their finding their way under the clothes to the foot of the bed, thereby serving as an excellent footwarmer in the winter months.

Probably in no other breed, except the Greyhound, do judges attach so little importance to the shape of the head; so long as the jaws are fairly long and the colour of the eyes somewhat in keeping with that of the body, very little else is looked for in front of the ears. As in the case of racing competitors, really good dogs for show purposes are much more difficult to find than bitches. The best of the males are not so classical in outline as the females, though some of them are as good in legs and feet—points which are of the greatest importance. Such authorities on Whippet-racing as Ralph Harper and Joe Chadwick would not allow that a good-looking show dog could also be a good racer; but there have been exceptions, and such beautiful Whippets of a few years ago as Shirley Dixie, Manorley Mode, and Lottie Hampton, and such recent champions of the breed as Shirley Sunstar, Kemmel, and Delphine are none the less to be admired if they have not been prizewinners on the racing track.

The Whippet Club's standard of points is:

Head: Long and lean, rather wide between the eyes and flat on the top; the jaw powerful yet cleanly cut; the teeth level and white. *Eyes*: Bright and fiery. *Ears*: Small, fine in texture and rose shape. *Neck*: Long and muscular, elegantly arched and free from throatiness. *Shoulders*: Oblique and muscular. *Chest*: Deep and capacious. *Back*: Broad and square, rather long and slightly arched over the loin, which should be strong and powerful. *Forelegs*: Rather long, well set under the dog, possessing a fair amount of bone. *Hind-quarters*: Strong and broad across stifles, well bent

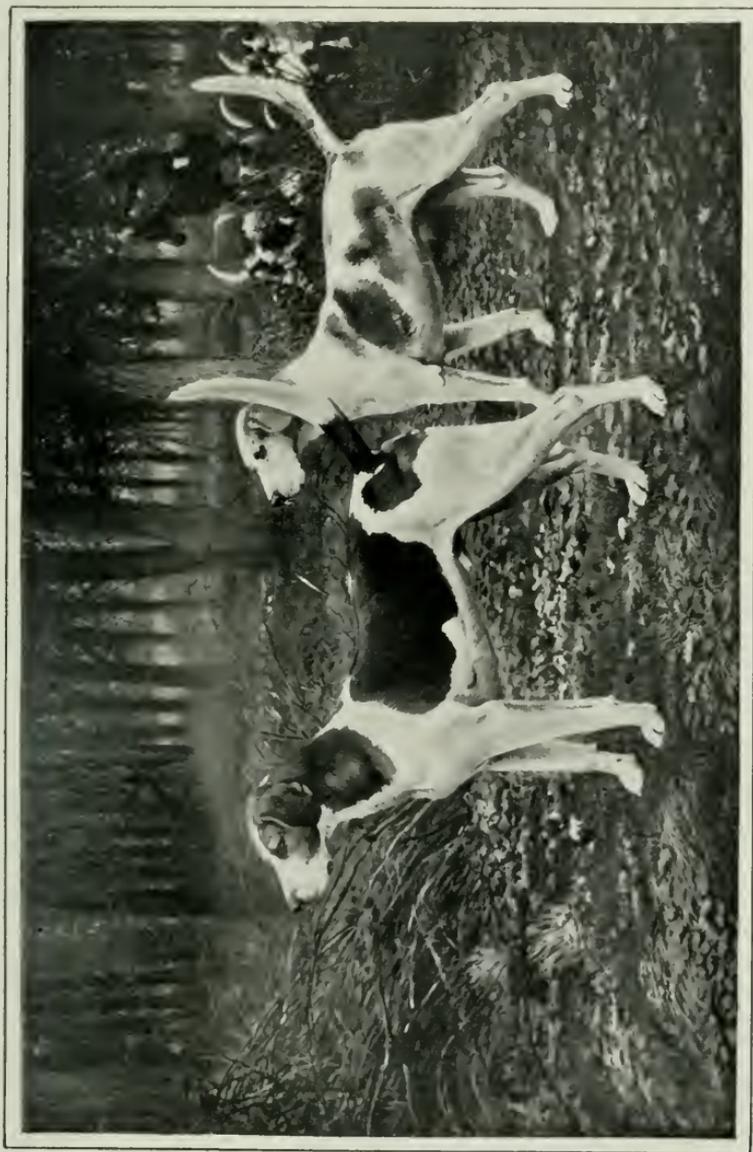
thighs, broad and muscular ; hocks well let down. *Feet* : Round, well split up, with strong soles. *Coat* : Fine and close. *Colour* : Black, red, white, brindle, fawn, blue, and the various mixtures of each. *Weight* : 20 lb.

The Foxhound.—There is plenty of proof that Foxhounds were the very first of the canine races in Great Britain to come under the domination of scientific breeding. There had been hounds of more ancient origin, such as the Southern Hound and the Bloodhound ; but something different was wanted towards the end of the seventeenth century to hunt the wild deer that had become somewhat scattered after Cromwell's civil war. The demand was consequently for a quicker hound than those hitherto known, and people devoted to the chase began to breed it. Whether there were crosses at first remains in dispute, but there is more probability that the policy adopted was one of selection ; those exceptionally fast were bred with the same, until the slow, steady line hunter was improved out of his very character and shape. At any rate, there are proofs that in 1710 hounds were to be found in packs, carefully bred, and that at that time some of the hunts in question devoted attention to the fox.

The first known kennel of all was at Wardour Castle, and was said to have been established in 1696 ; but more reliable is the date of the Brocklesby, commenced in 1713. The first record of a pack of hounds being sold was in 1730, when a Mr. Fownes sold his pack to a Mr. Bowles. The latter gentleman showed great sport with them in Yorkshire. At that time Lord Hertford began to hunt the Cotswold country, in Gloucestershire, and was the first to draw coverts for fox in the modern style. Very soon after this it became the fashion of the day to breed hounds. It was the rule to breed them on the most scientific principles, and by 1750 there were fifty such breeders, including the fifth Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lincoln, Lord Stamford, Lord Percival, Lord Granby, Lord Ludlow, Lord Vernon, Lord Carlisle, Lord Mexbro, Sir Walter Vavasour, Sir Roland Winns, Mr. Noel, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Meynell, Mr. Barry, and Mr. Charles Pelham. The last-named gentleman, afterwards the first Lord Yarborough, was perhaps the most indefatigable of all, as he was the first to start the system of walking puppies amongst his tenantry, on the Brocklesby estates, and of keeping lists of hound pedi-

grees and ages. By 1760 all the above-named noblemen and gentlemen had been breeding from each other's kennels. The hounds were registered, as can be seen now in Lord Middleton's private kennel stud book, through which his lordship can trace the pedigrees of his present pack to hounds that were entered in 1760, got by Raytor, son of Merryman and grandson of Lord Granby's Ranter. Another pedigree was that of Ruby, who is credited with a numerous progeny, as she was by Raytor out of Mr. Stapleton's Cruel by Sailor, a son of Lord Granby's Sailor by Mr. Noel's Victor. This shows well how seriously Foxhound breeding was gone into before the middle of the eighteenth century. Portraits prove also that a hound approaching very closely to those of modern times had been produced at this early period. By such evidence the Foxhound had outstripped the Harrier in size by nearly 5 inches, as the latter does not appear to have been more than 18 inches, and the early Foxhound would have been 23 inches. Then the heavy shoulder, the dewlap, and jowl of the Southern Hound had been got rid of, and the coat had been somewhat altered. The old school of breeders had evidently determined upon great speed and the ability to stay, through the medium of deep ribs, heart room, wide loins, length of quarter, quality of bone, straightness of foreleg, and round strong feet; the slack-loined, loosely built, and splay-footed hound of former generations had been left behind. To such perfection, indeed, had the Foxhound attained, that long before the close of the eighteenth century sportsmen were clamouring as to what a Foxhound could do.

With so much prominence given to the Foxhound in the comparatively short period of forty or fifty years, it is no wonder that individual hounds became very celebrated in almost every part of the country. Mr. Pelham's Rockwood Tickler and Bumper were names well known in Yorkshire, and Lord Ludlow's Powerful and Growler were talked of both in Lincolnshire and Warwickshire. From the first, indeed, it appeared that certain hounds were very much better than others, and old huntsmen have generally declared for one which was in the whole length of their careers (sometimes extending to fifty years) immeasurably superior to all others they had hunted. Harry Ayris, who was for just half a



LORD COVENTRY'S FOXHOUNDS RAMBLER AND MARKSMAN.

From the Painting by C. Ludyeus.

century with Lord FitzHardinge, declared to the day of his death that nothing had equalled Cromwell; Osbaldeston said the same of Furrier, and Frank Gillard never faltered from the opinion that Weathergage was quite by himself as the best hound he ever hunted. The Foxhound Kennel Stud Book abounds in the strongest proofs that hereditary merit in their work has been transmitted from these wonderful hounds, and they really make the history of the Foxhound.

There have been many great hounds; but there must be the greatest of the great, and the following twelve hounds are probably the best England has ever seen: Mr. Corbet's Trojan (1780), Lord Middleton's Vanguard (1815), Mr. Osbaldeston's Furrier (1820), Lord Henry Bentinck's Contest (1848), Lord FitzHardinge's Cromwell (1855), Mr. Drake's Duster (1844), Sir Richard Sutton's Dryden (1849), the Duke of Rutland's Senator (1862), Duke of Rutland's Weathergage (1874), the Earl of Coventry's Rambler (1874), Mr. E. P. Rawnsley's Freeman (1884), and the Grafton Woodman (1892).

Breeding Foxhounds is one of the most fascinating of all the pleasures of animal culture, as the above list, so full of extreme merit, can be traced for nearly a hundred and thirty years. The hounds themselves have improved very much in looks during the past thirty years, and unquestionably they are not less capable in the field. There has been a slight tendency to increase size of late years. The Belvoir dog-hound is within very little of 24 inches instead of 23½ inches, the standard of thirty years ago, and this increase has become very general. In elegance of form nothing has been lost, and there can be no other to possess beauty combined with power and the essential points for pace and endurance in the same degree as a Foxhound.

A detailed description of the Foxhound is here given:

Head: Somewhat broad, not peaked like the Bloodhound, but long from the apex to the frontal bones, eyebrows very prominent, cheeks cut clean from the eye to the nostril, ears set low and in their natural condition thin and shapely, but not large, nose large, jaw strong and level, and small dewlaps, expression fierce, and with the best often repellent. *Eyes*: Very bright and deeply set, full of determination, and with a very steady expression. The look of the Foxhound is very remarkable. *Neck*: Should be perfectly clean, no skin ruffle whatever, or neck cloth, as huntsmen call it. The length of neck is of importance, both for stooping and giving an air of majesty. *Shoulders*: The blades should be well into the back, and should slant, otherwise be wide and strong, to meet the arms, that should be long and powerful.

Legs and Feet : The bone should be perfectly straight from the arm downward, and descend in the same degree of size to the ankles, or, as the saying is, "down to his toes." The knee should be almost flat and level; there should be no curve until coming to the toes, which should be very strong, round, cat-shaped, and every toe clean set as it were. *Fore-ribs and Brisket* : Deep, fine ribs are very essential, and the brisket should be well below the elbows. *Back and Loins* : Back should be straight. A hollow back offends the eye much, and a roach back is worse. The loin wide, back ribs deep and long, a slight prominence over the croup. *Quarters and Hocks* : The quarters cannot be too long, full, showing a second thigh, and meeting a straight hock low down, the shank bone short, and meeting shapely feet. *Coat* : The coat is hard hair, but short and smooth, the texture is as stiff as bristles, but beautifully laid. *Colour* : Belvoir tan, which is brown and black, perfectly intermixed, with white markings of various shapes and sizes. The white should be very opaque and clear. Black and white, with tan markings on head and stifles. Badger pied, a kind of grey and white. Lemon pied, light yellow and white. Hare pied, a darker yellow and white. *Stern* : Long and carried gaily, but not curled; often half white. *Height* : Dogs from 23½ to 24 inches; bitches from 22 to 22½ inches.

The Foxhound is very seldom on exhibition excepting only at the great hound show at Peterborough, which has become a very great national institution. Masters of hounds send representatives from every part of the kingdom, and the annual show in July brings more hunting people together than any other fixture of the summer season.

Similarly, the Foxhound is not among the dogs which are kept separately as companions. He belongs to the kennels of the hunting country in which his lot is cast, and it is only by the courtesy of the M.F.H. that a hound passes into the care of a private individual. Lovers of dogs, however, who live in a hunting neighbourhood may usually be allowed to take a puppy into their charge and rear it until it is ready to be entered.

Harriers.—It is a common belief that the modern Harrier is but a smaller edition of the Foxhound, reduced by selection and employed for hunting the hare instead of the fox, and it is almost useless to reiterate that it is a distinct breed of hound that can boast of possibly greater antiquity than any other, or to insist upon the fact that Xenophon himself kept a pack of Harriers over two thousand years ago. Nevertheless, in general appearance the Harrier and the Foxhound are very much alike, a description of the one applying to the other, the one obvious distinction being that of size.

Opinions differ, even among Masters of Harriers, as to what standard of height it is advisable to aim at. If you want to hunt your Harriers on foot, 16 inches is quite big

enough—almost too big to run with ; but if you are riding to them, 20 inches is a useful height, or even 19 inches. Either is a good workable size, and such hounds should be able to slip along fast enough for most people. Choose your hounds with plenty of bone, but not too clumsy or heavy ; a round, firm neck, not too short, with a swan-like curve ; a lean head with a long muzzle and fairly short ears ; a broad chest with plenty of lung room, forelegs like gun barrels, straight and strong ; hind-legs with good thighs and well-let-down hocks ; feet, round like cats' feet, and a well-set-on, tapering stern. It is useless to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to colour. It is so much a matter of individual taste. Some Masters have a great fancy for the dark colouring of the old Southern Hound, but nothing could look much smarter than a good combination of Belvoir tan with black and white. Puppies, as a rule, a week or two after they are whelped, show a greater proportion of dark marking than any other, but this as they grow older soon alters, and their white marking becomes much more conspicuous. As in the case of the Foxhound, the Harrier is very seldom kept as a companion apart from the pack. But puppies are usually sent out to walk, and may easily be procured to be kept and reared until they are old enough to be entered to their work.

Beagles.—Smaller still than the Harrier, and again a distinct breed of hound, is the Beagle. He is indeed the most diminutive of all our hounds that hunt in packs, and there is nothing to surpass him in beauty, whether he is seen either on the flags of his kennel or busy at his work in unravelling a difficulty on the line of a dodging hare. In neatness he is really the little model of a Foxhound. He is, of course, finer, but with the length of neck so perfect in the bigger hound, the little shoulders of the same pattern, and the typical quarters and second thighs.

Dorsetshire used to be the great county for Beagles. The downs there were exactly fitted for them, and years ago, when roe-deer were preserved on the large estates, Beagles were used to hunt this small breed of deer. The uses of the Beagle in the early days of the last century were a good deal diversified. They were hunted in big woodlands to drive game to the gun, and perhaps the ordinary Beagle of from

12 inches to 14 inches was not big enough for the requirements of the times. It is quite possible, therefore, that the Beagle was crossed with the Welsh, Southern or Otterhound, to get more size and power, as there certainly was a Welsh rough-coated Beagle of good 18 inches, and an almost identical contemporary that was called the Essex Beagle.

That a great many of the true order were bred became very manifest as soon as the Harrier and Beagle Association was formed, and more particularly when a section of the Peterborough Hound Show was reserved for them. Then they seemed to spring from every part of the country. In 1896 one became well acquainted with many packs that had apparently held aloof from the dog shows. There was the Cheshire, the Christ Church (Oxford), Mr. T. Johnson's, the Royal Rock, the Thorpe Satchville, the Worcestershire, and in particular the Marquis of Linlithgow's pack, and of late there have been many more that are as well known as packs of Foxhounds.

Beagle owners, like the Masters of Foxhound and Harrier kennels, have never been very partial to the ordinary dog shows, and so the development of the up-to-date Beagle, as seen at recent shows, is somewhat new. They are very beautiful little hounds, can give a vast amount of amusement, and, for the matter of that, healthy exercise. If a stout runner can keep within fairly easy distance of a pack of well-bred Beagles on the line of a lively Jack hare, he is in the sort of condition to be generally envied.

Description of the Beagle.—*Head*: Fair length, powerful without being coarse; skull domed, moderately wide, with an indication of peak, stop well defined, muzzle not snipy, and lips well flewed. *Nose*: Black, broad, and nostrils well expanded. *Eyes*: Brown, dark hazel or hazel, not deep set nor bulgy, and with a mild expression. *Ears*: Long, set on low, fine in texture, and hanging in a graceful fold close to the cheek. *Neck*: Moderately long, slightly arched, the throat showing some dewlap. *Shoulders*: Clean and slightly sloping. *Body*: Short between the couplings, well let down in chest, ribs fairly well sprung and well ribbed up, with powerful and not tucked-up loins. *Hind-quarters*: Very muscular about the thighs, stifles and hocks well bent, and hocks well let down. *Forelegs*: Quite straight, well under the dog, of good substance and round in the bone. *Feet*: Round, well knuckled up, and strongly padded. *Stern*: Moderate length, set on high, thick and carried gaily, but not curled over the back. *Colour*: Any recognized hound colour. *Coat*: Smooth variety—Smooth, very dense and not too fine or short. Rough variety—Very dense, and wiry. *Height*: Not exceeding 16 inches. Pocket Beagles must not exceed 10 inches. *General Appearance*: A compactly built hound, without coarseness, conveying the impression of great stamina and vivacity.

CHAPTER XI

Gun Dogs

THE POINTER—THE SETTERS—RETRIEVERS AND LABRADORS

The Pointer.—It has never been made quite clear in history why the Spaniards had a dog that was very remarkable for pointing all kinds of game. They have always been a pleasure-loving people, certainly, but more inclined to bull-fighting than field-craft, and yet as early as 1600 they must have had a better dog for game-finding than could have been found in any other part of the world. Singularly enough, too, the most esteemed breeds in many countries can be traced from the same source, such as the Russian Pointer, the German Pointer, the French double-nosed Griffon, and, far more important still, the English Pointer. A view has been taken that the Spanish double-nosed Pointer was introduced into England about two hundred years ago, when fire-arms were beginning to be popular for fowling purposes. Setters and Spaniels had been used to find and drive birds into nets, but as the Spanish Pointer became known it was apparently considered that he alone had the capacity to find game for the gun. This must have been towards the end of the seventeenth century, and for the next fifty years at least something very slow was wanted to meet the necessities of the old-fashioned flintlock gun, which occupied many minutes in loading and getting into position. Improvements came by degrees, until they set in very rapidly, but probably by 1750, when hunting had progressed a good deal, and pace was increased in all pastimes, the old-fashioned Pointer was voted a nuisance through his extreme caution and tortoise-like movements.

There is evidence, through portraits, that Pointers had been altogether changed by the year 1800, but it is possible that the breed then had been continued by selection rather than by crossing for a couple of decades, as it is quite certain

that by 1815 sportsmen were still dissatisfied with the want of pace in the Pointer, and many are known to have crossed their Pointers with Foxhounds at about that time. By 1835 the old Spanish Pointer had been left behind, and the English dog was a perfect model for pace, stamina, resolution, and nerve. The breed was exactly adapted to the requirements of that day, which was not quite as fast as the present. Men shot with good Joe Mantons, did their own loading, and walked to their dogs, working them right and left by hand and whistle. The dogs beat their ground methodically, their heads at the right level for body scent, and when they came on game, down they were; the dog that had got it pointing, and the other backing or awaiting developments. There was nothing more beautiful than the work of a well-bred and well-broken brace of Pointers, or more perfect than the way a man got his shots from them. There was nothing slow about them, but, on the contrary, they went a great pace, seemed to shoot into the very currents of air for scent, and yet there was no impatience such as might have been expected from the Foxhound cross. The truth of it was that the capacity to concentrate the whole attention on the object found was so intense as to have lessened every other propensity. The rush of the Foxhound had been absorbed by the additional force of the Pointer character. There has been nothing at all like it in canine culture, and it came out so wonderfully after men had been shooting in the above manner for about forty years.

It was nearing the end of this period that field trials began to occupy the attention of breeders and sportsmen, and although Setters had been getting into equal repute for the beauty of their work, there was something more brilliant about the Pointers at first. Brockton's Bounce was a magnificent dog, a winner on the show bench, and of the first Field Trial in England. Newton's Ranger was another of the early performers, and he was very staunch and brilliant, but it was in the next five years that the most extraordinary Pointer merit was seen, as quite incomparable was Sir Richard Garth's Drake, who was just five generations from the Spanish Pointer. Drake was rather a tall, gaunt dog, but with immense depth of girth, long shoulders, long haunches, and a benevolent,

quiet countenance. It was calculated that he went fifty miles an hour, and at this tremendous pace he would stop as if petrified, and the momentum would cover him with earth and dust. He did not seem capable of making a mistake, and his birds were always at about the same distance from him, to show thereby his extraordinary nose and confidence. Nothing in his day could beat him in a field. He got some good stock, but although none of them had his pace, some were capital performers, such as Sir Thomas Lennard's Mallard, Mr. George Pilkington's Tory, Mr. Lloyd Price's Luck of Edenhall, Lord Downe's Mars and Bounce, and Mr. Barclay Field's Riot. When Sir Richard Garth went to India and sold his kennel of Pointers at Tattersall's, Mr. Lloyd Price gave 150 guineas for Drake.

The mid-century owners and breeders had all the advantages of what a past generation had done, as there were certainly many wonderful Pointers in the 'fifties, 'sixties, and 'seventies. They were produced very regularly, too, in a marvellous type of perfection.

Mr. William Arkwright, of Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, had probably the best kennel in England before the war. He discovered and revived an old breed of the north of England that was black, and bred for a great many years by Mr. Pape, of Carlisle, and his father before him. With these Mr. Arkwright bred to the best working strains. Elias Bishop, of Newton Abbot, kept up the old breeds of Devon Pointers, the Ch. Bangs, the Mikes, and the Brackenburg Romps, and his have been amongst the best during the past decade, while Mr. Isaac Sharpe remains one of the most prominent and successful breeders of distinguished Pointers. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule that many of the modern Pointers do not carry about them the air of their true business; but it would appear that fewer people keep them now than was the case a quarter of a century ago, owing to the advance of quick-shooting, otherwise driving, and the consequent falling away of the old-fashioned methods, both for the stubble and the moor. However, there are many still who enjoy the work of dogs, and it would be a sin indeed in the calendar of British sports if the fine old breed of Pointer were allowed even to deteriorate. The Pointer is a noble breed

to take up, as those still in middle life have seen its extraordinary merit whenever bred in the right way. As to the essential points of the breed, they may be set down as follows :

Head : Should be wide from ear to ear, long and slanting from the top of the skull to the setting on of the nose ; cheek bones prominent ; ears set low and thin in texture, soft and velvety ; nose broad at the base ; mouth large and jaws level. *Neck* : The neck should be very strong, but long and slightly arched, meeting shoulders well knit into the back, which should be straight and joining a wide loin. There should be great depth of heart room, very deep brisket, narrow chest rather than otherwise, shoulders long and slanting. *Legs and Feet* : Should be as nearly like the Foxhound's as possible. There should be really no difference, as they must be straight, the knees big, and the bone should be of goodly size down to the toes, and the feet should be very round and cat-shaped. *Hind-quarters* : A great feature in the Pointer is his hind-quarters. He cannot well be too long in the haunch or strong in the stifle, which should be well bent, and the muscles in the second thigh of a good Pointer are always remarkable. The hocks may be straighter than even in a Foxhound, as, in pulling up sharp on his point, he in a great measure throws his weight on them ; the shank bones below the hock should be short. *Colour* : There have been good ones of all colours. The Derby colours were always liver and whites for their Pointers and black breasted reds for their game-cocks. The Seftons were liver and whites also, and so were the Edges of Strelly, but mostly heavily ticked. Brockton's Bounce was so, and so were Ch. Bang, Mike, and Young Bang. Drake was more of the Derby colour ; dark liver and white. Mr. Whitehouse's were mostly lemon and whites, after Hamlet of that colour, and notable ones of the same hue were Squire, Bang Bang, and Mr. Whitehouse's Pax and Priam, all winners of field trials. There have been several very good black and whites. Mr. Francis's, afterwards Mr. Salter's, Chang was a field trial winner of this colour. A still better one was Mr. S. Becket's Rector, a somewhat mean little dog to look at, but quite extraordinary in his work, as he won the Pointer Puppy Stake at Shrewsbury and the All-Aged Stake three years in succession. Mr. Salter's Romp family were quite remarkable in colour—a white ground, heavily shot with black in patches and in ticks. There have never been any better Pointers than these. There have been, and are, good black Pointers also. *Height and Size* : A big Pointer dog stands from 24½ inches to 25 inches at the shoulder. Old Ch. Bang and Young Bang were of the former height, and the great bitch, Mr. Lloyd Price's Belle, was 24 inches. For big Pointers 60 lb. is about the weight for dogs and 56 lb. bitches ; smaller size, 54 lb. dogs and 48 lb. bitches. There have been some very good ones still smaller.

The Setters.—In some form or other Setters are to be found wherever guns are in frequent use and irrespective of the precise class of work they have to perform ; but their proper sphere is either on the moors, when the red grouse are in quest, or on the stubbles and amongst the root crops, when September comes in, and the partridge season commences.

Though Setters are divided into three distinct varieties—the English, the Irish, and the Gordon or Black-and-tan—all have a common origin. Nearly all authorities agree that the Spaniel family is accountable on one side, and this contention is borne out to a considerable extent by old illustrations



Mr. W. Shearer Clark's Pointer Ch. Lunesdale George.



Pointers and Setters at work in the stubble.



Mr. G. C. Atkinson's English Setter Crossfell.

and paintings of Setters at work, in which they are depicted as being very much like the old liver and white Spaniel, though of different colours. Doubt exists as to the other side of their heredity, but the most reasonable evidence gives the credit to the old Spanish Pointer. Where else could they inherit that wonderful scenting power, that style in which they draw up to their game, their statuesque attitude when on point, and, above all, the staunchness and patience by which they hold their game spellbound until the shooter has time to walk leisurely up, even from a considerable distance ?

But, apart from the question of their origin, the different varieties have many other attributes in common ; all perform the same kind of work and in the same manner ; consequently the system of breaking or training them varies only according to the temper or ideas of those who undertake their schooling.

The English Setter.—Seen either at its legitimate work as a gun dog or as a domestic companion, the English Setter is one of the most graceful and beautiful of all sporting dogs, and its elegant form and feathery coat command instant admiration. Thirty years ago it was known by several distinct names, among the more important being the Blue Beltons and Laveracks, and this regardless of any consideration as to whether or not the dogs were in any way connected by relationship. It was the great increase in the number of shows and some confusion on the part of exhibitors that made it necessary for the Kennel Club to classify under one heading these and others which had attained some amount of notability, and the old terms have gradually been dropped, while the distinctive colour and markings have been conserved. White predominates as the ground colour in most of the recognized strains, and it is perhaps by an occasional crossing with the Pointer that in some types patches of black or liver, lemon or orange, are to be seen. These patches ought never to be heavy, and the Setter whose silvery white coat is lightly flecked with blue is still preferred to the tricoloured variety, which is black, white, and tan.

Until comparatively recently exhibition Setters and working Setters were kept artificially distinct and judged from different points of view. Judges who were not themselves

sporting men cared little about the dog's capabilities as a game-finder so long as he answered to their ideal of anatomy and canine beauty, and possessed what is known as a classical head. Sporting men, on the other hand, were reluctant to admit that the modern exhibition Setter could be useful for high-class work as practical game-finders in the field. The prejudice in favour of working dogs was justified by the circumstance that many owners of show Setters wholly neglected the training of their dogs, but bred them from generation to generation simply for exhibition purposes. In such conditions it was not to be wondered at that the dog's capacity for fine scenting and his natural aptitude for quickly picking up a knowledge of his proper duties were impaired. But there was clearly no reason why a beautiful exhibition dog should not also be a capable worker, and the edict of the Kennel Club which rules that no gun dog shall be entitled to championship honours until it has gained a certificate of merit in field trials has had the desired effect of improving the working qualities of all the breeds whose province is in the finding and retrieving of game.

Many of Mr. T. Steadman's champion English Setters, bearing his "Mallwyd" prefix, have gained high distinction for their perfect work in field trials as well as for their excellence in the judging ring at shows; and the same may be said of the Setters bred by Colonel J. C. Cotes, Mr. H. Gunn, Mr. E. Cockill, Mr. F. C. Lowe, and Mr. J. H. Salter.

The following is the standard of points issued by the English Setter Club:

Head: The head should be long and lean, with well-defined stop. The skull oval from ear to ear, showing plenty of brain room, and with a well-defined occipital protuberance. The muzzle moderately deep and fairly square; from the stop to the point of the nose should be long, the nostrils wide, and the jaws of nearly equal length; flews not too pendulous. The colour of the nose should be black, or dark, or light liver, according to the colour of the coat. The eyes should be bright, mild, and intelligent, and of a dark hazel colour, the darker the better. The ears of moderate length, set on low and hanging in neat folds close to the cheek; the tip should be velvety, the upper part clothed with fine silky hair. *Neck:* The neck should be rather long, muscular, and lean, slightly arched at the crest, and clean cut where it joins the head; towards the shoulder it should be larger, and very muscular, not throaty with any pendulosity below the throat, but elegant and bloodlike in appearance. *Body:* The body should be of moderate length, with shoulders well set back or oblique; back short and level; loins wide, slightly arched, strong and muscular. Chest deep in the brisket, with good round widely sprung ribs, deep in the back ribs—that is, well

ribbed up. *Legs and Feet*: The stifles should be well bent and ragged, thighs long from hip to hock. The forearm big and very muscular, the elbow well let down. Pasterns short, muscular, and straight. The feet very close and compact, and well protected by hair between the toes. *Tail*: The tail should be set on almost in a line with the back; medium length, not curly or ropy, to be slightly curved or scimitar-shaped, but with no tendency to turn upwards; the flag or feather hanging in long, pendent flakes; the feather should not commence at the root, but slightly below, and increase in length to the middle, then gradually taper off towards the end; and the hair long, bright, soft and silky, wavy but not curly. *Coat and Feathering*: The coat from the back of the head in a line with the ears ought to be slightly wavy, long, and silky, which should be the case with the coat generally; the breeches and forelegs, nearly down to the feet, should be well feathered. *Colour and Markings*: The colour may be either black and white, lemon and white, liver and white, or tricolour—that is, black, white, and tan; those without heavy patches of colour on the body, but flecked all over, preferred.

The Irish Setter.—Though this variety has not attained such popularity as its English cousin, it is not because it is regarded as being less pleasing to the eye, for in general appearance of style and outline there is very little difference; in fact, none, if the chiselling of the head and colour of the coat be excepted. The beautiful rich golden chestnut colour which predominates in all well-bred specimens is in itself sufficient to account for the great favour in which they are regarded generally, while their disposition is sufficiently engaging to attract the attention of those who desire to have a moderate-sized dog as a companion. Probably this accounts for so many lady exhibitors in England preferring them to the other varieties of Setters. Mrs. Ingle-Bepler's beautiful Irish Setters are always a conspicuous feature at the large dog shows in and near London, and they have taken many championships. Miss N. Whittome, Mrs. E. M. Knight, and Mrs. R. Ames are also prominent breeders and exhibitors of this charming variety. On the Continent the Irish Setter is even more popular as a lady's dog than in Great Britain.

We have to go over to its native country to find the breed most highly esteemed as a sporting dog for actual work, and there it is naturally first favourite. It has been suggested that all Irish Setters are too headstrong to make really high-class field trial dogs. Some of them, on the contrary, are as great in speed and not only as clever at their business, but quite as keen-nosed as other Setters. Some which have competed within the past few years at the Irish Red Setter Club's

trials have had as rivals the best Pointers from England and Scotland, and have successfully held their own.

The Club's description is similar to that of the English Setter excepting in the point of colour, which in the Irish variety should be a rich golden chestnut, with no trace whatever of black, although white on the chest, throat, or toes, a small star on the forehead or a narrow streak of white on the nose is not a disqualification. The colour of the nose itself should be dark mahogany or dark walnut.

The Black-and-tan Setter.—Originally this variety was known as the Gordon Setter, but this title was only partly correct, as the particular dogs first favoured by the Duke of Gordon, from whom they took the name, were black, tan, and white, heavily built, and somewhat clumsy in appearance. But the introduction of the Irish blood had the effect of making a racier-looking dog more fashionable, the presence of white on the chest was looked upon with disfavour, and the Kennel Club settled the difficulty of name by abolishing the term "Gordon" altogether.

Very few of this variety have appeared at field trials for several years past, but on the few occasions when the opportunity has been presented they have acquitted themselves at least as well as their rivals of other varieties, proving to be as fast, as staunch, and as obedient as any of them. A notable example of this occurred some seasons ago when Mr. Isaac Sharpe's Stylish Ranger excelled all his competitors at the trials and effectually put a stop to the silly argument that the Gordon Setters are old men's dogs.

It is difficult to account for the lack of interest which is taken in the variety outside Scotland, but the fact remains that very few have appeared at field trials within recent years, and that the Black-and-tan is rarely seen at present-day shows. At the Kennel Club Show of 1921 only six specimens were exhibited, and all of these were bred and shown by Dr. L. Turton-Price, of Dundee.

The Black-and-tan Setter is heavier than either the English or Irish variety, but shows more of the hound and less of the Spaniel. The head is stronger than that of the English Setter, with a deeper and broader muzzle and heavier lips. The ears are also somewhat longer, and the eyes frequently

show the haw. The black should be as jet, and entirely free from white. The tan on the cheeks and over the eyes, on the feet and pasterns, should be bright and clearly defined, and the feathering on the forelegs and thighs should also be a rich, dark mahogany tan. In other respects the standard of points for the English variety is a sufficiently explicit description.

Amongst the oldest and most successful owners of Setters who have consistently competed at field trials may be mentioned Colonel Cotes, whose Prince Frederick was probably the most wonderful backer ever known: Messrs. Purcell-Llewellyn, W. Arkwright, Elias and James Bishop, F. C. Lowe, J. Shorthose, G. Potter and S. Smale, who may be considered the oldest Setter judges, and who have owned dogs whose prowess in the field has brought them high reputation. Mr. B. J. Warwick owned probably more winners at field trials than any other owner, one of his greatest being Compton Bounce. Colonel Heywood Lonsdale has on several occasions proved the Ightfield strain to be staunch and true, as witness the splendid success he achieved at the Spring trials in 1921 with his Ightfield Prudence, to say nothing of his many earlier successes at the grouse trials in Scotland. Mr. Herbert Mitchell has been another good patron of the trials, and has won many important stakes. Mr. A. T. Williams has also owned noted trial winners.

The Retrievers.—It is obviously useless to shoot game unless you can find it after it has been wounded or killed, and from the earliest times it has been the habit of sportsmen to train their dogs to do the work which they could not always successfully do for themselves. The Pointers, Setters, and Spaniels of our forefathers were carefully broken not only to find and stand their game, but also to fetch the fallen birds. This use of the setting and pointing dog is still common on the Continent and in the United States, and there is no inaccuracy in a French artist depicting a Pointer with a partridge in its mouth, or showing a Setter retrieving waterfowl.

The Springer and the old curly-coated water-dog were regarded as particularly adroit in the double work of finding and retrieving. Pointers and Setters who had been thus broken were found to deteriorate in steadiness in the field,

and it gradually came to be realized that even the Spaniel's capacity for retrieving was limited. A larger and quicker dog was wanted to divide the labour, and to be used solely as a retriever in conjunction with the other gun dogs. The Poodle was tried for retrieving with some success, and he showed considerable aptitude in finding and fetching wounded wild duck; but he, too, was inclined to maul his birds and deliver them dead. Even the Old English Sheepdog was occasionally engaged in the work, and various crosses with Spaniel or Setter and Collie were attempted in the endeavour to produce a grade breed having the desired qualities of a good nose, a soft mouth, and an understanding brain, together with a coat that would protect its wearer from the ill effects of frequent immersion in water.

It was when these efforts were most active—namely, about the year 1850—that new material was discovered in a black-coated dog recently introduced into England from Labrador. He was a natural water-dog, with a constitution impervious to chills, and entirely free from the liability to ear canker, which had always been a drawback to the use of the Spaniel as a retriever of waterfowl. Moreover, he was himself reputed to be a born retriever of game, and remarkably sagacious. His importers called him a Spaniel—a breed name which at one time was also applied to his relative the Newfoundland. Probably there were not many specimens of the race in England, and, although there is no record explicitly saying so, it is conjectured that these were crossed with the English Setter, producing what is now familiarly known as the black flat-coated Retriever.

One very remarkable attribute of the Retriever is that, notwithstanding the known fact that the parent stock was mongrel and that in the early dogs the Setter type largely predominated, the ultimate result has favoured the Labrador cross distinctly and prominently, proving how potent, even when grafted upon a stock admittedly various, is the blood of a pure race, and how powerful its influence for fixing type and character over the other less vital elements with which it is blended.

It is only comparatively recently that we have realized how excellent an all-round sporting dog the Retriever has

become. In many cases, indeed, where grouse and partridge are driven or walked-up a well-broken, soft-mouthed Retriever is unquestionably superior to Pointer, Setter, or Spaniel, and for general work in the field he is the best companion that a shooting man can possess.

It would be idle to expect that the offspring of unbroken sire and dam can be as easily educated as a Retriever whose parents before him have been properly trained. Inherited qualities count for a great deal in the adaptability of all sporting dogs, and the reason why one meets with so many Retrievers that are incapable or disobedient or gun-shy is simply that their preliminary education has been neglected—the education which should begin when the dog is very young.

In his earliest youth he should be trained to prompt obedience to a given word or a wave of the hand. It is well to teach him very early to enter water, or he may be found wanting when you require him to fetch a bird from river or lake. Lessons in retrieving ought to be a part of his daily routine. Equally necessary is it to break him in to the knowledge that sheep are not game to be chased, and that rabbits and hares are to be discriminated from feathered game.

Gun-shyness is often supposed to be hereditary; but it is not so. Any puppy can be cured of gun-shyness in half a dozen short lessons. Sir Henry Smith's advice is to get your puppy accustomed to the sound and sight of a gun being fired, first at a distance and gradually nearer and nearer, until he knows that no harm will come to him. Companionship and sympathy between dog and master is the beginning and end of the whole business.

Both as a worker and as a show dog the flat-coated Retriever has reached something very near to the ideal standard of perfection which has been consistently bred up to. Careful selection and systematic breeding, backed up by enthusiasm, have resulted in the production of a dog combining useful working qualities with the highest degree of beauty.

A very prominent admirer and breeder was the late Mr. S. E. Shirley, the President of the Kennel Club, who owned many Retrievers superlative both as workers and as show dogs, and who probably did more for the breed than any other man of his generation. Mr. Shirley's work was carried

on by Mr. Harding Cox, who devoted much time and energy to the production of good Retrievers, many of which were of Mr. Shirley's strain. Mr. Cox's dogs deservedly achieved considerable fame for their levelness of type, and the improvement in heads so noticeable at the present time is to be ascribed to his breeding for this point. Mr. L. Allen Shuter, the owner of Ch. Darenth and other excellent Retrievers of his own breeding, claims also a large share of credit for the part he has played in the general improvement of the breed. Mr. C. A. Phillips, too, owned admirable specimens, and the name of the late Lieut.-Colonel Cornwall Legh must be included. Many of Colonel Legh's bitches were of Shirley blood, but it is believed that a breed of Retrievers had existed at High Legh for several generations, with which a judicious cross was made, the result being not only the formation of a remarkable kennel, but also a decided influence for good upon the breed in general.

But since the Shirley days, when competition was more limited than it is at present, no kennel of Retrievers has ever attained anything like the distinction of that owned by Mr. H. Reginald Cooke, at Riverside, Nantwich. By acquiring the best specimens of the breed from all available sources, Mr. Cooke has gathered together a stock which has never been equalled. His ideas of type and conformation are the outcome of close and attentive study and consistent practice, and one needs to go to Riverside if one desires to see the highest examples of what a modern flat-coated Retriever can be.

Since Dr. Bond Moore imparted to the Retriever a fixity of character, the coats have become longer and less wavy, and in conformation of skull, colour of eye, straightness of legs, and quality of bone, there has been a perceptible improvement.

As there is no club devoted to the breed, and consequently no official standard of points, the following description of the perfect Retriever is offered :

General Appearance: That of a well-proportioned, bright and active sporting dog, showing power without lumber and raciness without weediness. *Head:* Long, fine, without being weak, the muzzle square, the under-jaw strong with an absence of lippiness or throatiness. *Eyes:* Dark as possible, with a very intelligent, mild expression. *Neck:* Long and clean.



MR. H. REGINALD COOKE'S FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER CH. WORSLEY BESS.
From the Painting by Maud Earl.

Ears : Small, well set on, and carried close to the head. *Shoulders* : Oblique, running well into the back, with plenty of depth of chest. *Body* : Short and square, and well ribbed up. *Stern* : Short and straight, and carried gaily, but not curled over the back. *Forelegs* : Straight, pasterns strong, feet small and round. *Quarters* : Strong; stifles well bent. *Coat* : Dense black or liver, of fine quality and texture. Flat, not wavy. *Weight* : From 65 lb. to 80 lb. for dogs; bitches rather less.

As a rule, the Retriever should be chosen for the intelligent look of his face, and particular attention should be paid to the shape of his head and to his eyes. His frame is important, of course, but in the Retriever the mental qualities are of more significance than bodily points. A perfect head should be long and clean, but neither weak nor snipy. The eye should be placed just halfway between the occiput and the tip of the nose.

It is pleasing to add that to this beautiful breed the phrase "handsome is as handsome does" applies in full measure. Not only is the average Retriever of a companionable disposition, with delightful intelligence that is always responsive, but he is a good and faithful guard and a courageous protector of person and property. It has already been said that the majority of the best-looking Retrievers are also good working dogs, and it may here be added that many of the most successful working dogs are sired by prizewinners in the show ring.

The Curly-coated Retriever.—Very few sporting dogs have declined so much in public favour as the black curly-coated Retriever. He is now quite out of fashion even as a companion and house-dog. There is a prejudice against him on account of his alleged ill-temper, while for the work of retrieving game it is objected that he has a hard mouth and is stubborn. It has always been accepted that he is inferior in nose to the flat-coated variety and not so easy to break. Many keepers and handlers have discovered in individual specimens certain merit in the field, but the curly-coat has never approached the skill displayed by the Labrador, which has gradually been shouldering him into the background.

The coat of the curly Retriever is his chief personal peculiarity. Its desired consistency is that of a close-fitting nigger curl of which each knot is solid and inseparable. A coat of this quality is not capable of improvement by any method

of grooming, for the simple reason that its natural condition is in itself perfect. The little locks should be so close together as to be impervious to water, and all parts of the body should be evenly covered with them, including the tail and legs. A bad class of coat, and one which readily yields to the faker's art, is the thin open curl, which by careful manipulation can be greatly improved. Another bad quality of coat is one in which, upon the withers and over the loins in particular, the curls do not tighten up naturally, but are large, loose, and soft to the feel. Regarding the dog as a whole, the following may be taken as an all-round description :

General Appearance : That of a smart, active, clean-cut and alert dog, full of go and fire. *Head* : Long and not weedy in the muzzle, nor thick and coarse in the skull, but tapering down and finishing with a stout broad muzzle. *Skull* : Should be flat and moderately broad between the ears, which are rather small, and well covered with hair. *Ears* : Should lie close to the side of the head, but not dead in their carriage. *Face* : The face should be smooth, and any indication of a forelock should be penalized. *Eye* : The eye should in all cases be dark and not too deeply set. *Neck* : Well placed in the shoulders and nicely arched, of moderate length and yet powerful and free from throatiness. *Shoulders* : Well laid back and as free from massiveness as possible, though there is a decided tendency in this variety to such a fault. *Legs* : Straight and well covered with coat. The bone should show quality and yet be fairly abundant. *Feet* : Compact and hound-like. *Body* : Should show great power, with deep, well-rounded ribs. As little cut-up in the flank as possible. *Tail* : Strong at the base, set on in a line with the back and tapering to a point, the size of the curls upon it diminishing gradually to the end. *Hind-quarters* : Should show great development of muscle, with bent hocks, the lower leg being strong and the hind feet compact. Any suspicion of cow hocks should be heavily penalized. *Colour* : Mostly a dull black. Some liver-coloured dogs are seen with very good coats and bodies, but their heads are generally thick and coarse, and the colour of their eyes does not always match, as it should do, with the colour of the coat.

The Golden Retriever.—This is a variety which is becoming increasingly popular. Introduced forty or fifty years ago as the Yellow Russian Retriever, they are neither yellow nor Russian. They are really Labradors, and they have all the intelligence of the Labrador. Their colour is a pale golden tan. Black has always been the recognized colour of the Labrador, but the early Retrievers were by no means fixed in colour. In 1876 Dr. Bond Moore's black bitch Midnight whelped a litter of pale golden puppies, and somewhat later Captain Radcliffe owned several Golden Labradors at Wareham. It is stated by some writers that the black Labrador was designedly crossed with the Bloodhound, and by others

that the Irish Setter has been used as an outcross. But if this was in order to get the golden colouring it was surely a roundabout method, considering that yellow Retrievers already existed on the Borders.

In any case, the Golden Retriever is now a dog of fixed type. He is somewhat heavier than the ordinary flat-coated Retriever, but not very different in shape and quite as handsome, and he has proved himself a capable worker in the retrieving of game. At recent field trials Mr. J. Compton's Balbeardie and Mr. T. W. Twyford's Tatler and Titus distinguished themselves in close competition, and an increasing number of the variety are to be seen at important dog shows. Mr. Hermon's Balcombe Boy and Mr. Braybrook's Ballingdon Floss are notable prizewinners, and Mrs. W. M. Charlesworth's Golden Retrievers bearing her Noranby prefix are always especially good representatives of the variety.

The description of the flat-coated variety applies to the Golden Retriever, with the exception that the latter has rather larger ears and is, of course, lighter in eye.

The Labrador.—Among sporting dogs the true Labradors are unique. In the evolution of the flat-coated Retrievers they played a most important part, yet they themselves remain to-day very much as they were when their less legitimate offspring by the Setter were neither defined nor definable. It was not till the year 1903 that the original Labrador was recognized by the Kennel Club and drawn from his obscurity. He was not then supposed to be an especially good gun dog. A few short generations ago the big Newfoundland dog was more appreciated for the purpose of fetching and carrying game, and the Labrador was believed to be a smaller and less capable member of the same family. Newfoundlands and Labradors were convertible terms. Both breeds were imported together from North America in ships trading between St. John's and the British seaports. Many Labradors were landed at Poole, in Dorsetshire, and others at Shields on the Tyne. They were well known as sporting dogs in Northumberland in the 'fifties of last century, and they have not been altered by any influence other than careful breeding and training.

I am not aware of any dog of consequence to the breed

having been imported in recent years. Without the assistance of shows or imported blood, however, they have survived marvellously, thanks especially to the kennels of such breeders as the Dukes of Buccleuch and Hamilton, the Earl of Verulam, Lords Wimborne, Horne, Malmesbury and Somerleyton, the Hon. A. Holland Hibbert, Mr. F. P. Barnett, Mr. C. Liddell, Mr. O. L. Mansel, and others equally enthusiastic.

To the Duke of Buccleuch's kennel we are probably more indebted in the last thirty-five years than to any other. Its foundation was laid in two bitches by a dog of the Duke of Hamilton's from a bitch of Lord Malmesbury's. At Drumlanrig, as well as on the duke's other estates, they have been most particular in preserving the purity and working qualities of their strain. And the same may be said of the Hon. Holland Hibbert, whose principal dogs are not only typical in appearance, but broken to perfection.

To the ordinary observer the Labrador is not strikingly different in appearance from the flat-coated Retriever. He is about the same size and is the same colour. But his coat is less silky in texture as well as shorter in staple, with no feather or wave; he is more clean cut. The ears are larger and rounder—more like those of the Pointer, and set rather far back and flat to the head, and the muzzle is squarer and rather more lippy. The stern is fairly full coated, well set on and straight, like an otter's tail. The eyes should by preference be dark, the colour of burnt sugar, and just as sweet. Seen in his perfection, he is a most beautiful dog. It is through their merit as field dogs, however, that Labradors have been so carefully and persistently maintained. While as far as possible using only dogs typical in appearance, breeders have considered work as a *sine quâ non* in the selection of a sire.

Some years ago Mr. F. P. Barnett's Stag surprised shooting parties by his wonderful finds where all other dogs had failed. The Hon. A. Holland Hibbert was, I think, the first to run pure Labradors at the field trials with success, his Munden Sentry, M. Single, and M. Sandfly all having done well. But the most conspicuous performer was Mr. J. M. Portal's Flapper, a worthy son of Stag, who in a stake of twenty competitors



Photograph by C. Reid, Hishazo.

LABRADORS: THE PROPERTY OF THE HON. A HOLLAND HIBBERT.

at the Kennel Club trials of 1907 got second, and shortly afterwards second in a stake of seventeen at the International. The success of these dogs drew especial attention to the Labrador and induced other owners to patronize them. Since those days the breed has progressed apace and left all other Retrievers far behind.

At the present time the Labrador is the most popular of all dogs used for the retrieving of game. Many have gained celebrity as workers and become conspicuous alike at field trials and as exhibits at the prominent dog shows. The late Mr. T. W. Twyford's Ch. Tatler of Whitmore, his Teazle and Trefoil, have been especially commended. But Mrs. Quintin Dick is the foremost authority on the Labrador. No one is a better judge of the dog's working qualities or of his personal points. Her own dogs are superlative, and her "Banchory" prefix is familiar to all who keep within touch of the affairs of the dog world. Among Mrs. Quintin Dick's champions and their kennel mates are Banchory Lucky, Banchory Rando, Widgeon, Dina, Sunspeck, and Dipper. No breed of sporting dog owes more to an individual enthusiast than the Labrador owes to Mrs. Quintin Dick.

Among other eminent sportsmen, His Majesty the King has been attracted by the fine working qualities of the Labrador. His Wolferton Dan and Wolferton Ben have both won prizes at leading shows.

CHAPTER XII

The Sporting Spaniel

IRISH AND OTHER WATER SPANIELS—CLUMBERS—SUSSEX
AND FIELD SPANIELS—SPRINGERS AND COCKERS

The Spaniel Family.—The Spaniel family is one of the most important of the many groups into which sporting dogs are divided, not only on account of its antiquity as a breed, but also because of its many branches and subdivisions, ranging in size from the massive Clumber to the alert little Cocker. It is clear that they owe their origin to the same parent stock from which we got our different varieties of the Setter, since we find them described by the earlier sporting writers as “setting” or “crouching” Spaniels, in contradistinction to the “finding” or “springing” Spaniel, who flushed the game he found without setting or pointing it. As time went on, the setting variety was, no doubt, bred larger and longer in the leg, with a view to increased pace; but the Spaniel-like head and coat still remain to prove the near connexion between the two breeds.

All the different varieties of sporting Spaniels have, with the exception of the Clumber and the Irish Water Spaniel (who is not, despite his name, a true Spaniel at all), a common origin, though at a very early date we find them divided into two groups—viz. Land and Water Spaniels, and these two were kept distinct, and bred to develop those points which were most essential for their different spheres of work.

Nearly all writers, both French and English, are agreed that the breed came originally from Spain, and we may assume that such early authorities as Gaston Phœbus, Edward Plantagenet, and Dr. Caius had good reasons for stating that these dogs were called Spaniels because of the country of their origin.

The following distinct breeds or varieties are recognized by the Kennel Club: (1) Irish Water Spaniels; (2) Water

Spaniels other than Irish ; (3) Clumber Spaniels ; (4) Sussex Spaniels ; (5) Field Spaniels ; (6) English Springers ; (7) Welsh Springers ; (8) Cocker Spaniels. Each of these varieties differs considerably from the others, and each has its own special advocates and admirers, as well as its own particular sphere of work for which it is best fitted, though almost any Spaniel can be made into a general utility dog, which is, perhaps, one of the main reasons for the popularity of the breed.

The Irish Water Spaniel.—The history of the Irish Water Spaniel is in many ways extraordinary. As already stated, it is not technically a Spaniel at all. One can hardly hesitate to ascribe to it a close relationship with the French Poodle, which is a notably good water-dog by nature and obviously similar in general appearance and character. Mr. Justin McCarthy claimed that the breed originated entirely in his kennels, and this claim has never been seriously disputed by subsequent owners and breeders. It seems improbable that Mr. McCarthy can actually have originated or manufactured a breed possessing so many extremely marked differences and divergences of type as the Irish Water Spaniel ; but what he probably did was to rescue an old and moribund breed from impending extinction, and so improve it by judicious breeding and cross-breeding as to give it a new lease of life, and permanently fix its salient points and characteristics. However that may be, little seems to have been known of the breed before he took it in hand, and it is very certain that nearly every Irish Water Spaniel seen for the last half century owes its descent to his old dog Boatswain, who was born in 1834 and lived for eighteen years.

There is no member of the whole canine family which has a more distinctive personal appearance than the Irish Water Spaniel. With him it is a case of once seen never forgotten, and no one who has ever seen one could possibly mistake him for anything else than what he is. He is attractive in a quaint way peculiarly his own, and intelligent-looking. In this particular his looks do not bewray him ; he is, in fact, one of the most intelligent of all the dogs used in aid of the gun, and in his own sphere one of the most useful. That sphere is indicated by his name, and it is in a country of bogs

and marshes, like the south and west of Ireland, of which he was originally a native, where snipe and wildfowl provide the staple sport of the gunner, that he is in his element and seen at his best, though, no doubt, he can do excellent work as an ordinary retriever, and is often used as such.

But Nature (or Mr. McCarthy's art) has specially formed and endowed him for the amphibious sport indicated above, and has provided him with an excellent nose, an almost waterproof coat, the sporting instincts of a true son of Erin, and, above all, a disposition full of good sense; he is high-couraged, and at the same time adaptable to the highest degree of perfection in training. His detractors often accuse him of being hard-mouthed, but this charge is not well founded. Besides his virtues in the field, the Irish Water Spaniel has the reputation—a very well-founded one—of being the best of pals.

During recent years the breed has suffered a relapse in popularity in England, and classes at shows have not been nearly so strong, either in numbers or quality, as they used to be. But there are signs of a renewed interest, and excellent representatives of the variety have recently been exhibited in Chs. Dermot and Queenstown Peggy, and such of their offspring as Gorey Boy, Judy Wog, and Dan O'Flanagan. A very characteristic Irish Water Spaniel is Miss D. Anderson's Snippet, whose portrait will be found on the plate facing p. 182.

Most people are well acquainted with the personal appearance of this quaint-looking dog. The points regarded as essential in the Irish Water Spaniel are as follows:

Colour: The colour should always be a rich dark liver or puce without any white at all. Any white except the slightest of "shirt fronts" should disqualify. The *nose* of course should conform to the coat in colour, and be dark brown. *Head*: The head should have a capacious skull, fairly but not excessively domed, with plenty of brain room. It should be surmounted with a regular topknot of curly hair, a *most important* and distinctive point. This topknot should *never* be square cut or like a poodle's wig, but should grow down to a well defined point between the eyes. *Eyes*: The eyes should be small, dark, and set obliquely, like a Chinaman's. *Ears*: The ears should be long, strong in leather, low set, heavily ringleted, and from 8 to 10 inches long, according to size. *Muzzle and Jaw*: The muzzle and jaw should be long and strong. There should be a decided "stop," but not so pronounced as to make the brows or forehead prominent. *Neck*: The neck should be fairly long and very muscular. *Shoulders*: The shoulders should be sloping. Most Irish Water Spaniels have bad, straight shoulders, a defect which should be bred out. *Chest*: The chest is deep, and usually rather narrow, but should not be so narrow as to constrict the heart and lungs. *Back and Loins*: The back and loins strong and arched.

Forelegs: The forelegs straight and well boned. Heavily feathered or ringleted all over. *Hind-legs*: The hind-legs with hocks set very low, stifles rather straight, feathered all over, except inside from the hocks down, which part should be covered with short hair (a most distinctive point). *Feet*: The feet large and rather spreading as is proper for a water-dog, well clothed with hair. *Stern*: The stern covered with the shortest of hair, except for the first couple of inches next the buttocks, whiplike or stinglike (a most important point), and carried low, not like a hound's. *Coat*: The coat composed entirely of short crisp curls, not woolly like a Poodle's, and very dense. If left to itself, this coat mats or cords, but this is not permissible in show dogs. The hair on the muzzle and forehead below the topknot is quite short and smooth, as well as that on the stern. *General Appearance*: Is not remarkable for symmetry, but is quaint and intelligent looking. *Height*: The height should be between 21 and 23 inches.

The English Water Spaniel.—In the Kennel Club's Register of Breeds no place is allotted to this variety; all Water Spaniels other than Irish being classed together. Despite this absence of official recognition, a breed of Spaniels legitimately entitled to the designation of English Water Spaniels has been in existence for many years, in all probability a descendant of the old "Water-Dogge," an animal closely resembling the French Barbet, the ancestor of the modern Poodle. They were even trimmed at times much in the same way as a Poodle is nowadays, as Markham gives precise directions for "The cutting or shearing him from the nauill downward or backward." The opinion expressed by the writer of *The Sportsman's Cabinet*, 1803, is that the breed originated from a cross between the large Water-dog and the Springing Spaniel, and this is probably correct, though Youatt, a notable authority, thinks that the cross was with an English Setter. Possibly some strains may have been established in this way, not differing very much in make and shape from those obtained from the cross with the Spaniel.

In general appearance the dog resembles somewhat closely the Springer, except that he may be higher on the leg, and that his coat should consist of crisp, tight curls, almost like Astrakhan fur, everywhere except on his face, where it should be short. There should be no topknot like that of the Irish Water Spaniel.

The Clumber Spaniel is in high favour in the Spaniel world, alike with shooting men and exhibitors, and the breed well deserves the position which it occupies in the public esteem. No other variety is better equipped mentally and physically for the work it is called upon to do in aid of the

gun; and few dogs, certainly none of the Spaniels, surpass or even equal it in appearance.

As a sporting dog, the Clumber is possessed of the very best of noses, a natural inclination both to hunt his game and to retrieve it when killed, great keenness and perseverance, wonderful endurance and activity considering his massive build, and as a rule is very easy to train, being highly intelligent and most docile and "bid-able." The man who owns a good dog of this breed, whether he uses it as a retriever for driven birds, works it in a team, or uses it as his sole companion when he goes gunning, possesses a treasure.

As a show dog his massive frame, powerful limbs, pure white coat, with its pale lemon markings and frecklings, and, above all, his solemn and majestic aspect, mark him out as a true aristocrat, with all the beauty of refinement which comes from a long line of cultured ancestors.

All research so far has failed to carry the history of the variety back any further than the last quarter of the eighteenth century. About that time the Duc de Noailles presented some Spaniels, probably his whole kennel, which he brought from France, to the second Duke of Newcastle, from whose place, Clumber Park, the breed has taken its name. Beyond this it seems impossible to go: indeed, the Clumber seems to be generally looked upon as a purely English breed.

From Clumber Park specimens found their way to most of the other great houses in the neighbourhood, notably to Althorp Park, Welbeck Abbey, Birdsall House, Thoresby Hall, and Osberton Hall. It is from the kennels at the last-named place, owned by Mr. Foljambe, that most of the progenitors of the Clumbers which have earned notoriety derived their origin. Nearly all the most famous specimens of early days were descended from Mr. Foljambe's dogs.

There has been a great deal of lamentation lately among old breeders and exhibitors about the decadence of the breed and the loss of the true old type possessed by these dogs. But despite all they can say to the contrary, the Clumber is now in a more flourishing state than it ever has been; and although we have not now, nor have had for the last twenty years, a John o' Gaunt or a Tower, there have been a large number of dogs shown during that time who possessed con-

siderable merit and would probably have held their own even in the days of these bygone heroes. Some of the most notable have been Baillie Friar, Beechgrove Donally, Goring of Auchentorlie, Hempsted Toby, and Preston Shot, and, more recently, Hempsted Lucy Girl and Hempsted Shotover, who all earned the coveted title of Champion.

The Field Trials have, no doubt, had a great deal to do with the largely augmented popularity of the variety and the great increase in the number of those who own Clumbers. For the first two or three years after these were truly established no other breed seemed to have a chance with them; and even now, though both English and Welsh Springers have done remarkably well, they more than hold their own. The most distinguished performer by far was Mr. Winton Smith's Beechgrove Bee, a bitch whose work was practically faultless, and the first Field Trial Champion among Spaniels. Other good Clumbers who earned distinction in the field were Beechgrove Minette, Beechgrove Maud, the Duke of Portland's Welbeck Sambo, and Mr. Phillip's Rivington Honey, Pearl, and Reel.

The points and general description of the breed as published by both the Spaniel Club and the Clumber Spaniel Club are identical. They are as follows :

Head : Large, square and massive, of medium length, broad on top, with a decided occiput; heavy brows with a deep stop; heavy freckled muzzle, with well-developed flew. *Eyes* : Dark amber; slightly sunk. A light or prominent eye objectionable. *Ears* : Large, vine-leaf shaped, and well covered with straight hair and hanging slightly forward, the feather not to extend below the leather. *Neck* : Very thick and powerful, and well feathered underneath. *Body (including size and symmetry)* : Long and heavy, and near the ground. Weight of dogs about 55 lb. to 65 lb.; bitches about 45 lb. to 55 lb. *Nose* : Square and flesh coloured. *Shoulders and Chest* : Wide and deep; shoulders strong and muscular. *Back and Loin* : Back straight, broad and long; loin powerful, well let down in flank. *Hind-quarters* : Very powerful and well developed. *Stern* : Set low, well feathered, and carried about level with the back. *Feet and Legs* : Feet large and round, well covered with hair; legs short, thick and strong; hocks low. *Coat* : Long, abundant, soft and straight. *Colour* : Plain white with lemon markings; orange permissible but not desirable; slight head markings with white body preferred. *General Appearance* : Should be that of a long, low, heavy, very massive dog, with a thoughtful expression.

The Sussex Spaniel.—This is one of the oldest of the land Spaniels, and probably also the purest in point of descent, since it has for many years past been confined to a comparatively small number of kennels, the owners of which have

always been at considerable pains to keep their strains free from any admixture of foreign blood.

The modern race of Sussex Spaniels owes its origin in the main to the kennel kept by Mr. Fuller at Rosehill Park, near Hastings. This gentleman, who died in 1847, is said to have kept his strain for fifty years or more, and to have shot over them almost daily during the season, but at his death they were dispersed by auction, and none of them can be traced with any accuracy except a dog and a bitch which were given at the time to Relf, the head-keeper. Relf survived his master for forty years, and kept up his interest in the breed to the last. He used to say that the golden tinge peculiar to the Rosehill breed came from a bitch which had been mated with a dog belonging to Dr. Watts, of Battle, and that every now and then what he termed a "sandy" pup would turn up in her litters. Owing to an outbreak of dumb madness in the Rosehill kennels, a very large number of its occupants either died or had to be destroyed, and this no doubt accounted for the extreme scarcity of the breed when several enthusiasts began to revive it about the year 1870. Mr. Saxby and Mr. Marchant are said to have had the same strain as that at Rosehill, and certainly one of the most famous sires to be found in Sussex pedigrees was Buckingham, by Marchant's Rover out of Saxby's Fan.

About 1879 Mr. T. Jacobs, of Newton Abbot, took up this breed with great success, and when his kennel was broken up in 1891, the best of the Sussex Spaniels were acquired by Mr. Woolland, and from that date this gentleman's kennel carried all before it until it, in turn, was broken up and dispersed in 1905. So successful was Mr. Woolland that one may almost say that he beat all other competitors off the field, though one of them, Mr. Campbell Newington, stuck most gallantly to him all through. Mr. Newington's kennel always maintained a very high standard of excellence, and many famous specimens have come from it. Colonel Claude Cane's Jonathan Swift, Celbridge Eldorado, and Celbridge Chrysolite were notable examples of this variety. At the present time Mr. J. Kerr, of Harviestoun Castle, is perhaps the most successful adherent of the Sussex Spaniel. His Harviestoun Dirk and Harviestoun Dolly are a typical brace.



Miss D. Anderson's Irish Water Spaniel **Snippet**.



Photograph by Tom Reveley.

Mrs. R. Fytche's Coloured Cocker **Fulmer Bell**.



Photograph by Tom Reveley.

Mrs. Fytche's Black Cocker **Fulmer Kaffir**.



English Springer
Ch. **Horsford Hetman**.



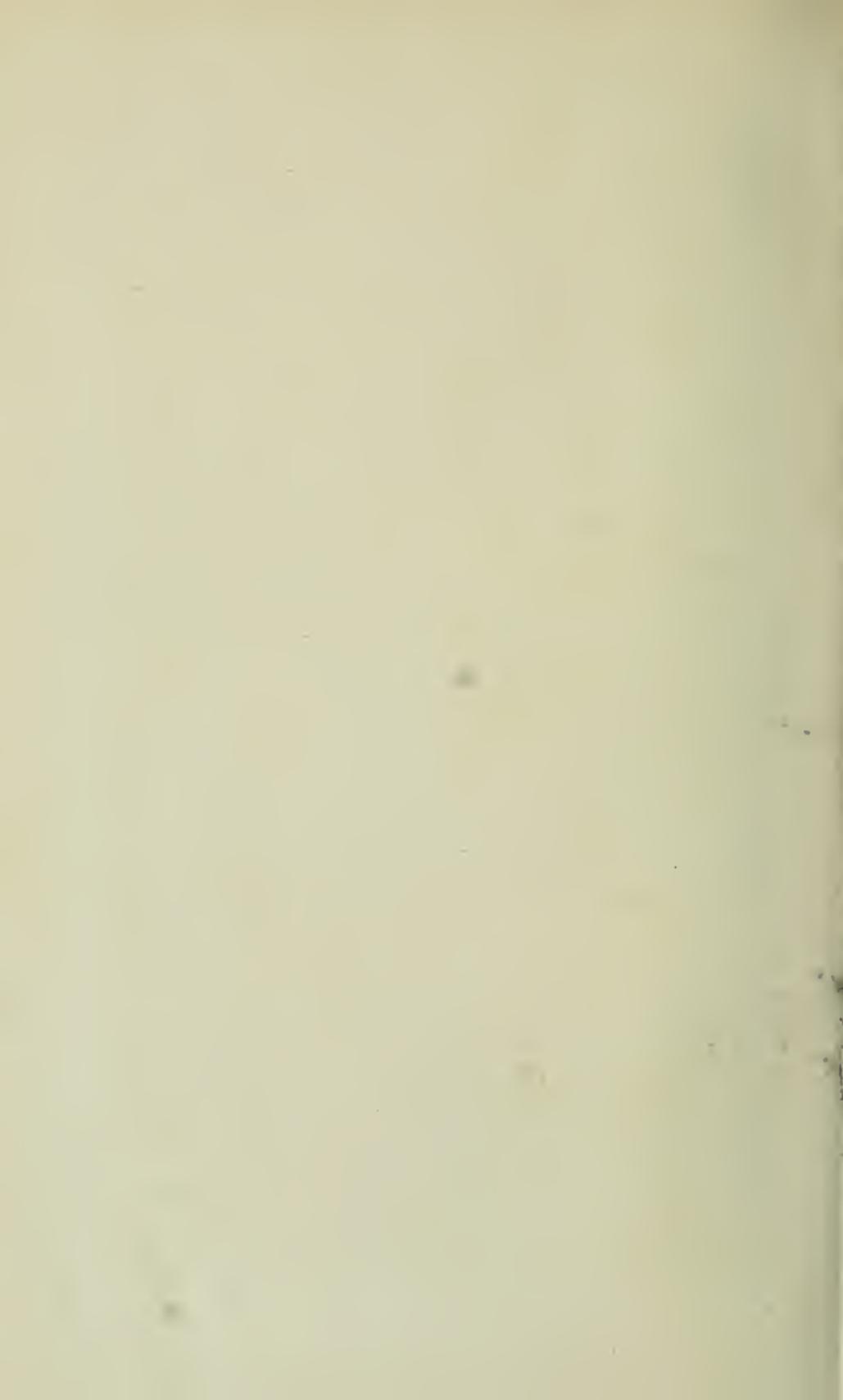
Blue Roan Field Spaniel
Ch. **Trumpington Roger**.



Welsh Springer
Ch. **Longmynd Myfanwy**.



Clumber Spaniel
Ch. **Colwyn Clown**.



The breed has always had a good character for work, and most of the older writers who mention them speak of Sussex Spaniels in very eulogistic terms. They are rather slow workers, but thoroughly conscientious and painstaking, and are not afraid of any amount of thick covert, through which they will force their way, and seldom leave anything behind them.

A well-bred Sussex Spaniel is a very handsome dog. Indeed, his beautiful colour alone is enough to make his appearance an attractive one, even if he were unsymmetrical and ungainly in his proportions. This colour, known as golden liver, is peculiar to the breed, and is the great touchstone and hall-mark of purity of blood. No other dog has exactly the same shade of coat, which the word "liver" hardly describes exactly, as it is totally different from the ordinary liver colour of an Irishman, a Pointer, or even a liver Field Spaniel. It is rather a golden chestnut with a regular metallic sheen as of burnished metal, showing more especially on the head and face and everywhere where the hair is short. This is very apparent when a dog gets his new coat. In time, of course, it is liable to get somewhat bleached by sun and weather, when it turns almost yellow. Every expert knows this colour well, and looks for it at once when judging a class of Sussex.

The description of the breed given by the Spaniel Club is as follows :

Head : The skull should be moderately long, and also wide, with an indentation in the middle, and a full stop, brows fairly heavy ; occiput full, but not pointed, the whole giving an appearance of heaviness without dullness. *Eyes* : Hazel colour, fairly large, soft and languishing, not showing the haw overmuch. *Nose* : The muzzle should be about 3 inches long, square, and the lips somewhat pendulous. The nostrils well developed and liver colour. *Ears* : Thick, fairly large, and lobe shaped ; set moderately low, but relatively not so low as in the Black Field Spaniel ; carried close to the head, and furnished with soft wavy hair. *Neck* : Is rather short, strong, and slightly arched, but not carrying the head much above the level of the back. There should not be much throatiness in the skin, but well marked frill in the coat. *Chest and Shoulders* : The chest is round, especially behind the shoulders, deep and wide, giving a good girth. The shoulders should be oblique. *Back and Back Ribs* : The back and loin are long, and should be very muscular, both in width and depth ; for this development the back ribs must be deep. The whole body is characterized as low, long, level, and strong. *Legs and Feet* : The arms and thighs must be bony, as well as muscular, knees and hocks large and strong, pasterns very short and bony, feet large and round, and with short hair between the toes. The legs should be very short and strong, with great bone, and may show a slight bend in the forearm, and be moderately well feathered. The hind-legs should not be apparently shorter than the forelegs, or be too much bent

at the hocks, so as to give a Settery appearance which is so objectionable. The hind-legs should be well feathered above the hocks, but should not have much hair below that point. The hocks should be short and wide apart. *Tail*: Should be docked from 5 to 7 inches, set low, and not carried above the level of the back, thickly clothed with moderately long feather. *Coat*: Body coat abundant, flat or slightly waved, with no tendency to curl, moderately well feathered on legs and stern, but clean below the hocks. *Colour*: Rich golden liver; this is a certain sign of the purity of the breed, dark liver or puce denoting unmistakably a recent cross with the black or other variety of Field Spaniel. *General Appearance*: Rather massive and muscular, but with free movements and nice tail action denoting a tractable and cheerful disposition. Weight from 35 lb. to 45 lb.

The Field Spaniel.—The modern Field Spaniel may be divided into two classes. Indeed, we may almost say at this stage of canine history, two breeds, as for several years past there has not been very much intermingling of blood between the Blacks and those known by the awkward designation of "Any Other Variety," though, of course, all came originally from the same parent stock. The black members of the family have always been given the pride of place, and accounted of most importance, though latterly their parti-coloured brethren seem to have rather overtaken them.

The first strain of blacks of which we know much belonged to Mr. F. Burdett, and was obtained from a Mr. Footman, of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, who was supposed to have owned them for some time. Mr. Burdett's Bob and Frank may be found at the head of very many of the best pedigrees. At his death most of his Spaniels became the property of Mr. Jones, of Oscott, and Mr. Phineas Bullock, of Bilston, the latter of whom was most extraordinarily successful, and owned a kennel of Field Spaniels which was practically unbeatable between the dates of the first Birmingham Show in 1861 and the publication of the first volume of the Kennel Club's Stud Book in 1874, many, if not most, of the dogs which won for other owners having been bred by him. His Nellie and Bob, who won the chief prizes year after year at all the leading shows, were probably the two best specimens of their day. Another most successful breeder was Mr. W. W. Boulton, of Beverley, whose kennel produced many celebrated dogs, including Beverlac, said to be the largest Field Spaniel ever exhibited, and Rolf, whose union with Belle produced four bitches who were destined, when mated with Nigger, a dog of Mr. Bullock's breeding, to form the foundation of the

equally if not more famous kennel belonging to Mr. T. Jacobs, of Newton Abbot.

It was Mr. Jacobs who, by judiciously mating his Sussex sires Bachelor, Bachelor III, and others with these black-bred bitches, established the strain which in his hands and in those of his successors, Captain S. M. Thomas and Mr. Moses Woolland, carried all before it for many years, and is still easily at the top of the tree, being the most sought for and highly prized of all on account of its "quality."

The systematic attempt to breed Spaniels of various colours, with a groundwork of white, does not date back much more than a quarter of a century, and the greater part of the credit for producing this variety may be given to three gentlemen, Mr. F. E. Schofield, Dr. J. H. Spurgin, and Mr. J. W. Robinson. In the early days of breeding blacks, when the bitches were mated either with Sussex or liver and white Springers or Norfolk Spaniels, many parti-coloured puppies necessarily occurred, which most breeders destroyed; but it occurred to some of these gentlemen that a handsome and distinct variety might be obtained by careful selection, and they certainly succeeded to a very great extent. The most famous names among the early sires are Dr. Spurgin's Alonzo and his son Fop, and Mr. Robinson's Alva Dash, from one or other of whom nearly all the modern celebrities derive their descent.

No doubt there is a very great fascination in breeding for colour, and in doing so there is no royal road to success, which can only be attained by the exercise of the greatest skill and the nicest discrimination in the selection of breeding stock. At the same time colour is not everything, and type and working qualities should never be sacrificed to it.

The points of both black and coloured Field Spaniels are identical, bar colour, and here it must be said that black and tan, liver and tan, and liver are not considered true variety colours, though of course they have to compete in those classes, but rather sports from black. The colours aimed at by variety breeders have all a ground colour of white, and are black and white, blue roan, liver and white, red roan, liver, white and tan, and tricolours or quadri-colours—i.e. blue or red roan and tan, or both combined, with tan. The Spaniel

Club furnishes the following description of the Black Field Spaniel :

Head : Should be quite characteristic of this grand sporting dog, as that of the Bloodhound or the Bulldog ; its very stamp and countenance should at once convey the conviction of high breeding, character and nobility ; skull well developed, with a distinctly elevated occipital tuberosity, which, above all, gives the character alluded to ; not too wide across muzzle, long and lean, never snipy nor squarely cut, and in profile curving gradually from nose to throat ; lean beneath eyes, a thickness here gives coarseness to the whole head. The great length of muzzle gives surface for the free development of the olfactory nerve, and thus secures the highest possible scenting powers. *Eyes* : Not too full, but not small, receding or overhung ; colour dark hazel or dark brown, or nearly black ; grave in expression, and bespeaking unusual docility and instinct. *Ears* : Set low down as possible, which greatly adds to the refinement and beauty of the head, moderately long and wide, and sufficiently clad with nice Setter-like feather. *Neck* : Very strong and muscular, so as to enable the dog to retrieve his game without undue fatigue ; not too short, however. *Body (including size and symmetry)* : Long and very low, well ribbed up to a good strong loin, straight or slightly arched, never slack ; weight from about 35 lb. to 45 lb. *Nose* : Well developed, with good open nostrils, and always black. *Shoulders and Chest* : Former sloping and free, latter deep and well developed, but not too round and wide. *Back and Loin* : Very strong and muscular ; level and long in proportion to the height of the dog. *Hind-quarters* : Very powerful and muscular, wide, and fully developed. *Stern* : Well set on, and carried low, if possible below the level of the back, in a perfectly straight line, or with a slight downward inclination, never elevated above the back, and in action always kept low, nicely fringed, with wavy feather of silky texture. *Feet and Legs* : Feet not too small, and well protected between the toes with soft feather ; good strong pads. Legs straight and immensely boned, strong and short, and nicely feathered with straight or waved Setter-like feather ; overmuch feathering below the hocks objectionable. *Coat* : Flat or slightly waved, and never curled. Sufficiently dense to resist the weather, and not too short. Silky in texture, glossy, and refined in nature, with neither duffiness on the one hand nor curl or wiriness on the other. On chest, under belly, and behind the legs, there should be abundant feather, but never too much, and that of the right sort, viz. Setter-like. The tail and hind-quarters should be similarly adorned. *Colour* : Jet black throughout, glossy and true. A little white on chest, though a drawback, not a disqualification. *General Appearance* : That of a sporting dog, capable of learning and doing anything possible for his inches and conformation. A grand combination of beauty and utility.

The English Springer.—It is only recently that the Kennel Club has officially recognized the variety known as the English Springer. For a long time the old-fashioned liver and white, or black Spaniels, longer in the leg than either Sussex or Field Spaniels, had been known as Norfolk Spaniels, probably from association with one of the Dukes of Norfolk. But when this old breed was taken up by the Sporting Spaniel Society, they decided to drop the name of "Norfolk," and to revert to the old title of "Springer," not, perhaps, a very happy choice, as all Spaniels are, properly speaking, Springers in

contradistinction to Setters. There is no doubt that this variety of Spaniel retains a resemblance to the old strains which belonged to our forefathers, before the long and low idea found favour in the eyes of exhibitors, and it was certainly well worth preserving. The only way nowadays by which uniformity of type can be obtained is by somebody having authority drawing up a standard and scale of points for breeders to go by, and the English Springer Spaniel Club, founded in February, 1921, is to be commended for having done this for the breed under notice.

Even before it gained official recognition the English Springer had been taken up by men whose names are familiarly known—Mr. W. Arkwright, Major Harry Jones, Sir Hugo FitzHerbert, Mr. C. C. Bethune Eversfield, and Mr. Winton Smith—and their work is being carried on by Mr. Charles Knill, the Rev. J. T. Phillips, Mr. William Humphrey, and Miss D. Morland-Hooper. They are undoubtedly the right dogs for those who want Spaniels to travel faster and cover more ground than the more ponderous and short-legged Clumbers, Sussex, or Field Spaniels do, but their work is hardly equal in finish and precision to that of either of the two former breeds.

Points of the English Springer.—The *Skull* should be of medium length and fairly broad; slightly rounded—what may be termed an apple forehead, with deep stop and well chiselled eye sockets. The *Jaw* should be of good length; straight, square, and deep muzzled, and not in any way "snipy." Good deep lips, and nostrils well developed. The *Eyes* should be hazel or dark and of nice size, and should rather be well set in than in any way prominent. The *Ears* should be long and set in a line with the eye, hanging fairly close to the cheek and well feathered. The *Neck* should be strong and muscular, of a nice length and free from throatiness. The shoulders long, sloping and well set back—this giving great activity and speed. The *Forelegs* should be of good length with straight clean flat bone, well feathered. The feet round with thick pads. The *Body* should be strong—with a short strong back and well sprung ribs. A deep chest with plenty of heart room. The *Loins* should be muscular and of great strength, and, if anything, slightly arched, well coupled up and knitted together. The *Hind-quarters* should be strong as with the hind-legs, and the stifles moderately bent and not twisted either in or out. The *Stern* should be low and never carried above the level of the back; well feathered and with a lively motion. The *Coat* should be flat or straight and thick, but an open wavy coat is not objectionable. *Colour*: Anything except red and white. *Height*: Not more than 21 inches. *Weight*: Not under 25 lb. or over 50 lb. The *general appearance* should be symmetrical, compact, strong, merry, active, and built for endurance and activity.

The Welsh Springer.—Like the English Springer, the Welsh Springer has only recently come into prominence; but

his admirers claim for him that he has existed as a separate breed for a long time, though not beyond the bounds of the Principality, where he is referred to as the Starter. When his claims were first put forward they were vigorously contested by many who could speak and write with authority upon the various breeds of Spaniels, and it was freely asserted that they were nothing but crossbreds between the ordinary Springer and probably a Clumber in order to account for the red or orange markings and the vine-leaf shaped ears. Even if they are a new breed, they are a most meritorious one, both in their appearance, which is eminently sporting and workmanlike, and for the excellence of their work in the field. Those who have seen them at work have nothing but good to say of them, and for working large rough tracts of country in teams their admirers say they are unequalled.

In appearance they are decidedly attractive, rather more lightly built than most Spaniels, small in size, indeed, very little larger than Cockers, invariably white in colour, with red or orange markings, and possessing rather fine heads with small Clumber-shaped ears. Their general appearance is that of extremely smart and active little dogs.

The Welsh Springer is described by the Sporting Spaniel Society as follows :

Skull : Fairly long and fairly broad, slightly rounded, with a stop at the eyes. *Jaws* : Medium length, straight, fairly square, the nostrils well developed, and flesh coloured or dark. A short, chubby head is objectionable. *Eyes* : Hazel or dark, medium size, not prominent, not sunken, nor showing haw. *Ears* : Comparatively small and gradually narrowing towards the tip, covered with feather not longer than the ear, set moderately low and hanging close to the cheeks. *Neck* : Strong, muscular, clean in throat. *Shoulders* : Long and sloping. *Forelegs* : Medium length, straight, good bone, moderately feathered. *Body* : Strong, fairly deep, not long, well-sprung ribs. Length of body should be proportionate to length of leg. *Loin* : Muscular and strong, slightly arched, well coupled up and knit together. *Hind-quarters and Hind-legs* : Strong ; hocks well let down ; stifles moderately bent (not twisted in or out), not feathered below the hock on the leg. *Feet* : Round, with thick pads. *Stern* : Low, never carried above the level of the back, feathered, and with a lively motion. *Coat* : Straight or flat, and thick. *Colour* : Red or orange and white. *General Appearance* : Symmetrical, compact, strong, merry, active, not stilty, built for endurance and activity, and about 28 lb. and upwards in weight, but not exceeding 45 lb.

The Cocker Spaniel.—For the last few years the popularity of this smaller sized branch of the Spaniel tribe has been steadily increasing, and the Cocker classes at most of

the best shows are now remarkable both for the number of entries and the very high standard of excellence to which they attain. The reason for this popularity is not far to seek. The affectionate and merry disposition of the Cocker and his small size compared with that of the other Spaniels pre-eminently fit him for a companion in the house as well as in the field, and he ranks among his admirers quite as many women as men.

Small-sized Spaniels, usually called Cockers, from their being more especially used in woodcock shooting, have been indigenous to Wales and Devonshire for many years, and it is most likely from one or both of these sources that the modern type has been evolved. It is probable too that the type in favour to-day, of a short coupled, rather "cobby" dog, fairly high on the leg, is more like that of these old-fashioned Cockers than that which obtained a decade or two ago, when they were scarcely recognized as a separate variety, and the Spaniel classes were usually divided into "Field Spaniels over 25 lb." and "Field Spaniels under 25 lb." In those days a large proportion of the prizes fell to miniature Field Spaniels.

The Cocker was not given official recognition on the Kennel Club's register till 1893, nor a section to itself in the Stud Book; and up to that date the only real qualification a dog required to be enabled to compete as a Cocker was that he should be under the weight of 25 lb., a limit arbitrarily and somewhat irrationally fixed, since in the case of an animal just on the border-line he might very well have been a Cocker before and a Field Spaniel after breakfast.

It was in 1880 that the most famous of all Cockers, Mr. James Farrow's Obo, made his first bow to the public, he and his litter sister Sally having been born the year before. He won the highest honours that the show bench can give, and the importance of his service to the breed both in his owner's kennel and outside it, can scarcely be over-estimated. Nearly all of the best blacks, and many of the best coloured Cockers, are descended from him. At this period the type mostly favoured was that of a dog rather longer in the body and lower on the leg than it is at present, but the Obo family marked a progressive step, and very rightly kept on winning

under all the best judges for many years, their owner being far too good a judge himself ever to exhibit anything but first-class specimens.

Meanwhile, although the blacks were far the more fashionable—and it was said that it was hopeless to try to get the same quality in coloured specimens—several enthusiastic breeders for colour were quietly at work, quite undismayed by the predilection shown by most exhibitors and judges for the black variety. Among them was Mr. C. A. Phillips, whose two bitches from Mr. James Freme, of Wepre Hall, Flintshire, succeeded in breeding from one of them, whom he named Rivington Sloe, the celebrated dog Rivington Signal, who, mated with Rivington Blossom, produced Rivington Bloom, who was in turn the dam of Rivington Redcoat. These dogs proved almost as valuable to the coloured variety as Obo did to the blacks, and formed the foundation of Mr. J. M. Porter's celebrated Braeside strain which afterwards became famous.

Mr. R. de Courcy Peele's kennel easily held the pride of place in this variety. Most readers are no doubt familiar with the many beautiful Cockers which have appeared under the distinguishing affix Bowdler. His kennel was built up on a Braeside foundation, and has contained at one time or other such flyers as Ben Bowdler, Bob Bowdler, Rufus Bowdler, Dixon Bowdler, Eva Bowdler, Mary Bowdler, Bluecoat Bowdler, Susan Bowdler, and others, and Ben and Bob have also been, as sires, responsible for the success of a good many dogs hailing from other kennels. He has also been fairly successful with blacks, which, however, have usually been purchased and not bred by him, the two best being Master Reuben, bred by Miss Joan Godfrey, and Jetsam Bowdler, a bitch who distinguished herself both in the ring and in the field.

Coloured Cockers are certainly popular just now, and as a consequence the blacks, who are equally worthy of support, are being rather neglected. The disparity cannot be attributed to the marked increase in the number of women breeders and owners of Cocker Spaniels. Some of the best black Cockers exhibited within recent years have been bred by women—by Mrs. R. Fytche, Mrs. H. Lloyd, Mrs. Sothern, and

Mrs. Shirres, for example. But it may be that the coloured variety is the more interesting from the point of view of beauty. And after all the colour signifies very little so long as the dogs themselves are not allowed to deteriorate in the qualities which best fit them for their intended work.

At most of the recent Field Trial meetings the Spaniel Club has provided classes confined to Cockers, which have filled fairly well, and enabled the small breed to demonstrate that it can in its way be quite as useful as its larger cousins. A Cocker can very often go and work as well where a larger Spaniel cannot even creep, and for working really thick hedgerows or gorse has no superior. There seems to be every prospect of a brilliant future and increased popularity for this charming breed.

Its interests are looked after both by the Spaniel Club and Cocker Spaniel Club, and it is also quite as much in favour on the other side of the Atlantic as it is in the United Kingdom. Indeed, the classes in America and Canada compare very favourably with our own.

The descriptive particulars of the Cocker are :

Head : Not so heavy in proportion and not so high in occiput as in the modern Field Spaniel, with a nicely developed muzzle or jaw ; lean, but not snipy, and yet not so square as in the Clumber or Sussex varieties, but always exhibiting a sufficiently wide and well-developed nose. Forehead perfectly smooth, rising without a too decided stop from muzzle into a comparatively wide and rounded, well-developed skull, with plenty of room for brain power. *Eyes* : Full, but not prominent, hazel or brown coloured, with a general expression of intelligence and gentleness, though decidedly wideawake, bright and merry, never goggled nor weak as in the King Charles and Blenheim kinds. *Ears* : Lobular, set on low, leather fine and not exceeding beyond the nose, well clothed with long silky hair, which must be straight or wavy—no positive curls or ringlets. *Neck* : Strong and muscular, and neatly set on to fine sloping shoulders. *Body (including size and symmetry)* : Not quite so long and low as in the other breeds of Spaniels, more compact and firmly knit together, giving the impression of a concentration of power and untiring activity. *Weight* : The weight of a Cocker Spaniel of either sex should not exceed 25 lb., or be less than 20 lb. Any variation either way should be penalized. *Nose* : Sufficiently wide and well developed to ensure the exquisite scenting powers of this breed. *Shoulders and Chest* : The former sloping and fine, chest deep and well developed, but not too wide and round to interfere with the free action of the forelegs. *Back and Loin* : Immensely strong and compact in proportion to the size and weight of the dog ; slightly sloping towards the tail. *Hind-quarters* : Wide, well rounded, and very muscular, so as to ensure untiring action and propelling power under the most trying circumstances of a long day, bad weather, rough ground, and dense covert. *Stern* : That most characteristic of blue blood in all the Spaniel family may, in the lighter and more active Cocker, although set low down, be allowed a slightly higher carriage than in the other breeds, but never cocked up over, but rather in a line with the

back, though the lower its carriage and action the better, and when at work its action should be incessant in this, the brightest and merriest of the whole Spaniel family. *Feet and Legs* : The legs should be well boned, feathered and straight for the tremendous exertions expected from this grand little sporting dog, and should be sufficiently short for concentrated power, but not too short as to interfere with its full activity. Feet firm, round, and cat-like, not too large, spreading, and loose jointed. This distinct breed of Spaniel does not follow exactly on the lines of the larger Field Spaniel, either in lengthiness, lowness, or otherwise, but is shorter in the back, and rather higher on the legs. *Coat* : Flat or waved, and silky in texture, never wiry, woolly, or curly, with sufficient feather of the right sort, viz., waved or Setter-like, but not too profuse and never curly. *General Appearance* : Confirmatory of all indicated above, viz., a concentration of pure blood and type sagacity, docility, good temper, affection, and activity.

CHAPTER XIII

The Smaller Sporting Breeds

BASSET-HOUNDS AND DACHSHUNDS

THESE two breeds ought properly to be grouped with the hounds that hunt by scent and work in the combination of a pack ; but I am giving them an equally appropriate position between the sporting Spaniels and the Terriers, as it is not our habit to use them in packs in the hunting field as we use the Harrier and the Beagle.

The Basset-hound.—The Basset was not familiarly known to British sportsmen before 1863, in which year specimens of the breed were seen at the first exhibition of dogs held in Paris, and caused general curiosity and admiration among English visitors. In France, however, this hound has been used for generations, much as we use our Spaniel, as a finder of game in covert, and it has long been a popular sporting dog in Russia and Germany. In early times it was chiefly to be found in Artois and Flanders, where it is supposed to have had its origin ; but the home of the better type of Basset is now chiefly in La Vendée, in which department some remarkably fine strains have been produced.

There are three main strains of the French Basset—the Lane, the Couteulx, and the Griffon. The Griffon Basset is a hound with a hard, bristly coat, and short, crooked legs. It has never found great favour here. The Lane hounds are derived from the kennels of M. Lane, of Franqueville, Baos, Seine-Inférieure, and are also very little appreciated in this country. They are a lemon and white variety, with *torse* or bent legs. The Couteulx hounds were a type bred up into a strain by Comte le Couteulx de Cantéleu. They were tri-colour, with straight, short legs, of sounder constitution than other strains, with the make generally of a more agile hound, and in the pedigree of the best Bassets owned in this country thirty-five years ago, when the breed was in considerable

demand, Comte de Couteulx's strain was prominent and always sought for.

With careful selection and judicious breeding we have now produced a beautiful hound of fine smooth coat, and a rich admixture of markings, with a head of noble character and the best of legs and feet. Their short, twinkling legs make our Bassets more suitable for covert hunting than for hunting hares in the open, to which latter purpose they have frequently been adapted with some success. Their note is resonant, with wonderful power for so small a dog, and in tone it resembles the voice of the Bloodhound.

The Basset-hound is usually very good-tempered and not inclined to be quarrelsome with his kennel mates ; but he is wilful, and loves to roam apart in search of game, and is not very amenable to discipline when alone. On the other hand, he works admirably with his companions in a large team, when he is most painstaking and indefatigable. Endowed with remarkable powers of scent, he will hunt a drag with keen intelligence.

There are now several packs of Bassets kept in England, and they show very fair sport after the hares ; but it is not their natural vocation, and their massive build is against the possibility of their becoming popular as harriers. The general custom is to follow them on foot, although occasionally some sportsmen use ponies. Their pace, however, hardly warrants the latter expedient. On the Continent, where big game is more common than with us, the employment of the Basset is varied. He is a valuable help in the tracking of boar, wolf, and deer, and he is also frequently engaged in the lighter pastimes of pheasant and partridge shooting.

The Earl of Onslow and Sir John Everett Millais were among the earliest importers of the breed into England. They both had recourse to the kennels of Count Couteulx. Sir John Millais's Model was the first Basset-hound exhibited at an English dog show, at Wolverhampton in 1875. Later owners and breeders of prominence were Mr. G. Krehl, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. C. C. Ellis and Mrs. Mabel Tottie.

It is to be regretted that owners of this beautiful hound are not more numerous. Admirable specimens are still to be seen at the leading exhibitions, but the breed is greatly in

need of encouragement. At the 1920 Kennel Club Show only two specimens were benched. These were both bitches, Melody and Melodious, bred and owned by Mr. W. E. Waterhouse. Major G. Heseltine exhibited a team of three at Olympia in 1921. Some ten years previously a foremost place was taken by Ch. Loo-Loo-Loo, bred by Mrs. Tottie, and Mr. Croxton-Smith's Waverer was a dog of remarkably fine type, as also was the bitch hound Sandringham Dido, the favourite of Queen Alexandra, who has always been partial to the Bassets kept at the Sandringham kennels.

The rough or Griffon Basset, introduced into England at a later date than the smooth, has failed for some reason to receive great attention. In type it resembles the shaggy Otterhound, and as at present favoured it is larger and higher on the leg than the smooth variety. Its colouring is less distinct, and seems generally to be lemon and white, grey and sandy red. Its note is not so rich as that of the smooth variety. In France the rough and the smooth Bassets are not regarded as of the same race, but here some breeders have crossed the two varieties, with indifferent consequences.

Some beautiful specimens of the rough Basset have from time to time been sent to exhibition from Sandringham. King Edward VII always gave affectionate attention to this variety, using them for work and also exhibiting them at leading shows. His Sandringham Bobs, which was bred at the home kennels, took many first prizes.

Perhaps the most explicit description of the perfect Basset-hound is still that compiled thirty-five years ago by Sir John Millais. It is at least sufficiently comprehensive and exact to serve as a guide :

" The Basset, for its size, has more bone, perhaps, than nearly any other dog. The *Skull* should be peaked like that of the Bloodhound, with the same dignity and expression, the nose black (although some of my own have white about theirs), and well fiewed. For the size of the hound I think the teeth are extremely small. However, as they are not intended to destroy life, this is probably the reason. The *Ears* should hang like the Bloodhound's, and are like the softest velvet drapery. The *Eyes* are a deep brown, and are brimful of affection and intelligence. They are pretty deeply set, and should show a considerable haw. A Basset is one of those hounds incapable of having a wicked eye. The *Neck* is long, but of great power ; and in the *Basset à jambes torses* the flews extend very nearly down to the chest. The *Chest* is more expansive than even in the Bulldog, and should in the *Bassets à jambes torses* be not more than two inches from the ground. In the case of the *Bassets à jambes demi-torses* and *jambes droites*, being generally

lighter, their chests do not, of course, come so low. The *Shoulders* are of great power, and terminate in the crooked feet of the Basset, which appear to be a mass of joints. The *Back* and ribs are strong, and the former of great length. The *Stern* is carried gaily, like that of hounds in general, and when the hound is on the scent of game this portion of his body gets extremely animated, and tells me, in my own hounds, when they have struck a fresh or a cold scent, and I even know when the foremost hound will give tongue. The *Hind-quarters* are very strong and muscular, the muscles standing rigidly out to the hocks. The *Skin* is soft in the smooth-haired dogs, and like that of any other hound, but in the rough variety it is like that of the Otterhound's. *Colour*, of course, is a matter of fancy, although I infinitely prefer the tricolour, which has a tan head and a black and white body."

The Dachshund.—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 earned in his native Germany. 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. The Dachshund hunts well in a pack, and, though it is not his recognized vocation, 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 this sport the dog



Mrs. E. C. Rowse's Field Spaniel
Ch. Trumpington Dora.



Photograph by A. Hornor, Seattle.
Mrs. Tottie's Rough-coated Basset-hound Dog
Ch. Puritan.



Photograph by T. Fall.
Mr. J. W. Proctor's Smooth Basset-hound Bitch
Ch. Queen of the Geisha.



Mr. De Boynville's Dachshund
Ch. Snakes Prince.

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.

As a companion in the house the Dachshund 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.

The origin of the Dachshund is not very clear. Some writers have professed to trace the breed to representatives of it on the monuments of the Egyptians; some aver that it 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. My own belief is that the breed is directly descended from the Basset-hound of La Vendée. Any dog judge travelling in France must observe that as he goes from West to East the native Basset-hound becomes more and more of the type of the Dachshund. Probably the hound type has been eliminated by an admixture of terrier blood 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. The Dachshund 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 Basset-hound, and one may often see 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 Basset-hound of La Vendée. 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 became a favourite. His rise has been rapid, although it must be acknowledged that since 1914 there has been an obvious check to his popularity. It must also be noticed that he has deteriorated in type, lost grit and sense, too, and is often a parody of the true sporting Dachshund of thirty years ago, when we had such outstanding good ones as Jackdaw and Pterodactyl.

Jackdaw was credited with being the most perfect Dachshund that had ever been seen in England. He was a black and tan, bred and owned by Mr. Harry Jones, of Ipswich. He was sired by Ch. Charkow, out of Wagtail, and born July 20, 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. 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 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 became the favourite sire of his day and the fashionable colour.

The black and tan ultimately 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 time, accounts largely for the prevalence of light eyes, pink noses, and bad-coloured coats of the Dachshunds, as a class, to-day.

There are, strictly speaking, three varieties of Dachshund—the short-haired, the long-haired, and the rough-haired. Of these the short or smooth-coated variety alone are favoured in Great Britain, although the other two are occasionally to be seen. They differ only in the matter of coat, and the following standard of points embodies a detailed description of the breed :

General Appearance : In general appearance the Dachshund is a very long and low dog, with compact and well-muscled body, resting on short, slightly crooked forelegs. A long head and ears, with bold and defiant carriage and intelligent expression. *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. *Eyes* : Medium in size, oval, and set obliquely, with very clear, sharp expression 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." *Nose* : Preferably deep black. The flesh-coloured and spotted noses are allowable only in the liver and tan and dapple varieties. *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. *Neck* : Moderately long, with slightly arched nape, muscular and clean, showing no dewlap, and carried well up and forward. *Forequarters* : His work underground demands strength and compactness, and, therefore, the chest and shoulder regions should be deep, long, and wide. 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 is slightly bent inwards, and the feet should be turned slightly outwards, giving an appearance of "crooked" legs approximating to the cabriole 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, ensure soundness of the forelegs and feet. *Legs and Feet* : Forelegs 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. *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 hind-quarters should not be higher than the shoulders, thus giving a general appearance of levelness. *Hind-quarters*:—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. The dog should not be higher at the quarters than at shoulder. *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. *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. *Colour*—*One Coloured*: There are several self-colours recognized, 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. *Weight*: Dogs up to 22 lb., bitches up to 22 lb.

At the present time Major P. C. G. Hayward is perhaps the most prominent breeder and exhibitor of the Dachshund. His Ch. Honeystone, born in 1912, is not far from being a perfect specimen of the breed, and his bitch Ch. Hyphen is almost equally good. Mr. T. A. Lever is, I think, the owner of the admirable pair of Champions Rusholm Blackman and Rusholm Redmint, and Lord Wrottesley's Ch. Veronica is the dam of many youngsters that are now making their mark for future distinction.

The Dachshund illustrated in the plate facing p. 196 is Ch. Snakes Prince, who was regarded on both sides of the Channel as being eminently typical. He is certainly superior to any that I have seen within the past twenty years.

Section IV
THE TERRIERS

CHAPTER XIV

The Original Working Terrier

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.

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."

Fox-terriers of a noted strain were depicted from life by Reinagle in *The Sportsman's Cabinet*, published over a hundred years ago; and 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 recognized 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. Fifty years ago the now popular Irish Terrier was practically unknown in England, and the Scottish Terrier was only beginning to be recognized as a distinct breed. The Welsh Terrier is quite a new introduction that a generation 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 connexion with the white terrier of the Western Highlands, with the Cairn Terrier and with the Sealyham; and at the moment the hitherto ignored terrier of the Borders is receiving tardy recognition. Yet the West Highland Terrier was known in Argyllshire three hundred years ago, while the Sealyham Terrier was hunting the otter in Pembrokeshire when Wales was inaccessible to all but the most adventurous of travellers.

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 won for the British terriers their name and fame.

An excellent working terrier was the white, rough-haired 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.

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. 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 is no longer to be found, but some few of them still existed thirty years or so 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 many strains, ranging from Northumberland, where Mr. T. Robson, of Bellingham, 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 Rose-neath, which is often confused with the Poltalloch, or White West Highlander, to whom it is possibly related. And the Pittenweem, with which the Poltalloch Terriers were occasionally crossed.

Considering 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 beauty of shape; 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 cannot be excelled all the world over.

These remarks on the old working terrier must not be taken to imply that the modern terrier of our dog shows has lost its natural inclination for sport. Far from it. The whole tendency of the Kennel Club and of all expert judges of dogs is towards maintaining the inherent qualities of pluck and pertinacity which distinguished the original sporting terrier, and it is the aim and purpose of our scientific breeders to preserve in especial just those points and characteristics

by which particular breeds are best adapted for their intended vocation.

The Kennel Club's list of recognized British terriers includes nineteen separate breeds and varieties. In the ensuing chapters I have arranged them into territorial groups—English, Irish, Welsh and Scottish—and at the same time into the three divisions of smooth-haired, wire-haired and long-haired terriers. This is a convenient classification. All the smooth-haired terriers are exclusively English. No smooth-haired dog of any sort is originally a native of Ireland, of Wales, or of Scotland. The long-haired terriers, if we exclude the Yorkshire, which is properly classified as a Toy, are distinctively Scottish. Under the territorial arrangement, therefore, I include all the smooth-haired terriers in the first group, and my classification takes the following sequence :

ENGLAND	..	White English Terrier	}	<i>Smooth-haired.</i>
„	..	Black-and-tan Terrier		
„	..	Bull-terrier		
„	..	Smooth Fox-terrier		
„	..	Wire-haired Fox-terrier		
„	..	Airedale		
„	..	Bedlington		
IRELAND	..	Irish Terrier	}	
„	..	Kerry Blue Terrier		
WALES	..	Welsh Terrier	}	<i>Wire-haired.</i>
„	..	Sealyham Terrier		
SCOTLAND	..	Border Terrier	}	<i>Long-haired.</i>
„	..	Dandie Dinmont		
„	..	White West Highland		
„	..	Scottish Terrier		
„	..	Cairn Terrier		
„	..	Skye, 2 varieties		
„	..	Clydesdale		

CHAPTER XV

The Terriers of England

WHITE ENGLISH—BLACK-AND-TAN—BULL-TERRIER—SMOOTH
FOX-TERRIER—WIRE-HAIRED FOX-TERRIER—AIREDALE AND
BEDLINGTON

The White English Terrier.—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 quartet whose other members are the Scottish, the Irish, and the Welsh Terriers. Possibly in the early days when Pearson and Roocroft 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 have been 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.

It would be hazardous to declare that the breed is already extinct, but I have been at some pains to assure myself to the contrary, and during the past ten years I have not been able to discover a single specimen of the true type. None has been registered at the Kennel Club for a long time past, and I believe that none has been exhibited at a Kennel Club Show since 1908. Probably some of Mr. W. Ballantyne's retainers have been seen at Edinburgh since that date, but not, I think, at Birmingham, Manchester or Islington, nor at the National Terrier Show at Westminster; and Mr. Ballantyne's Morning Star was presumably the last of the breed to carry the title of champion. 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;

there is no doubt, however, that a potent factor 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. But the Bull-terrier came under the same prohibitory law, and has survived and is still flourishing. Herein perhaps we have the explanation; the probability being that the White English Terrier has been merged within the family of his more substantial rival.

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 recognized breed is dated back no farther than sixty years. This is about the accepted age of most of our named English terriers. Half a century ago, before the institution of properly organized 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.

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 were always 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 connexion with the English Terrier, whose litters frequently betrayed the blemish of a spot of brindle or russet. These spots usually appeared behind the ears or on the neck, and were, of course,

a disfigurement on a dog whose coat, to be perfect, should be of an intense and brilliant white. It appears to have been equally difficult to breed one which, while having the desired purity of colour, was also perfect in shape and terrier character. It is to be noted, too, that many otherwise good specimens were deaf—a fault which seriously militates against any dog's possibilities as a companion or as a watch.

Birmingham and Manchester were the localities in which the English Terrier was most popular fifty 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 Rookcroft, 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.

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 prizewinning Purity was by Tim out of a Bull-terrier bitch, and there is no doubt that whatever stamina the breed possessed was supported by this cross.

The following is the description by which breeders of the White English Terrier were guided prior to 1898, when cropped ears were still regarded as an essential point. I give it here because, apart from the cropped ears and weight, it remains the standard for the miniature or toy variety :

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. *Eyes* : Small and black, set fairly close together, and oblong in shape. *Nose* : Perfectly black. *Ears* : Cropped and standing perfectly erect. *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. *Chest*: Narrow and deep. *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. *Legs*: Perfectly straight and well under the body, moderate in bone, and of proportionate length. *Feet*: Feet nicely arched, with toes set well together, and more inclined to be round than hare-footed. *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. *Coat*: Close, hard, short, and glossy. *Colour*: Pure white; coloured marking to disqualify. *Condition*: Flesh and muscles to be hard and firm. *Weight*: From 12 lb. to 20 lb.

The Black-and-tan Terrier.— In its early days the Manchester Terrier was an extremely popular dog in the North of England, but like the White English he has been suffered to fall into neglect and to give place to the Airedale and the Fox-terrier. Formerly there was but little regard paid to his 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.

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. We have no terriers nowadays equal to performing such a feat.

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. In the Manchester district typical specimens are still to be seen on exhibition, where you may find such admirable representatives as Ch. Young Surprise and Caldercot Patience; but even in its own home the Black-and-tan has ceased to claim wide attention, while at southern shows it is very seldom entered and never in any but the variety classes.

The reason is commonly given that, notwithstanding its many other attractions, it has lost that very alert appearance which was a general characteristic of the breed before the Kennel Club made it illegal to crop the ears. It must be admitted that until very recently there was a considerable amount of truth in the opinion. A rather heavy ear, if carried 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 twenty years to eradicate the mischief, and even yet the cure is not complete.

The standard of points by which the Black-and-tan Terrier should be judged is as follows:

General Appearance: A terrier calculated to take his own part in the rat pit, and not of the Whippet type. *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. *Eyes:* The eyes should be very small, sparkling and bright, set fairly close together and oblong in shape. *Nose:* Black. *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. *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. *Chest:* The chest should be narrow but deep. *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. *Feet:* The feet should be more inclined to be cat- than hare-footed. *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. *Coat:* The coat should be close, smooth, short and glossy. *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 breeching—is a serious defect. In all cases the black should not run into the tan, nor *vice versa*, but the division between the two colours should be well defined. *Weight:* For toys not exceeding 7 lb.; for the large breed from 10 to 20 lb. is most desirable.

The Bull-terrier.—He is now a gentlemanly and respectably owned dog, wearing an immaculate white coat and a burished 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 Bill Sikes, whom he accompanied at night on darksome business to keep watch outside while Bill was within, cracking the crib. 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.

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 patronized 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. 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 layback ; and this was the kind of dog which continued for many years to be known as the Bull-and-terrier.

Gradually the Bulldog element, at first 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. But sixty 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 and his collaborator, C. L. Boyce, 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 outcross with the English White Terrier, thus getting away further still from the Bulldog.

With the advent of the Hinks strain in 1862 the short-faced dog fell into disrepute, and pure white became the accepted colour, achieving its perfection in Mr. Boyce's Ch. Tarquin. 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,



Photograph by Tom Reveley.

The Duchess of Newcastle's Wire-hair Terrier
Ch. Common Scamp of Notts.



Photograph by Thos. Fall.

Bull-terrier Bitch Ch. Gwent Jade.
Bred by Mrs. N. Garveth Johnson.

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 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.

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, and Liverpool, while Birmingham also shared in the reputation. At one time Londoners gave careful attention to the breed, stimulated thereto by the encouragement of Mr. Shirley and the success of Alfred George.

The question as to the admission of brindled or marked Bull-terriers recurs persistently, and it is curious with what regularity the breed throws back to the coloured markings. If the terrier is otherwise perfect a brindle patch ought not to be a serious handicap; nevertheless the Kennel Club have recently recognized that when any other colour appears the white must not predominate. A more serious consideration

than colour surely is that the breed is losing its reputation for pugnacity. It is no longer a fighting dog. This, however, may be an advantage if the Bull-terrier still preserves its good character as an efficient guard to person and property and as a trusty companion.

After a period of decadence there are at present signs that the variety is again coming into high repute, and that the perfect type is being regained. While there live such admirable specimens as Mrs. Langton-Dennis's Hampstead White Hot, Dr. N. C. Johnson's Oaksford Gladiator and Gwent Jade, Mr. T. Gannaway's Lillington Sundinah, and Captain Wright's Krishna and Yvonne, there is no cause to fear a further decline in popularity for a variety so eminently engaging.

The Club description of the Bull-terrier is as follows :

General Appearance : The general appearance of the Bull-terrier is that of a symmetrical animal, the embodiment of agility, grace, elegance, and determination. *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 pigjaw, or being underhung, is a great fault. *Ears* : The ears should be semi-erect, but others do not disqualify. *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. *Shoulders* : The shoulders should be strong, muscular, and slanting ; the chest wide and deep, with ribs well rounded. *Back* : The back short and muscular, but not out of proportion to the general contour of the animal. *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. *Feet* : The feet more resemble those of a cat than a hare. *Colour* : Should be white. *Coat* : Short, close, and stiff to the touch, with a fine gloss. *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. *Height at Shoulders* : From 12 to 18 inches. *Weight* : From 15 lb. to 50 lb.

The Smooth Fox-terrier.—It is a matter of very little moment whether the Fox-terrier 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 if we take him as he emerged from the chaos of mongreldom 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 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, huntsman 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. 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 is by far the strongest of all specialist clubs.

It will be well to give here the said standard of points :

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 Foxhound's. The *Jaw*, upper and under, should be strong and muscular; should be of fair punishing strength, but not so as in any way to resemble the Greyhound or modern English Terrier. There should not be much falling away below the eyes. This part of the head should, however, be moderately chiselled out, so as not to go down in a straight 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. *Neck* : Should be clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair length, and gradually widening to the shoulders. *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. *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. *Hind-quarters*: Should be strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch; the thighs long and powerful; hocks near the ground, the dog standing well up on them like a Foxhound, and not straight in the stifle. *Stern*: Should be set on rather high, and carried gaily, but not over the back or curled. It should be of good strength, anything approaching a "pipe-stopper" tail being especially objectionable. *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. *Coat*: Should be straight, flat, smooth, hard, dense, and abundant. The belly and under side of the thighs should not be bare. As regards colour, white should predominate; brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise this point is of little or no importance. *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 that a Fox-terrier should be cloggy, or in any way coarse—speed and endurance must be looked to as well as power, and the symmetry of the Foxhound taken as a model. The terrier, like the hound, must on no account be leggy, 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 20 lb. in show condition.

Disqualifying Points: *Nose*: White, cherry, or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours. *Ears*: Prick, tulip, or rose. *Mouth*: Much overshot or much undershot.

VALUES OF POINTS

Head and ears	15
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	10
Back and loins	10
Hind-quarters	15
Stern	5
Legs and feet	15
Coat	10
Symmetry, size, and character	15
Grand total	100

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 determined 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. 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 realized £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 were 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.

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 Dominic. 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 would be necessary to take the catalogues of all the important shows held for the past fifty years. To no one do we owe so much ; no one has made such a study of the breed, reducing it 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 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 qua non* amongst the Totteridge dogs. Latter-day breeders have recognized 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 had amongst us men like Mr. J. C. Tinne, whose name remains a household word in the Fox-terrier world, as it has been any time for the past fifty

years. Close proximity, in those days, to Mr. Gibson at Brockenhurst made Mr. Tinne all the keener, and one of his first terriers was a bitch of that blood by Bitte1s. With daughters of Old Foiler he did very well—to wit, Pungent, sister to Dorcas, while through Terror we get Banquet, the granddam 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 granddam of Tom Newcome, to whom we owe Brockenhurst Agnes, Brockenhurst Dame, and Dinah Morris, and consequently Adam Bede and Hester Sorrel. It was always 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 was amply vindicated by Ch. The Sylph, who vanquished every one of her sex, and was 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, identified with Oxonian and that dog's produce, and he will always be remembered as the breeder of that beautiful terrier, Avon Minstrel. Mr. Arnold Gillett had a good share of fortune's favours, as the Ridgewood dogs testified, 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 none more prominently so than Mrs. Bennett Edwards, who through Duke of Doncaster, a son of Durham, founded a kennel which at times was almost invincible, and which sheltered such grand terriers as Doncaster, Dominie, Dauphine and many others well known to fame. Mrs. J. H. Brown, too, must not be omitted. She was the owner of Captain Double, a terrier which won more prizes than any Fox-terrier of pre-war days.

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 possibility of going to ground in any average-sized earth. Nevertheless, among the prizewinners there can always be found terriers of the right size, make and shape to do their work with hounds, and we have ample and constant evidence from M.F.H.'s, huntsmen, and others of the value of the modern show Fox-terriers and how surely certain strains excel when properly entered to their legitimate work. Modern judges and breeders have done much to discourage the over-sized terriers and to favour the 14 lb. to 17 lb. dog. In proof of this the names of many good little ones have been more frequently in the championship awards, including such winners as Champions D'Orsay's Model, D'Orsay's Donna, Orkney, Donna's Double, Gipsy Joe, In-gatestone Royda, Help a Bit, Kitty Sparks, and other good little ones, all of the stamp to please a huntsman.

If the old-time celebrities 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 their predecessors. One sees many indifferent ones; but the type is vastly improved, and with it heads, shoulders, fronts, feet and character—points which have kept the breed in prominence for over fifty years as the most popular and useful of all terriers. Fewer Fox-terriers, proportionately, were bred during the war than any other breed, but now that breeders are again putting their kennels together we shall soon find them as numerous as ever. And already the high quality has asserted itself.

The Wire-haired Fox-terrier.—With the exception of the consistency of its coat, the Wire-haired Fox-terrier is identical with the smooth, answering to the same standard of points. The two varieties have been much interbred, and several litters in consequence include representatives of both. It is quite a frequent occurrence to get a smooth puppy from wire-haired parents, although neither may have had a smooth

cross in their pedigree. The two varieties ought, of course, to be kept rigidly distinct and a cross between them resorted to only after most serious consideration. The greatest care must be exercised in the matter of coat before any such experiment is attempted. 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, who he thinks will neutralize 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, 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 beneath, and must never be mistakable for an elongated smooth terrier's coat.

From all considerations the Wire-haired Fox-terrier has never been in a better state than he is at the present time. The balance of favour between the two varieties is so even that either might claim the position of the most popular of all dogs in England. The two in combination unquestionably occupy that rank. As with his smooth cousin, the wire-hair is far ahead of his predecessors of thirty years ago, not only in perfection of style and type, but also in working qualities. His progress has always been in the ascendant. Notwithstanding the serious interruption of the war, when breeding operations were suspended, he has steadily advanced to a condition which places his forerunners far in the background.

Yet credit must be given to the breeders of the past who exercised their skill in bringing the variety to its high standard of excellence. Perhaps the strongest kennel of wire-hairs that has existed was that owned a good many years ago by Messrs. Maxwell and Cassell, who brought forward many distinguished champions, such as Jack Frost, Jacks Again, Liffey, Barton Wonder and Barton Marvel, the two last being especially high-class terriers. Barton Marvel was an extremely beautiful bitch which passed into the hands of Sir H. de Trafford, who kept a remarkably good kennel of the variety. Mr. Carrick, of Carlisle, contributed largely to the improve-

ment of the wire-hair in his endeavour to keep the variety to the desired small size, and his Tack, Trick and Tyro were especially good workers. Excellent terriers are associated with the names of Mr. Sam Hill, of Sheffield, and Mr. Mayhew. One dog of Mr. Mayhew's, Ch. Brittle, was important at stud, perhaps not to the advantage of the breed, for he was possessed of a very bad fault, in what was called a topknot 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 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 has for many years owned some of the best specimens of the wire-haired variety. His Ch. Go Bang was a beautiful terrier, which was sold to Mr. G. M. Carnochan, of New York, for something like £500—a big price for any Fox-terrier. Other enthusiastic breeders and owners have been Mr. Hayward Field, Mr. Clear (breeder of Ch. Jack St. Leger), and Mr. Wharton, who owned that excellent little terrier Ch. Bushey Broom. 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*. His love has ever been for the small terrier, and certainly the specimens shown by him, whatever their individual faults, were invariably a sporting, game-looking lot. Mr. Cox has, of course, played an important part in the popularization of the Fox-terrier, for he was the instigator of the Fox-terrier Club, which was founded at a meeting held in the house of his father, the late Sergeant Cox. Mr. Francis Redmond, who is so closely connected with the smooth-coated variety, is also associated with the wire-haired,

and to his name may be added those of Messrs. Sidney Castle, Luke Turner, Enoch Welburn and Brumby Mutter.

Among the best of the variety at present being exhibited are the champions Welsh Scout, Huntsman Flight, Miss Springtime, and Common Scamp of Notts. The last mentioned very sound and typical little terrier is the property and the particular personal pal of his distinguished breeder, the Duchess of Newcastle, who has perhaps done more for the benefit of the variety than any other devotee. Her Cackler of Notts, Commodore of Notts, and Raby Coastguard, were the forerunners of the many notable champions that have come from the Clumber Kennels to add to the popularity of the Fox-terrier.

Women, no less than men, have shown constancy in their appreciation of the Fox-terrier's attractions, and no notice of the wire-haired variety would be complete without reference to Miss Hatfeild and her early champions Dusky Siren and Morden Bullseye.

On the question of size nearly all the principal judges of the Wire-haired 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, it is an extremely difficult thing to put the little above the 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, with the reservation that small size is to be preferred.

During the past few years the wire Fox-terrier has increased in popularity, and occasionally the entries have exceeded those of the smooths. This has to a great extent been brought about by the formation of the Wire Fox-terrier Association, with a popular subscription, a large membership, hard-working committee, and energetic hon. secretary.

Showing and exhibiting this variety has become almost a fine art, and the differences in show merit that can be effected

in coat, general condition and appearance by change from one kennel to another is marvellous. The success of a wire-hair depends much on the way he is prepared and put into the show ring and the condition of his coat at the time of judging. The variety has undoubtedly much improved of late years, and we have had many exceptional specimens exhibited which have brought them on a par with their smooth cousins, with which from time to time they have been crossed and interbred, undoubtedly to the advantage of the wire. This advantage would be greater still if when breeders make the experiment they would select the best specimens of each; not, as is usual, taking the cast-offs, but observing studied judgment as to the object they wish to attain by the cross.

It is to be hoped that for many years to come the healthy competition which at present exists between the two varieties will continue; for the Fox-terrier of to-day is a breed of fixed and superlative type: it is a dog which with some degree of certainty can be bred and kept to that type in a way which cannot be achieved by the supporters of some of the more recently manufactured and exploited breeds.

The Airedale Terrier.—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 presentable animal, whereas but twenty 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.

Above ground and in water 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 an incomparable guard and a most excellent companion, faithful and true, and ask yourself what do you want more ?

The Airedale is not of ancient origin. He was probably first heard of about the year 1850, and he is undoubtedly the product of the Otterhound and the old black-and-tan wire-haired terrier. Yorkshire, more especially that part of it round and about the town of Otley, is responsible for the birth of the Airedale.

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 in some instances a nondescript lot, as, indeed, are several of the packs hunting the otter today, but there was a good deal of Otterhound blood in them, and some pure bred hounds were also to be found. Whether by design or accident 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 recognized as a distinct breed. The Waterside Terrier was the name first applied to the new variety. After this they went by the name of Bingley Terriers, and eventually they came to be known under their present title.

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 took some time to breed the hound out at all satisfactorily ; but in about twenty years' time the product settled down and became recognized as a variety of the terrier. 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 Airedale prospered pretty well ; several very good terriers were bred, the hound gradually almost disappeared, as also did to a great extent the bad colour. The best example amongst the early shown dogs was 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 he did the breed a great amount of good. A dog called Colne Crack, a beautiful little terrier, was another of the early shown ones by whom the breed has lost nothing, and two others whose names are much revered by lovers of the breed were Cholmondeley Briar and Briar Test.

Some years ago, when the Airedale was in the stage referred to above, a club was formed to look after its interests, and though perhaps phenomenal success did not attend its efforts, it did its best, and forms a valuable link in the chain of popularity. It was at best apparently a sleepy sort of concern, and never seems to have attracted new fanciers. Some twenty-two years ago, however, a club, destined to do a thousandfold more good to the breed than ever the old club did, was formed under the name of the South of England Airedale Terrier Club, and a marvellously successful and popular life it has so far lived. The younger club is now looked upon as the leading society in connexion with the breed.

At a meeting of the first club the following standard of perfection and scale of points was drawn up and adopted :

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 fullness ; 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. *Shoulders and Chest* : Shoulders long and sloping well into the back, shoulder-blades flat, chest deep, but not broad. *Body* : Back short, strong and straight ; ribs well sprung. *Hind-quarters* : Strong and muscular, with no drop ; hocks well let down ; the tail set on high and carried gaily, but not curled over the back. *Legs and Feet* : Legs perfectly straight, with plenty of bone ; feet small and round with good depth of pad. *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. *Colour* : The head and ears, with the exception of dark markings on each side of the skull, 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. *Weight* : Dogs 40 lb. to 45 lb., bitches slightly less.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head	10
Eye	5
Colour	5
Ears	5
Body, loin, and hind-quarters	20
Nose	5
Teeth	5
Legs and feet	10
Neck and shoulders	10
Coat	15
Jaw	10
	<hr/>
Total	100

From the moment the new club was formed the Airedale had a new lease of life. Mr. Holland Buckley and other keen enthusiasts recognized to a nicety exactly what was required to give a necessary fillip to the breed; they founded their club at the right moment, and 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. To Mr. Holland Buckley, Mr. G. H. Elder, Mr. Royston Mills and Mr. Marshall Lee the Airedale of the present day owes much.

Mr. Holland Buckley probably knows more about this terrier than anyone living. He has written a most entertaining and useful book on the Airedale; he has founded the principal club in connexion with the breed; has bred and owned several very excellent specimens, and it goes without saying that he is a first-rate judge.

The Airedale terriers of the past which have been acknowledged as the most perfect were Master Briar, Clonmel Monarch, Clonmel Marvel, Dumbarton Lass, Tone Masterpiece, Mistress Royal, Master Royal, Tone Chief, Huckleberry Lass, Fielden Fashion, York Sceptre and Clonmel Floriform, the last-mentioned being the one superlative dog as Mistress Royal was the superlative bitch. Most of these went to America. Indeed, at one period it seemed almost as if the main purpose of English Airedale breeders was that of producing excellent terriers for sale to the United States, with the result that the



Mr. Harold Warnes' Bedlington Terriers
Ch. Miss Oliver and Cranley Blue Boy.



Mr. Holland Buckley's
Ch. Royal Pageant.

Mr. C. F. Kenyon's Airedale
Ch. Celtic Bouncer.

best of our home kennels retained very few from which to carry on the sequence of excellence. During the war the Airedale was largely used as a military messenger and for ambulance work, and was not kept up to exhibition pitch. But there has been a decided rejuvenation, and among the champions of present-day shows are such good specimens as Kierby Bachelor, Caerphilly Performer, Celtic Bouncer, Warland Ditto, Lygon Racket, Craigmillar Prince, Crib Cracker and Cragman King.

Experienced dog owners are commonly of the opinion that the Airedale Terrier is the wisest and most tractable of all British dogs, and that as a companion and house guard he cannot be excelled. The ordinary dog-lover need not trouble about whether his Airedale possesses the show points to perfection so long as it is truly an Airedale. The dog's character and mentality count for more than his personal appearance, and if an Airedale is comfortably housed, kept clean and healthy, judiciously fed and given abundant out-of-door exercise he is one of the very best pals you can find.

The Bedlington Terrier.—This most belligerent of all the terrier tribe has been known as a distinct and thoroughly British breed for a hundred and forty years ; which is a fairly ancient lineage. There are various theories as to its original parentage : one is that, like Topsy, it simply grew ; one is that it is an offshoot from the old Border Terrier ; but the one which holds that the Bedlington was the result of a cross between the Otterhound and the Dandie Dinmont suggests itself as the most probable, in spite of the disparity in size between the hound and the terrier. 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.

The present-day Bedlington, like a good many other terriers, has become taller and heavier than the old-day specimens. This is due to breeding for show points. He is a lathy dog, inclined to be flatsided, somewhat light in bone for his size, very lively in character and with plenty of courage. If anything, indeed, his pluck is too insistent and his gameness is apt to become aggressive: not with people so much as with other dogs. The Bull-terrier is a gentle, law-abiding citizen compared with the Bedlington, and when two of the breed get to grips they are difficult to separate.

Mr. John Cornforth is one of the oldest of our Bedlington breeders. His Nelson was an exceedingly good specimen. But Mr. Harold Warnes, of Cranley Grange, is still the most prominent authority on the breed. His Ch. Miss Oliver was famous, as also was her son Cranley Blue Boy. Mr. John Cook, too, has always been well to the front. His Beaconsfield Temporis was one of the best of the liver-coloured variety. Among present-day Bedlingtons there are such champions as Mr. Mooney's Lo Ben, Mr. W. W. Savage's Midmoor Avis, bred by Miss M. Cross from Jock's Lodge, and his Sperkeforde Jackanapes.

The standard of points as adopted by the National Bedlington Terrier and The Yorkshire Bedlington Terrier Clubs is as follows:

Skull: Narrow, but deep and rounded; high at the occiput, and covered with a nice silky tuft or topknot. *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. *Eyes*: Should be small and well sunk in the head. The blues should have a dark eye, the blue-and-tans ditto, with amber shades; liver-and-sandies, a light brown eye. *Nose*: Large, well angled; blues and blue-and-tans should have black noses, liver-and-sandies flesh-coloured. *Teeth*: Level or pincher-jawed. *Ears*: Moderately large, well formed, flat to the cheek, thinly covered and tipped with fine silky hair. They should be filbert shaped. *Legs*: Of moderate length, not wide apart, straight and square set, and with good-sized feet, which are rather long. *Tail*: Thick at the root, tapering to a point, slightly feathered on lower side, 9 inches to 11 inches long and scimitar shaped. *Neck and Shoulders*: Neck long, deep at base, rising well from the shoulders, which should be flat. *Body*: Long and well-proportioned, flat ribbed, and deep, not wide in chest,

slightly arched back, well ribbed up, with light quarters. *Coat* : Hard, with close bottom, and not lying flat to sides. *Colour* : Dark blue, blue-and-tan, liver, liver-and-tan, sandy, or sandy-and-tan. *Height* : About 15 inches to 16 inches. *Weight* : Dogs about 24 lb.; bitches about 22 lb. *General Appearance* : He is a light-made, lathy dog, but not shelly.

VALUE OF POINTS

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

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. The faults referred to are doubtless the 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.

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.

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.

CHAPTER XVI

The Terriers of Ireland and of Wales

THE IRISH TERRIER—THE KERRY BLUE—THE WELSH TERRIER—THE SEALYHAM

The Irish Terrier.—Than the dare-devil Irish Terrier 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 most 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. 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 are not necessary to show that in numbers the Fox-terrier justifies the reputation of being a more popular breed, and the Scottish Terrier has always been a formidable competitor for public esteem. It is safe, however, to say that the Irish Terrier is one of the most popular terriers in the British Isles. This fact taken into consideration, it is interesting to reflect that fifty 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 Scottish

blood. His very expression, they said, was Scottish. 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.

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.

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. 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 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 legs, and feet, but in the direction of these points great improvements have recently been ob-



Miss Lillian Paull's Irish Terriers Ch. Paymaster and Erasmic.



Mr. Fred W. Breakell's Irish Terrier Ch. Killarney Sport.

servable. 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.

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 :

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. *Teeth* : Should be strong and level. *Lips* : Not so tight as a Bull-terrier's, but well-fitting, showing through the hair their black lining. *Nose* : Must be black. *Eyes* : A dark hazel colour, small, not prominent, and full of life, fire, and intelligence. *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. *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. *Shoulders and Chest* : Shoulders must be fine, long, and sloping well into the back ; the chest deep and muscular, but neither full nor wide. *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. *Hind-quarters* : Should be strong and muscular, thighs powerful, hocks near ground, stifles moderately bent. *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. *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. *Coat* : Hard and wiry, free of softness or silkiness, not so long as to hide the outlines of the body, particularly in the hind-quarters, straight and flat, no shagginess, and free of lock or curl. *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. *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 sub-

stance, 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. *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 characterized by a quiet, caress-inviting appearance, and when one sees them endearingly, timidly pushing their heads into their masters' hands, it is difficult to realize 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.

VALUE OF POINTS

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

Objectionable points :—White nails, toes and feet; much white on chest; dark shadings on face; mouth undershot or cankered; coat shaggy, curly, or soft; uneven in colour.

It is difficult to refer to particular Irish Terriers of the past dozen years without making invidious distinctions. There have been and still 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 Paymaster, a dog of rare and almost superlative quality and true Irish Terrier character. Paymaster was the property of Miss Lilian Paull, of Weston-super-Mare, who bred him from her beautiful bitch Erasmic from Breda Muddler, the sire of many of the best. Side by side with Paymaster, Mr. F. Clifton's Mile End Barrister might be placed. Very high in the list, also, would come Mr. Henry Ridley's Redeemer and Mr. Breakell's Killarney Sport. And among bitches one would name certainly Mr. Gregg's Belfast Erin, Mr. Clifton's Charwoman, Mr. Everill's Erminie, and Mr. J. S. McComb's Beeston Betty.

These are but half a dozen, but they represent the highest level of excellence that has yet been achieved in Irish Terrier type. We have none quite so good to-day. It is to be deplored that in number and in quality the breed has deteriorated since 1914. Even Brentmoor Blinker, Kelvin Bachelor, Celtic Bachelor and Turf Commander fall short of the perfections of Paymaster, although the offspring of all of them are giving high promise for the future. I should judge Celtic Bachelor to be the best of those just mentioned. He is himself the son of Ch. War Bonus out of Celtic Eileen, and was bred by Mr. A. B. Montgomery.

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 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 a man's and woman'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. 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. 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.

The Kerry Blue Terrier.—Until quite recently it was commonly supposed that the red Irish Terrier was the sole representative of the native terriers of Ireland. But there is also the breed lately recognized by the Kennel Club as the Kerry Blue Terrier. We see very few of this variety on the English side of St. George's Channel; but it may be that at some future time it will be allured from its comparative obscurity and exploited as a definite breed. At present its

type is ambiguous. As its name implies, it is associated more particularly with the south-west extremity of its native land, and it was originally to be found in the neighbourhood of Killarney and Tralee. It is now to be seen in any part of Ireland, and there are at least three clubs devoted to its welfare.

Primarily, the Kerry Terrier is a water dog with the reputation of being very game in the work of otter-hunting. It has a suggestive resemblance to the old Otterhound, and it is too large for going to ground, weighing from 34 lb. to 40 lb. In size, therefore, it comes between the Bedlington and the Airedale. The coat is soft rather than wiry, and in many specimens there is a woolly thatch to the somewhat long, level head, which has no sign of a stop. The jaw is powerful and rather square, with level teeth, and the eyes are dark and expressive. The ears are V-shaped, falling flat to the cheeks, as in the Bedlington. It has good sloping shoulders and a medium length of body with a straight back, a deep chest and a gaily carried tail. The legs must be straight and not bowed at the elbows or hocks. The height is about 21 inches. The colour is a sort of lilac blue, silvery blue, or dark blue, and sometimes blue and tan. Breeders in Ireland apply the old superstition to this terrier in averring that to be perfect it ought to have a black palate.

The Welsh Terrier.—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 recognized 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.

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 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, it is invariably accompanied 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 presents little if any difficulty.

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

There are people living in or about Carnarvonshire who can show that Welsh Terriers have been kept by their ancestors from a hundred to two hundred years ago. Notable among these is the present master of the Ynysfor Otterhounds, whose great-grandfather, John Jones, of Ynysfor, owned Welsh Terriers in or about the year 1760. This pack of Otterhounds 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, 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.

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 in-

terested in the variety met together to see what could be done in connexion with the matter, the outcome being that the Welsh Terrier Club was shortly afterwards founded, the Kennel Club recognized 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 undershot mouth, and a light, full eye, it will be realized that the general appearance of the dog was not prepossessing. To-day he is very much improved. This improvement has been brought about by careful and judicious breeding from nothing but pure bred specimens. No outside aid has been invoked and none has been required. It is a matter for great congratulation that the breed has been kept pure.

His colour is, of course, against him for working with a pack of hounds, especially in water. 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 many of the other breeds of terriers. They also, as a general rule, are dead game, although they want a bit of rousing, as with humans, when it comes to *real* business.

On the formation of the Welsh Terrier Club 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 :

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 the Fox-terrier. The stop not too defined, fair length from stop to end of nose, the latter being of a black colour. *Ears*: The ears should be V-shaped, small, not too thin, set on fairly high, carried forward, and close to the cheek. *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. *Neck*: The neck should be of moderate length and thickness, slightly arched and sloping gracefully into the shoulders. *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. *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 cat-like. *Coat*: The coat should be wiry, hard, very close and abundant. *Colour*: The colour should be black and tan or black grizzle and tan, free from black pencilling on them. *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.

STANDARD OF POINTS

Head and jaws	10
Ears	5
Eyes	5
Neck and shoulders	10
Body	10
Loins and hind-quarters	10
Legs and feet	10
Coat	15
Colour	5
Stern	5
General appearance	15
<hr/>	
Total	100

The best among the Welsh Terriers of early celebrity were Topsy, shown by Mr. Dew, Mawddy Nonsuch, and Bob Bethesda. Bob was an excellent terrier, belonging to Mr. Edmund Buckley, Master of the Buckley Otterhounds, with which pack he was regularly worked. These were followed in rotation by Dim Saesonaeg, Cymro Dewr, Cymry O’Gymru, Brynhir Burner and Brynhir Ballad. Mr. Cledwyn Owen, of Pwllheli, was prominent as an owner and judge of the breed before 1890, but unquestionably the leading authority on the Welsh Terrier, as well as the most enthusiastic breeder, is Mr. Walter S. Glynn, whose Brynhir Kennels have been the headquarters of the breed. His Ch. Brynhir Burglar was the one superlative terrier whose name is sought for in a pedigree. Mrs. Aylmer, of Risby Manor, was an energetic

supporter of the Welsh Terrier ten years ago, and her Ch. Glensevin Coda was highly esteemed, as was Mrs. H. D. Green's Ch. Longmynd Enchantress. Lord Mostyn, Colonel Savage, Mr. W. A. Dew, Mr. T. Kendall, and Major Brine have added their efforts to those of Mr. Walter Glynn. Mr. Kendall's Ch. What's Wanted is one of the best now being exhibited.

It is to be regretted, however, that since the war the Welsh Terrier has declined very seriously in public favour. There were very few entries for the breed at any of the important dog shows during 1921, and it is to be feared that the decline is permanent. The reason may be that while the colour is against him as a sporting terrier, he has no outstanding recommendations which cannot equally well be claimed by the Wire-haired Fox-terrier and his own fellow countryman of Sealyham.

The Sealyham Terrier.—The working attributes of these energetic terriers have long been appreciated, and the smart, plucky little dogs have been constantly coveted by breeders and otter hunters all over the country; but until quite lately they were carefully preserved within their native district of Pembrokeshire. Fifty years ago sportsmen were divided in opinion as to whether the Sealyham Terrier or the somewhat similar strain kept by the Rev. John Russell in Devonshire was the better dog for going to ground. Those who kept both varieties for fox and badger preferred the Jack Russell terrier, and this was the decided opinion of such good judges as the late Mr. H. P. Eart and Mr. Reginald Bates. One hears very little of the Jack Russell strain nowadays, but it still exists and there is the possibility of its yet claiming the recognition which it well deserves.

Beyond question Sealyham Terriers are more hardy and game, and much more intelligent, tractable and easily broken than the casual observer is apt to suppose. They have the hunting instinct very highly developed. It is on record that one of them, a bitch of only 9 lb. weight, fought and killed, single-handed, a full-grown dog-fox.

The Sealyham derives its breed name from the seat of the Edwardes family, near Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, where the strain has been jealously preserved for well over a



Mr. Walter S. Glynn's Welsh Terrier
Ch. Brynhir Burglar.



Sealyham Ch. Brash Binks.
Bred and owned by Capt. R. S. de Q. Quincey.



Sealyham Bitch Ch. Brash Fortune.
Bred and owned by Capt. R. S. de Q. Quincey.



century. It is a long-bodied, short-legged terrier, with a hard, wiry coat, frequently whole white, but also white with brown, lemon, or badger-pied markings. Black also occurs, but it is generally objected to. They may be as heavy as 17 to 20 lb. ; but 12 lb. was the average weight aimed at by Captain Edwardes, and it is much to be regretted that modern judges are giving prizes to dogs considerably heavier than 20 lb., which is the limit assigned by the clubs.

In its palmy days as a sporting dog the Sealyham Terrier certainly possessed all the grit, determination and endurance that are looked for in a good working terrier. But some fifteen or twenty years ago it was on the down grade, requiring fresh blood from a well-chosen outcross. This expedient was resorted to and a very prominent writer on dogs in referring to it avers with certainty that the particular variety employed was the Bull-terrier. I cannot believe that there is the remotest foundation for this statement. The Bull-terrier was one of the last breeds which Captain Edwardes would designedly have chosen as an outcross. Apart from the colour of its coat, which is smooth and not wiry, the Bull-terrier is entirely different from the Sealyham. It is high in the leg and a much heavier dog of quite different shape and character. Moreover, it is not in any sense an earth dog, and such a cross would be wholly ruinous to the shape and to the otter and badger hunting proclivities of the terrier of Pembrokeshire. If an outcross was desired (and we know it was) there was a far better and more appropriate one available in the old white terrier of Argyllshire.

Let me remind the reader that there has always been a close commercial intercourse between South Wales and the West of Scotland. The late Marquess of Bute, whose title comes from his island estate in Argyll, was one of the largest landowners in South Wales. He was an ardent sportsman, and a personal friend of both Captain Edwardes, of Sealy Ham, and Colonel Malcolm, of Poltalloch. He was familiar alike with the enfeebled Sealyham Terrier and with the vigorous West Highland White Terrier. What then was more simple than for Captain Edwardes to take the advice of the Marquess of Bute and to get, through him, an outcross from Colonel Malcolm's kennels at Poltalloch ?

The Sealyham already had the frequent markings on head and ears which no outcross would permanently eliminate. The mating with a Pottaloch terrier would impart the required stamina and leave no objectionable traits beyond perhaps a more snipy jaw and the addition of a few undesirable softer hairs to the Sealyham's topknot. What the result would have been had the Bull-terrier been used in preference one cannot easily realize. The idea that the Dandie Dinmont was ever used as an outcross with the Sealyham is equally preposterous.

The following is the description of the breed as furnished by the Club :

The Sealyham should be the embodiment of power and determination in a terrier. Of extraordinary substance for his size, yet well balanced and active. *Head* : The skull wide between the ears, slightly rounded, with practically no stop, and a slight indentation running down between the brows. Long, square, powerful level jaws, the upper finishing in a large black nose with wide nostrils. *Body* : Comparatively short between back of neck and set on of tail, but of good length from the junction of the humerus and shoulder blades to the back of the hind-quarters, thus giving great flexibility. Very deep, well ribbed up with comparatively wide front, the chest let well down between the forelegs, giving large heart and lung room (the latter being very important for a dog that has to stay long underground). *Coat* : Dense undercoat, the top coat being hard and wiry. *Ears* : Of medium size, set on low and carried closely against the cheek. *Hind-quarters* : Wide and massive with strong second thighs, stifle well bent, and hocks well let down. *Legs* : Short, heavily boned, the forelegs as straight as is consistent with the body being well let down between them. *Feet* : Of medium size, round, with thick pads, and very strong nails. *Eyes* : Set somewhat wide apart of medium size, and dark brown or dark hazel. *Teeth* : Strong and large, the canines fitting closely between each other (undershot or much overshot jaws are very objectionable). *Neck* : Of medium length, but extremely strong and muscular. *Tail* : Docked and carried erect. *Colour* : All white, or white with lemon, tan or badger-pied markings on head and ears. Body markings are undesirable, but not a disqualification. *Size* : Under 12 inches at the shoulder, and weight, dogs 18 lb. to 20 lb. ; bitches 16 lb. to 18 lb.

STANDARD OF POINTS

Head	10
Eyes	10
Ears	5
Neck	5
Body	15
Tail	2
Legs and feet	15
Coat	20
Colour	3
Size and weight	15
Total	100

In general type the Sealyham has been greatly improved of late. He is now all that a working terrier should be ; but he ought not to be allowed to become any heavier or

bigger than he is. The best weight for a dog is about 18 lb., for a bitch 16 lb., and they should never measure more than 13 inches at the shoulder. At this size they can go to ground well and stay there for three or four hours without leaving the badger or fox. Standing on short legs, having 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 flexible body, he will provide many a good day's sport for his owner, and prove his worth in many ways.

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 digging 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.

There have been many excellent Sealyhams exhibited during the past few years. Among the most notable are such champions as May Queen, Chawston Whisky Bach, Dandy Bach and Roger Bach; Ivo Caradoc and Elmstead Cleo; Longueville Snowball, bred by Mr. H. Stokes, and owned by Lady Hartwell; Bowhit Peter, bred by Mrs. S. Bowler; Brash Peter, Brash Binks and Brash Fortune, bred and owned by Captain de Quincey Quincey; and The Elf, owned by Mr. J. Howell Jones, and Hadley Hoodwink, owned by Mrs. Lesmoir Gordon. Mr. Fred W. Lewis, who has been closely associated with the variety for a very long time, has bred many good ones and owned many more. His Brazen Bliss, bred by him out of Brazen Beatie, represents with his Roger Bach, the highest achievement in Sealyham type. And it may be added that Mr. Lewis seldom exhibits a terrier which does not already hold a working certificate in connexion with the Sealyham Terrier and Badger Digging Association. He is an advocate, too, in favour of keeping the breed within the limit of size. While he continues to watch over the best interests of the breed there is no danger of the Sealyham deteriorating in quality or losing the headway in public favour which it has most certainly and deservedly gained.

CHAPTER XVII

The Terriers of Scotland

THE BORDER TERRIER—DANDIE DINMONT—WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER—SCOTTISH TERRIER—CAIRN TERRIER
—SKYE TERRIER—THE CLYDESDALE

ON the uncultivated hillsides of the Highlands, where the ground is not deep and the heather and whins grow thick, it is not easy for such an animal as the fox to burrow an earth. He seeks security in more sheltered places among the loose granite rocks that have rolled downward to the lower levels, forming what is known in the north as a cairn. As well as the fox, the otter, the badger, and the now almost extinct wild cat have sought their natural refuge in these rocky fastnesses. In the hunting of these wild animals a very small dog is obviously necessary. His body must be smaller than that of the fox or the badger ; it must be flexible, too, so that when he has entered the unyielding rocky passages he may double the abrupt corners, even working his way inward lying on his side. There is no scratching the passage wider ; he must squeeze himself through or else wriggle himself out backwards. For such work it was imperative that he should have the capacity to reach the innermost recesses of the lair and have the pluck to attack and fight his formidable antagonist in a dark narrow dungeon which admitted of no retreat or tactical manœuvring. Wherefore he was protected by the best possible jaws for the encounter, backed by a strong neck, and directed by a most capable brain. Such dogs were common in the Highlands centuries ago.

They were not differentiated into separate varieties, but were all of the one indomitable species of small, long-bodied, rough-haired dogs which came to be known as the Highland Terriers. Gradually, on the different moors and deer forests, sportsmen and gamekeepers gave preference to certain family strains. In Argyllshire and round about Loch Fyne they

chase the light-coloured dogs, which could more easily be seen at gloaming among the heather. From these the West Highland White Terrier emanated. Among the Cheviot Hills and as far south as Northumbria, where they followed the horse, they were bred higher on the leg. From these we have the Border Terrier. On the rainy western coasts and the near islands of Colonsay and Skye, dogs with long, deep, weather-resisting coats were especially cultivated, and from them was evolved the Skye Terrier. All along the Great Glen, from Inveraray to Inverness, small size alone was considered, and these dogs have remained to the present day very much as they must have been in the time of Mary Queen of Scots and her son King James the Sixth. We know them now as the Cairn Terrier.

Sir Walter Scott was ever a devout lover of the sporting dogs of the Highlands. His favourites were the majestic Deerhounds; but he also owned many terriers and knew their points. It was he who first drew attention to the Dandie Dinmont Terrier and gave that breed its name. Sir Edwin Landseer, who was no less an admirer of the rugged Highland animals—cattle and deer and dogs—was a frequent visitor at Abbotsford. In many of his celebrated pictures he introduced the figures of terriers which give evidence, if none other were available, of the differences in their type. In his picture "The Flood," he gave a charming presentment of the long-haired terrier of Skye; in the foreground of a group of sporting dogs he introduced an admirable drop-eared West Highland White Terrier, and in the well-known painting "Highland Music" (1830), in which a piper is speling to his listening dogs, there is a brace of small wheaten-coloured terriers which no judge would mistake for any other breed than the genuine old working Cairn Terrier.

All three of these evidential pictures were produced more than eighty years ago; but though the Skye Terrier was then becoming known in the South, yet the West Highland White Terrier was supposed to be quite a new breed as lately as 1905, and the Cairn Terrier was not exhibited in England until the year 1909.

Whether or not dogs ought ever to be bred away from their original type and so altered in shape and size for ex-

hibition that their first owners would fail to recognize the breed, is a question which few of us would venture to determine. The fact remains that although the West Highland White Terrier is now so very different from the Skye, and the Scottish Terrier so different from the Dandie Dinmont, yet they have all four been evolved by the process of selection as branches growing from an identical parent root. No grafting or alien outcross has been necessary. Each is of pure and uncontaminated descent, and they are all characterized by that same spirit of pluck and determination which distinguished their common ancestor.

The Border Terrier.—It is not possible historically to determine in what part of the Scottish Lowlands the original small terrier of the mountainous districts merged into the somewhat taller terrier of the Borders. One is disposed to believe that long ago in the debatable land lying between Galloway and Northumbria the indigenous earth dogs received contribution from both sides of their own territory. An intermingling of the little Highland terrier with the old wire-haired black-and-tan Fox-terrier of England might well have produced a dog approximating to the breed recently recognized as the Border Terrier.

Recently recognized, only in the official sense, however, for the family has been known for generations past on both slopes of the Cheviot range, from the Solway across to the Tyne and as far north as the Lothians. The people about Tyneside claim that Border Terriers are exclusively a local Northumberland strain, but on the evidence of their character, their workmanship, and their wide distribution I associate the variety with the working terriers of Scotland. Their very outlook is Celtic. If they could speak, it would be in the language of James Hogg, or Robert Burns, rather than that of George Stephenson.

There must have been some utilitarian reason for their being bred higher on the leg than were the Dandie Dinmonts. The obvious explanation is that they were more commonly used in covering great distances, accompanying mounted huntsmen with their packs of hounds, and that it was an advantage that they should possess racy hind-quarters and good straight legs which would enable them easily to keep pace



Mrs. E. S. Quicke's Scottish
Ch. Tattenham Treat.



Mr. C. Viccar's West Highland White
Ch. Chum of Childwick.



Miss Bell Irving's Hard-working Border Terrier
Tinker.



Mrs. J. Alastair Campbell's Cairn
Ch. Brocaire Siteach.



Sir Claud Alexander's Clydesdale
Ch. Ballochmyle Wee Wattie.

with horse and hound. They were a necessary appurtenance of the Otterhound and the Foxhound packs of the Borders, and it was their especial work as assistants in the chase to hunt out the otter from the rocky crevices of the river banks where the more bulky hounds could not penetrate. As the terriers were necessarily often in advance of hounds in coming face to face with their vicious and formidable quarry, it was clearly imperative that they should be implacably game little dogs, alert in their tactical movements in the water or among the boulders, and that they should have flexible bodies, furnished with powerful jaws and backed by dauntless courage.

One of the most typical of Border Terriers, and the first to be awarded a championship certificate, was Tinker, a yearling at Carlisle Show in 1920 when Mr. Simon Dodd made the awards. The portrait which I give of Tinker shows him un-groomed and untidy looking; but one does not expect a warrior to be a fop. Owned by Miss Bell Irving, the Master of the Dumfries Otterhounds, he has fought many a grim battle on the banks of the Esk, Annan, Eden, Milk, Tweed and Teviot, and he bears their traces on his face. He has a keen expression and the eye of a fighter, yet he is a gentleman to work with, and has afforded great sport not only to his fair owner but to the crowds who follow the Dumfriesshire Otterhounds throughout the Border streams.

In the Club's standard of points, the head of the Border Terrier is aptly described as resembling that of the otter; which is to say that it should be very compact, with the skull fairly wide and the muzzle broad and blunt rather than long and snipy, the tip of the nose projecting somewhat over the front of the mouth. The size of the dog is represented in a weight of about fifteen pounds, and a height of perhaps fourteen inches at the shoulder. The half-drop ear is preferable to a prick ear for a dog whose work takes him into water, since it permits the wet to drip from the tip instead of trickling into the ear cavities. And, of course, the coat should be dense, with a close, weather-resisting undercoat. Colour is not an important point: it may be blue-and-tan, or grizzle, or even a warm fawn; but the golden red of ripe wheat is still in greatest favour.

Personally, I do not see why such a dog as the Border

Terrier should be altered and cultivated to one monotonous, uniform type, as the Scottish Terrier has been cultivated and altered. If all the required working qualities of small size, raciness, shape of body and head and muzzle are maintained in full measure, exact similarity in details of appearance ought not to signify any more than the colour tone of the coat or the exact carriage of the stern. But since the official recognition of the breed and its entrance into the show ring there has been a demand for a precise definition of the correct type and a clamour for greater uniformity. For anyone who has studied a representative group of Border Terriers, however dissimilar they may have appeared to be, the Club's description ought to be a sufficient guide. I give it here, merely noting that the points are placed in the order of their importance :

Description of the Border Terrier.—The Border Terrier is essentially a working terrier, and being of necessity able to follow a horse, must combine great activity with gameness. *Size* : Dogs should be between 14 lb. and 17 lb. in weight and 13 inches and 16 inches in height at shoulder. Bitches should not exceed 15 lb. in weight and 15 inches in height at shoulder. *Head* : Like that of an otter, moderately broad in skull, with short, strong muzzle, level teeth, black nose preferred, but liver and flesh coloured not to disqualify. *Eyes* : Dark, with keen expression. *Ears* : Small V-drop. *Body* : Deep, narrow, and fairly long, ribs carried well back, but not oversprung, as a terrier should be capable of being spanned by both hands behind the shoulder. *Forelegs* : Straight, not too heavy in bone. *Feet*. Small and cat-like. *Stern* : Short, undocked, thick at base, then tapering, set high, carried gaily, but not curled over back. *Hind-quarters* : Racing. *Coat* : Harsh and dense, with close undercoat. *Skin* : Thick. *Colour* : Red wheaten, grizzle, or blue-and-tan. *Disqualification.*—Mouth undershot, or much overshot.

The aim of the Border Terrier Club is to guard against the danger of the breed being transformed for the purposes of exhibition, and to ensure its proper continuance as a working terrier. With this object, and while guaranteeing classes and otherwise supporting shows for the encouragement of correct type, the Club seeks to make it a condition that no Border Terrier shall be entitled to become a champion unless it already holds a working certificate from a Master of Fox- or Otterhounds.

Breeders and owners in the South may perhaps be excused if they are perplexed as to the approved type. Not a great many of the variety are yet to be seen outside of dog shows, and it is only by seeing and closely examining a typical dog

that you can educate yourself to an exact knowledge of the points and properties of its breed. At Ranelagh in 1921 only five specimens were on show, and they were not all typical. At Olympia nine of much better quality were benched. But in the North, at Wooler or Carlisle or Hexham as many as sixty of the breed may be on view, and among them such typical examples as Ch. Teri, Ch. Liddlesdale Floss, and Ch. Titlington Tatler. Nevertheless, amongst those exhibited in or near London there have been some of sterling merit and decided type. Mr. Strother's Samson is one such, and so, with reservations, is Mrs. Lesmoir-Gordon's Hadley Hussy. The best models of the true standard seen in the South, however, are those owned by Mr. T. Hamilton-Adams, whose knowledge of the variety is intimate and exact. His Ch. Ivo Roisterer is an excellent example of the perfect Border Terrier, and his Ivo Rally gives promise of being as good. Roisterer has been successful at stud as well as on the show bench, and his progeny Flint, Dash, and Winnie have already taken many prizes. As breeder, exhibitor, and judge, but more especially in his capacity as Hon. Secretary of the Border Terrier Club, Mr. Hamilton-Adams is doing most valuable work for the benefit of this engaging and thoroughly game little terrier.

Apart from its recommendations as a sporting dog, and as a potential winner of challenge certificates, the Border Terrier has many attractive qualities which endear him to his owner. He is exceedingly hardy and naturally active; he is not snappish, but playful and sweet-tempered, and he gives no trouble in the matter of housing, feeding and grooming. Clean footed and fairly short in coat, he can be taken out in any weather without bringing back a mess of mud with him. He is a good watch, and he follows well. Moreover, he is just of convenient size and shape for nursing on the knee.

The Dandie Dinmont Terrier.—The alert little terrier now familiarly known as the Dandie Dinmont was first recognized under its present name after the publication of Scott's *Guy Mannering*, in the year 1815, but for many years previously there had existed in the Border counties a rough-haired, short-legged race of earth dog, the constant and very effective companion of the Border farmers and others in their fox-hunting expeditions. It was commonly used as an assistant to the

Otterhound in many of the Dumfriesshire packs, and it may be that the Dandie was the result of a cross between the hound and this local terrier, as some writers declare. One writer has expressed the theory that the Dachshund was employed ; but the Dandie existed long before the Dachshund was known in Great Britain, and there was the earlier long-bodied, short-legged terrier of the Highlands to draw upon without resorting to any foreign breed. Nor had the Bedlington Terrier, as some aver, anything whatever to do with the production of the Dandie Dinmont. I am persuaded that the Dandie is a purely original breed, and that he got his pendent ears and his silky topknot by a simple process of selection. There is a drop-eared variety of the working Skye Terrier, and both in the Skye and the West Highland Terrier the hair on the crown of the head is so soft and silky that it could easily be cultivated to the consistency of the Dandie's distinguished topknot.

Whatever its origin, the Dandie Dinmont was early recognized as an astonishingly plucky little dog, lively as a cricket, and gifted with a courage that enabled him, as it was said, to face anything that came with a hairy skin on it.

Piper Allan, of Holystone, who was born in 1704, was known about the Borders for his strain of rough-haired terriers. Of one of them he was accustomed to say " When my Hitchem gie's mouth, I durst always sell the otter's skin." This same dog Hitchem was the ancestor of a dog named Old Pepper, and Pepper and Mustard were the distinguishing names of his descendants according to their colour down to the year 1802, or thereabout, when Sir Walter Scott was gathering material for his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Borders*, and came across them in association with one James Davidson, a farmer in Teviotdale, whom he afterwards used in *Guy Mannering* as the prototype of Dandie Dinmont, one of the chief characters in the novel.

James Davidson died in the year 1820, by which time the Dandie Dinmont Terrier was being bred in considerable numbers to meet the demand for it which had sprung up since the publication of *Guy Mannering*. The popularity of the dog continued, and specimens of the breed were exhibited at the early dog shows in the South. There were doubts concerning

the true type, and as a result of the controversies that were continually recurring with regard to the points, there was formed in 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 drawn up by the Club is the longest and most exact applied to any terrier ; but I will not dare to abbreviate it :

Head : Strongly made and large, not out of proportion to the dog's size ; the muscles showing extraordinary development, more especially the maxillary. *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 topknot, 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 3 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 topknot, and of the same texture as the feather of the forelegs. The top of the muzzle is generally bare for about an inch from the black 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. *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. *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 harmonize 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 2 inches from the tip, and of nearly the same colour and texture as the topknot, 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 3 to 4 inches. *Neck* : Very muscular, well developed, and strong ; showing great power of resistance, being well set into the shoulders. *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. *Tail* : Rather short, say from 8 to 10 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 2 inches long, getting shorter as it nears the tip ; rather thick at the root, getting thicker for about

4 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. *Legs*: The forelegs 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 forelegs 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 2 inches long, rather lighter in colour than the hair on the fore-part of the leg. The hind-legs are a little longer than the fore ones, and are set 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. *Coat*: This is a very important point; the hair should be about 2 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. *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. *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, 1 or 2 inches less. *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.

Unfortunately this terrier is not at the present time in a flourishing condition. I have seen none within recent years to compare with such champions of the past as Mrs. Rayner's Blacket House Yet and Ancrum Fanny, Mr. Oram's Oakapple, Mr. Blagg's Katrine Teaser, Mr. Lucas's Milverton Lady, or Mrs. Spencer's Braw Lad. Beside any one of these historic examples the Dandies that are shown to-day are degenerate weeds which stand in urgent need of attention. The prosperity of the variety has now lasted for over 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 dog capable of performing the duties that should fall to a sporting terrier so well adapted by his shape and size and innate courage to follow his prey below ground.

In his best condition the Dandie Dinmont is an exceptionally desirable dog. He 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 kennel there is certainly one great drawback where large teams are desired, and that is the risk of keeping two or more dogs in one enclosure ; 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.

The West Highland White Terrier.—Towards the end of his reign, King James the First of England, Sixth of Scotland, who was as good a sportsman as he was man of letters, wrote to Edinburgh to have half a dozen “ earth dogges or terrieres ” sent carefully to France as a present, and he directed that they should 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 we may be sure that the King would not have valued a newly-invented strain so highly as he evidently did value the “ terrieres ” of Argyll. Obviously, then, so long ago as the year 1600 the Argyllshire Terriers were considered to be the best in Scotland.

There are no contemporary paintings to show us what manner of dogs they were in the cruel, hard fighting days of old. But men kept their terriers for work and not for points, and mighty indifferent were they whether an ear cocked up or lay flat on the cheek, whether the tail was bare or bushy, or how high to a hair's breadth the animal stood. 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 reach 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 resourceful 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 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 the west coast of Scotland shows that it must have been rather a favoured colour.

West Highland White Terriers were kept by the Malcolms, of Poltalloch, from eighty to a hundred years ago, and they were first shown at Edinburgh as Poltalloch Terriers. Yet, although they were kept in their purest strain within the limits of Argyllshire, they were nevertheless fairly abundant all along the west coast of Scotland, good specimens belonging to Ross-shire, to Skye, and Ballachulish on Loch Leven, so that it is a breed with a long pedigree and not an invented breed of recent times. Emphatically, they are not simply white-coloured Scottish Terriers, and it is an error to judge them on Scottish Terrier lines. They are smaller than the average Scottish Terrier, more "foxy" in general conformation—straight limbed, rather long, rather low, and active in body, with a broad forehead, light muzzle and underjaw, and a bright, small intelligent eye. In size as well as in general conformation they much more closely resemble what is now known as the Cairn Terrier. Many of the "faulty" coloured inhabitants of the Poltalloch kennels would indeed even now be passable as Cairns, just as many a light-coloured Cairn might pass as a Poltalloch Terrier.

Colonel E. D. Malcolm, of Poltalloch, who was regarded as the great authority on the breed in the early days of its extraordinary popularity, laid stress upon the quality of the coat. "The outer coat," he wrote to me in 1907, "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. 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 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. The West Highland Terriers of the old sort earned 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 came across the right scent!) I want your 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 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.”

Referring to the characteristics of this breed, Colonel Malcolm continued: “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 brown 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 all animals remarkable for their strength of jaw have exceedingly short faces, but their bite is cruelly hard. The terrier of the West Highlands of Scotland has come down to the present day built upon what I might perhaps call the fox lines, and it is a type evolved by work—hard and deadly dangerous work.

“ 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 wild cat, and the other with a dog-fox. Not bad for a pup with a ‘ baby face ’ ? ”

Standard of Points.—The *General Appearance* of the West Highland White 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. *Colour*: White. *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. *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. *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. *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. *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. *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. *Neck*: Muscular, and nicely set on sloping shoulders. *Chest*: Very deep, with breadth in proportion to the size of the dog. *Body*: Compact, straight back, ribs deep and well arched in the upper half of rib, presenting a flattish side appearance. Loins broad and strong. Hind-quarters strong, muscular, and wide across the top. *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 foreleg to be well placed in under the shoulder. The forelegs 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 so 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. *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. *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.—*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. *Size*: Any specimens under the minimum or above the maximum weight are objectionable. *Eyes*: Full or light-coloured. *Ears*: Round-pointed, drop, broad and large, or too heavily covered with hair. *Muzzle*: Either under- or overshot, and defective teeth.

In certain particulars Colonel Malcolm did not agree with this standard. Ear carriage was with him a very unimportant matter; he would even admit a full-drop ear, as in the terrier shown in Landseer's drawing of "Sporting Dogs" (1839). His own terriers always had a fair amount of feather on the tail, and he objected to a sunken eye, preferring a full bright eye with an expression friendly and confiding. Black nails and pads he considered impossible in a dog of pure breed, and an unnecessary point anyway. The Poltalloch dogs rarely reached the 18 lb. limit of weight.

I suspect that Colonel Malcolm would be sorely distressed could he see some of the enormous White Highlanders of the present era. Even in the fashionable neighbourhoods of Kensington and Hampstead and the West End of London, where many of the best dogs are kept, specimens of this breed of terrier may be observed so gross, so fat and ungainly that they could not possibly follow a fox into a cairn, much less attack him. This lamentable increase in size is not due to the judges at shows, but rather to the outside, indiscriminate owner, who fancies that he gets extra quality with every additional ounce in weight. More than all, perhaps, it is due to the casual critics in the canine press, who like to display their smartness by writing of a terrier that he "is on the small side," thus inducing exhibitors to set about breeding big ones. There is no danger or detriment in any fox-hunting terrier being "on the small side." The deplorable tendency is wholly the other way about.

There are many kennels from which admirable specimens are being exhibited, and if the aim of maintaining the small size is adhered to there is no danger of the terrier losing ground.

One of the earliest exhibitors was the Countess of Aberdeen, whose Cromar Snowflake was among the first champions. The Hon. Mrs. G. Lascelles was one of the earliest and has been one of the most constant admirers of the breed. Her terriers, if never superlative, are always excellent. Mrs. B. Lucas has bred many typically good ones. Her Highclere

Roamer, Rhalet, and Rascal are of the best that have been in the public eye during the past year. Mr. C. Viccar's Chum of Childwick and Mr. J. H. Railton's White Sylph, however, are my own personal preferences among the champions that I have especially observed at the important shows within recent months.

The Scottish Terrier.—To anyone who knew the breed fifty years ago, the modern Scottish Terrier appears as a strange animal. In those old days our terriers in Scotland were as often as not of a wheaten colour or grizzle; they were sometimes almost white, but seldom black. The show dogs of to-day are nearly always black or very dark brindle. We took pride in a small ear, tapering neatly to a point. Nowadays the Scottish Terrier's ears are like jackal's ears for size, and they are usually rounded at the tip. Our early terriers were longer, less cobby, and they had smaller heads and shorter, more snipy muzzles. We argued that because the jaws of the otter and the tiger are short, for the purpose of holding their prey, and because you can get a firmer, stronger grip with a short pair of pincers than with a long pair of tongs, therefore the best jaw for seizing and holding an otter or a badger was a short jaw, as much like the otter's as we could get it.

It was from the old Cairn Terrier that the modern Scottish Terrier was evolved. The statement is a truism. The chain of descent is complete in every link.

I remember many years ago visiting the late Sir Paynton Pigott at his home in Norwich. In the course of a conversation about dogs, my host produced for my examination the well-mounted head and neck of his long-dead terrier Granite. The dog's coat was light brindle, the shape of the head was foxy, with a fine short muzzle, tiny pricked ears, and a rather small skull. I identified Granite as a Cairn Terrier. Sir Paynton acquiesced; but proceeded to inform me that in actuality Granite had the distinction of being the first "Scottish Terrier" ever entered at a Kennel Club Show. He was the individual forerunner of the modern Scottish Terrier and the lineal ancestor of Ch. Heworth Rascal. Sir Paynton further produced a volume of the *Live Stock Journal* for 1879, and turned to a laudatory review of his kennel, illustrated with a woodcut portrait of Granite, drawn by that good artist

Burton Barber. The picture presented a dog with a beautiful body, very good legs, a well-carried tail, and a head exactly similar to the one in the glass case. The body was almost as long as that of a Skye Terrier. Granite was unquestionably a Scottish Terrier, even as we know the breed to-day—longer in the back than we care for, shorter in the head, and more snipy in jaw, but a genuine Scottish Terrier. And yet Sir Paynton Pigott explained that the dog's pedigree went back to a strain of Highland Cairn Terriers bred in the neighbourhood of Dunvegan in the Isle of Skye.

I believe it was in the year 1878 that Granite was first exhibited, in a variety class. He was the pick of Sir Paynton Pigott's kennel, which included Tartan, Crofter, Cavack, Syringa, Posey and two others. It was not perhaps until a couple of years later that two classes for the breed, distinct from the classes for the relative Skye Terriers, were given at the Kennel Club Show held at the Alexandra Palace, when Sir Paynton Pigott took all the possible prizes. But the fact emerges that his dog Granite was the earliest Scottish Terrier seen on the show bench.

His owner added considerably to his original stock by purchase as well as home breeding. He bought two or more bitches from a Dr. Van Bust, who lived in Aberdeen, and who, for want of a fixed breed name, advertised his strain as the "Aberdeen Terrier," a name which still clings with curious persistency to the breed. The owners of other varieties in Scotland were jealous of the national name. They pleaded that the Dandie Dinmont, the Skye and the Clydesdale, not to mention the Cairn, from which the new dog was bred, had equal right to be called Scottish, and the resulting controversy grew stormy. The men who were mainly instrumental in securing for the breed its official recognition and its national title were Captain Gordon Murray, Mr. Russell Earp, Dr. Gordon Stables, Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Everett Millais, and Mr. Thomas Gray, all of them experts in connexion with the terriers of Scotland.

Sir Paynton Pigott's kennel of Scottish Terriers assumed quite large proportions. 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 contributed so much to the work of popularizing 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. The name of his Kildee is almost world-famous, and it is interesting to note that in every line does he go back to Splinter II. Rambler—called by the great authorities the first pillar of the stud-book—was a son of an Aberdeen dog appropriately 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 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 Scottish Terrier pedigrees. Alister especially was quite an extraordinary stud dog. His progeny was legion, and some very good terriers of to-day 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 he produced or was responsible for several beautiful terriers, it is much to be doubted whether, in a breed which is suffering from the ill-effects of too much inbreeding, he was not one of the greatest sinners.

The Scottish Terrier Club was formed in the year 1882, with Mr. J. N. Reynard as the Hon. Secretary in the North, and Mr. H. J. Ludlow in the South. On Mr. Ludlow's resignation the post of Hon. Secretary of the English branch was taken up by Mr. W. L. McCandlish, who, as breeder, exhibitor and judge of the Scottish Terrier has done more for the benefit of the breed than anyone else. The joint committee of the original club, which included such authorities as Mr. J. B. Morison and Mr. Thomas Gray, drew up the following standard :

Points of the Scottish Terrier.—*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. *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. *Eyes*: A dark-brown or hazel colour; small, piercing, very

bright and rather sunken. *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. *Neck*: Short, thick and muscular; strongly set on sloping shoulders. *Chest*: Broad in comparison to the size of the dog, and proportionately deep. *Body*: Of moderate length, but not so long as a Skye's, and rather flat-sided; well ribbed up, and exceedingly strong in hind-quarters. *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. *Tail*: Should be about 7 inches long, never docked, carried with a slight bend and often gaily. *Coat*: Should be rather short (about 2 inches), intensely hard and wiry in texture, and very dense all over the body. *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. *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. *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 hind-quarters. 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. *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

Recent breeders have not kept rigidly to this standard of perfection, or else they have misunderstood its terms. Otherwise a perfect terrier to-day would have a closer resemblance than it has to the perfect terrier of the past. A "very powerful" muzzle is not necessarily a very big one. "Very small" ears does not mean very large, or only small.

We are told that the ears of a Scottish Terrier ought to be *very* small, and they certainly are not. They had become quite large enough in the days of Heworth Bantock, and they are not now sharp-pointed as they formerly were. The body of the Scottish Terrier is being perceptibly shortened. The standard intimates that it should be "of moderate length, but not so long as a Skye's." Why should the Skye be mentioned if there was no meaning in the comparison? Scottish writers often use the word "moderate" in place of "considerable," and I apprehend that the Scots who framed the description wished to indicate that while the terrier's back should be of considerable length, it ought not to be quite so long as that of a Skye. Compared with its progenitors, such as Bon Accord, Roger Rough and Tiree, the Scottish Terrier of to-day is decidedly short in the couplings. It has been "improved" out of recognition.

Very few of the breed now are worthy to be seen in the same ring with such champions of the past as Ems Cosmetic, Heather Bob, Seafield Rascal, Hyndman Chief or Clonmel Invader; with Huntley Daisy or Carter Laddie or Mrs. Hannay's Gair. The pre-eminent dog of all time was, of course, Mrs. Hannay's Heworth Rascal. One can hardly hope for another terrier of such unquestionable perfection.

Whatever be the cause, it cannot be denied that the Scottish Terrier has declined in quality within the last few years. He has been bred too much to one uniform type and one monotonous colour, and he has lost a little of his popularity. The general dog-loving public needs to be impressed again and again with the absolute necessity of owning a Scottish Terrier. For, taken as a whole, he is still the best companion. He makes a most excellent house-dog, is not too big, 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 the type which has been chosen for him and does not beget offspring of all sorts, shapes, and makes. He is, as a matter of fact, too uniform; and in his uniformity he has lost a great deal of that charm which comes from variety.

Cairn Terriers.—There is no need to insist upon the ripe antiquity of this variety of dog. It represents the oldest native form of British earth dogs. Nor is there need to advance any argument in proof that in their primitive, unaltered condition the Cairn Terriers were the original stock from which all the varied, game little terriers of Scotland were cultivated into separate family groups.

On the old sporting estates of Argyllshire and the Hebrides these active little hunters of vermin were cherished with exclusive pride. They were not interbred with dogs of other kinds, and there was no temptation to take them beyond their natal glens or to remove them from their island homes. Dog-lovers in the Lowlands seldom heard of them, and it was as recently as 1909 that examples of the breed in its purity were first exhibited in England.

In the spring of that year at Cruft's Show I happened to be the appointed judge of Skye Terriers. I had got through my work, as I thought, when I discovered that there were additional classes to be judged under the unrecognized breed-name of "Short-haired Skyes." The ring stewards and one or two exhibitors objected to my paying any attention to these unfamiliar dogs, on the plea that there was no such breed, and that "mongrels" ought not to have been admitted to the show. But as the numbers were entered in my judging book, I, of course, resolved to do my duty.

A goodly team was emptied into the ring—lively, energetic little animals, superficially different one from another, but having a general similarity in type which stamped them as a distinct and genuine breed. Happily—fortunately—I was not a stranger to such dogs. I had known and even possessed terriers just such as these in my boyhood in Argyll, and I recognized them at once as the original, unspoiled working terriers of the Highlands.

They were not ornamental, carefully-groomed show dogs such as I had just been judging. Properly speaking, they were not Skye Terriers, whatever their connexion with the misty island might be. But they were certainly interesting. Small, active, game, very hardy in appearance, they were strongly though slimly built; somewhat long in the back, deep in ribs, with short, fairly straight legs and turned out feet adapted

for burrowing. Their heads were small, but proportionate to the size of the body, with erect, pointed ears, and a tapering muzzle which gave them an almost foxy aspect. In colour they were varied from wheaten-red and grey-brindle to dark heather brindle. The coats seemed too soft and silky to afford protection from wet ; but on closer inspection I found the hair hard and wiry, with a closer, woollier undercoat well calculated to resist the snow and rain and to remain dry after a day's work in an otter burn.

I examined each of them with attentive care, noticing in particular their soundness, their flexible backs and sturdy forelegs, their powerful jaws and strong, even teeth, their clear dark eyes and their sterling terrier character. And the more I handled them the more I admired them.

I afterwards learned that their guardian was Mrs. Alastair Campbell, who had brought them all the way from Ardrishaig, on Loch Fyne ; and that the terriers to whom I had awarded 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes were named Doran Bhan (a light red dog with dark muzzle and ears), Roy Mohr (a red brindle), and Cuilean Bhan (wheaten with black points). I have no record of the others, but these three chosen ones became famous.

But the ring stewards were vexed.

After the judging, a meeting of the Skye Terrier Club was summoned, and many protests were made. There followed, too, a heated correspondence in the canine press, in which Mrs. Alastair Campbell prominently joined. Subsequently I accompanied Sir Claud Alexander as a deputation to the Kennel Club, when the question was discussed in committee as to whether or not these unfamiliar dogs from Dunvegan should be officially recognized, and, if so, under what breed-name. Many names were suggested—Otter Terriers, Water-nish, Island, Hebridean, West Highland Terriers other than white—anything but Skyes. Finally, on my own urging, and on historic grounds, it was decided that they should be recognized as Cairn Terriers. And so they have remained.

This official recognition of the breed encouraged the Scottish Kennel Club to offer classes and challenge certificates for Cairn Terriers at their Edinburgh Show in October, 1910, when I was again the appointed judge. There was an un-

expectedly large entry, including several of Mrs. Alastair Campbell's terriers, some of her mother's (Lady Munro), some of the Countess of Aberdeen's, and others from various parts.

It was on this occasion that the dog Gesto, then quite a puppy, made his first public appearance. He very deservedly took first prize in Open Class over Roy Mohr and Aberdeen Snappity. His colour was grey brindle, his weight about 15 lb. With a sturdy frame, he had a level, longish back, a roomy chest, powerful hind-quarters, and thick, straight forelegs. His head was excellent, with a well-formed skull, and small pointed ears well carried, sharp, searching eyes under shaggy brows, and a business-like muzzle furnished with an admirable mouth. But the bitches on the whole were superior to the dogs, and the best Cairn of them all was Mrs. Campbell's Calla Mohr. Correct in all points and full of life and eagerness, she was perfect in the symmetry of her shape. She had an especially good head, with the right kind of ears not too closely set, and eyes well apart. Her muzzle was not too heavy and her jaw was strong with large, nicely meeting teeth. Her coat was beyond criticism, and her way of standing with her body well forward on her forelegs was a picture.

Gesto had greatly improved when I judged him next (at Cruft's in 1913), and he had then many competitors of high merit, including the Hon. Mary Hawke's David, and another dog named Ferracher, as well as Lady Munro's charming bitch Tighru Fiona and Lady Sophie Scott's Maisie and Sheila of Harris. Brocaire Saitrees and Frag of Harris were the best of the younger Cairns. Gesto was the first of his breed to gain full championship honours, and his name appears in the pedigrees of most of the celebrated champions in this now very popular breed.

Mrs. Alastair Campbell has always been an energetic supporter of the Cairn, which she so courageously pioneered into popularity. She founded the Cairn Terrier Club, and for ten years acted as its Hon. Secretary. It was, I believe, upon the points of her own Cairns, Roy Mohr, Gesto and Calla Mohr, that the following description of the Cairn Terrier was based :

General Appearance : Active, game, hardy, and " shaggy " in appearance ; strong though compactly built. Should stand well forward on fore-paws. Strong quarters, deep in ribs. Very free in movement. Coat hard enough to resist rain. Head small, but in proportion to body. A general foxy

appearance is the chief characteristic of this working terrier. *Skull*: Broad in proportion; strong, but not too long or heavy jaw. A decided indentation between eyes; hair should be full on forehead. *Muzzle*: Powerful but not heavy. Very strong jaw, with large teeth, which should be neither undershot nor overshot. *Eyes*: Set wide apart; medium in size; dark hazel, rather suuk, with shaggy eyebrows. *Ears*: Small, pointed, well carried and erect, but not too closely set. *Tail*: Short, well furnished with hair, but not feathery; carried gaily, but should not curl down towards back. *Body*: Compact, straight back, well sprung deep ribs; strong sinews; hind-quarters very strong. Back medium in length and well coupled. *Shoulders, Legs, and Feet*: A sloping shoulder and a medium length of leg; good, but not too large-bone. Forelegs should not be out at elbow, but fore-feet may be slightly turned out. Fore-feet larger than hind. Legs must be covered with hard hair. Pads should be thick and strong. Thin and ferrety feet are objectionable. *Coat*: Very important. Must be double-coated, with profuse, hard, but not coarse, outer coat, and under coat which resembles fur, and is short, soft, and close. Open coats are objectionable. Head should be well furnished. *Colour*: Red, sandy, grey, brindled or nearly black. Dark points, such as ears and muzzle, very typical. *Weight*: Dogs, about 12 lb. to 16 lb.; bitches, about 11 lb. to 14 lb.

In order to keep this breed to the best old working type, any cross with a modern Scottish Terrier will be considered objectionable.

Faults.—*Muzzle*: Undershot or overshot. *Eyes*: Too prominent or too light. *Ears*: Too large or round at points; they must not be too heavily coated with hair. *Coat*: Silkiness or curliness objectionable; a slight wave permissible. *Nose*: Flesh or light-coloured most objectionable.

SCALE OF POINTS

Skull	5
Muzzle	10
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Body	20
Shoulders, legs, and feet	20
Tail	5
General appearance (size and coat).	30
	<hr/>
Total	100

Observing the Cairn Terriers at recent shows, one is satisfied to find that while type has been improved it has in no way been disturbed. The coats are in cases too soft, and occasionally ugly spread feet are noticeable. But it is now rare to find a Cairn with a bad mouth or with faulty ears or weak loins. There was always the danger of these terriers being bred too big and with the short backs, big ears, and long muzzles of the modern Scottish Terrier; but this danger has been avoided.

Of prominent Cairn Terriers there have been many since the time of Gesto and Firing Frolic. The history of the breed will not omit the names of such distinguished champions as Brocaire Spicreag, Raonuill, and Knapdale, and Mrs. Campbell's more recent Brocaire Siteach; of Mrs. Basset's Lassie

of Frimley, Mrs. Langton Dennis's Breakwater Jock, Mrs. Viccar's Langley Tiggie, Lady Muriel Worthington's Mearcach, Lady Sophie Scott's Tibbie of Harris, Baroness Burton's Dochfour Rona, and Miss Lockwood's Cloughton Bunt.

The leading kennel at the present time is undoubtedly that of Mr. Donald Maclellan, which contains no fewer than six full champions in Carngowan Murran, Ailsaveg, Sporrán, Mac Sporrán, Canach, and Cuag, all of them home bred and all of them a credit to their clever and conscientious breeder.

The Skye Terrier.—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 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 a badger's sett, 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 underground. They are long of body, with short, strong legs adapted for burrowing. They approximate more closely than any other breeds to the shape of the badger, the weasel, 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.

As its breed 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, noticed these terriers and observed that otters and weasels were plentiful in Skye, that the foxes were numerous, and 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. Those that were bred in Skye had thick long



Skye Holmwood Lassie.



Skye Ch. Wolverley Chummie.



Cairn Ch. Ailsaveg.



Scottish Ch. Tattenham Treat.



Dandie Dinmont Ch. Braw Lad.



Cairn Ch. Mac Sporran.

coats with a very dense undercoat which protected them from the weather and enabled them to swim after the sea-otter without being wet to the skin. They were small, low to ground, and long and lithe in body, with ample face fringe to protect the eyes from injury.

There are now two types of the Skye Terrier, one whose ears stand alertly erect and the other whose ears are pendulous ; but the earliest descriptions and pictures of the breed present a terrier with ears that were neither pricked nor drooping, but semi-erect and capable of being raised to alertness in excitement. The differences between the two varieties are so slight that a dual classification would hardly be necessary if it were not that the position and carriage of the ears make a more decided difference in the eye of a judge than perhaps any other point, even when the dogs are otherwise similar. It is the case that drop-eared puppies often occur in the litters of prick-eared parents, and vice versa.

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—much smaller than they are bred nowadays.

The present-day Skye is without doubt one of the most beautiful terriers in existence. He is a dog 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 forelocks are finer in quality than the coat, which is exceedingly hard and weather-resisting. The undercoat is somewhat soft and

woolly, and the upper hard and rain-proof. This upper coat should be as straight as possible, without any tendency to curl. The tail is not very long, and should be nicely feathered, and in repose never raised above the level of the back.

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 hound carriage of ear being a decided defect. The drop-eared variety is usually the heavier and larger dog.

Probably Mr. James Pratt devoted more time and attention to the Skye Terrier than any other fancier, though the names of Mr. Kidd and Mr. Todd are equally 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 in the Skye of to-day, and the colours were very varied, ranging from every tint between black and white.

In 1892 a great impetus was given to the breed by Mrs. Hughes, whose kennels at Wolverley were of overwhelmingly good quality. 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. Lately other prominent exhibitors have forced their way into the front rank, among whom may be mentioned the Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Hugh Ripley, Miss Wishaw, Mrs. Sandwith, and Mrs. Corbould. 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, Sir Claud Alexander's Young Rosebery, Olden Times, Abbess, and Wee Mac of Adel, and Mr. Millar's Prince Donard. But the superlative Skye, and probably the best ever bred, was Wolverley Chummie, the winner of thirty championships which were but the public acknowledgment of his perfections. He was the property of Miss McCheane, who owned an almost equally good specimen of the other sex in Fairfield Diamond. Among the drop-eared Skyes of celebrity may be mentioned Mrs. Hugh Ripley's

Perfection, Miss Wishaw's Piper Grey, and Lady Aberdeen's Cromar Kelpie.

The best description of the points is that supplied by the Skye Terrier Club of Scotland ; but 5 inches for the length of coat is too small a maximum. I have known many Skyes with a coat 10 inches in length. Even if it does not quite touch the ground, it ought not to show any daylight through it.

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. *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. *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. *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. *Legs* : Short, straight, and muscular. No dew-claws, the feet large and pointing forward. *Coat (Double)* : An *under*, short, close, soft, and woolly. An *over*, long, averaging 5½ 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. *Colour (any variety)* : Dark or light blue or grey, or fawn with black points. Shade of head and legs approximating that of body.

Of recent years the Skye Terrier has been less frequently bred than formerly ; but the quality remains fairly high if one may judge by such admirable specimens as Mrs. Sandwith's Pamela Grey, Miss R. Watson's Lochie Cronie, Lady Alexander's Bonnie Lass and Whisky, and Lady Williamson's drop-eared Elizabeth. What is most to be desired is an addition to the very limited number of owners upon whom rests the responsibility of maintaining this historic breed and preserving it from its threatened extinction.

The Clydesdale Terrier.—The Clydesdale Terrier is one of the smallest of the dogs of Scotland. It ought not to weigh more than 12 lb. or to stand higher at the shoulder than 7 inches. Related very closely to the long-haired Skye Terrier, of which, apart from colour, it is a very much refined replica, it has been adopted by the Skye Terrier Clubs, who furnish the following description :

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. *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. *Eyes*: Medium in size, dark in colour, not prominent, but having a sharp, terrier-like expression; eyelids black. *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. *Body*: Long, deep in chest, well ribbed up, the back being perfectly level. *Tail*: Perfectly straight, carried almost level with the back, and heavily feathered. *Legs*: As short and straight as possible, well set under the body, and entirely covered with silky hair. Feet round and cat-like. *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. *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.

The breed has never been a popular one. It is rare even in its native Clydesdale, and there are seldom more than two or three to be seen on exhibition south of the Tweed. I do not think that any have been exhibited within the past dozen years. Nevertheless it is an exceedingly engaging dog and an ideal lady's pet. Mr. George Shaw, of Glasgow, used to possess some very good ones, and his San Toy and Mozart were fine examples of the breed. Probably the most perfect Clydesdales ever seen were Craigneuk and Ch. Ballochmyle Wee Wattie, both bred by Sir Claud Alexander, Bart. Wattie was absolutely correct in all the physical points, and had a most beautiful silky coat of richest steel blue and golden tan.

The Clydesdale Terrier 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 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. The culture of the coat is also difficult, requiring constant care in the avoidance of all skin irritation. The breed, however, is strong in constitution, and frequent exercise, regular and wholesome food and perfect cleanliness will ensure good health. Although primarily an ornamental dog, he yet retains much of the sporting terrier character. His sight and hearing are remarkably acute, he is very game, not averse to a fight, and is grand at vermin.

Section V

THE LITTLE DOGS OF LUXURY

CHAPTER XVIII

Oriental Toy Dogs

PEKINGESE—JAPANESE—KING CHARLES SPANIELS

The Pekingese.—The most attractive and original of all Toy dogs, the Pekingese is more fashionable than any. The nobility of his descent, the antiquity of his history, the perfection and fixity of his form and the dignity of his character explain the infatuation of which he is the object. No breed of foreign dogs now established in Great Britain has attained such a measure of popularity in so short a time as the Pekingese.

The study of his origin is aureoled in romantic mystery. All is strange in the Pekingese ; even his history. It is hard to believe that three thousand years ago he existed in the Celestial Empire no different in type and character from what he is to-day. Ancient pictures by Oriental artists, carvings in ivory and precious stones, and effigies in bronze and delicate porcelain figure an animal, sometimes grotesquely chimerical, but always having a recognizable semblance of the little dog we now know as the Pekingese : blunt in muzzle, large-eyed, with pendent ears and a feathered tail curling over the back like that of the mythical lion associated with Buddha.

These tiny lion dogs were bred and kept with most jealous exclusiveness in the palaces of the Chinese emperors. They were brought more and more to resemble the Buddhistic lion, and were guarded as sacred things under the supervision of the chief eunuch of the Court. Few ever found their way into the outer world. It is even suggested that they were purposely bred with short bowed legs and turned-out feet to impede them should they attempt to escape. There were heavy penalties for theft of one—even the penalty of death by torture.

It is understood that in the Imperial Palace of Peking the breed was rigorously conserved to one uniform, unicoloured type of a very small dog with a dark red coat and a black

mask. This was possibly the case with the élite of the litters ; but freaks and throw-backs must, of course, have occurred, and puppies can never have been as uniform as postage stamps.

But it was not alone in the Imperial palaces that such dogs were treasured. The monks in the old Buddhistic monasteries of Tibet have preserved with equal care for many centuries a race of dwarf lion dogs resembling the Pekingese : a little heavier, perhaps, with a more massive head, and often pure black in colour, with a patch of silver white on the forehead rising from a point at the stop as a blaze spreading upward. This was a specially cultivated Buddhistic symbol. A similar mark can be seen on the forehead of many a modern parti-coloured Pekingese. In some of the monasteries black was not admitted, and a light red or biscuit colour was cultivated. In many instances the dogs were parti-coloured, white and red, like Ch. Chu-êrh Tu of Alderbourne. But wherever those of the better kind were kept it was with truly Chinese exclusiveness and conservatism. This exclusiveness gave the dog its aristocratic cachet, and it explains the fixity of form and the unchangeable truth to type.

It is conceivable that until the year 1860 no European had ever looked upon a Palace dog. " Peking spaniels," including the Happa dog, the Pug and the ancestors of the King Charles, were no doubt common enough many centuries ago in the several cities of China ; but there is good reason on the part of those who advocate a strict division between the true Palace sleeve dog and all other types of Pekingese.

In the year just mentioned the allied French and British forces entered Peking and sacked the Summer Palace. The Court had already fled to the interior, and in their flight they left behind five of their little dogs. Lord John Hay, who was present on active service as captain in H.M.S. *Odin*, gives a graphic account of the discovery of these uniquely attractive dogs in a part of the gardens frequented by an aunt of the Emperor, who had committed suicide on the approach of the enemy. Lord John himself, and another naval officer, a cousin of the Duchess of Richmond's, each secured two specimens, and the fifth was taken by Lieutenant (afterwards General) Dunne, of the 99th Regiment. These five dogs were brought home to England. None had found their way into



The parti-coloured Pekingese Ch. Chu-êrh Tu of Alderbourne.
Bred and owned by Mrs. C. Ashton Cross.



The celebrated Pekingese sire
Ch. Ah Cum.
Imported by Mrs. Douglas Murray
in 1896.



Mme. Oosterveen's Japanese
Monamie Nichette.

the French camp, and it was ascertained that the others had all been carefully removed to Jehal with the Court. It is, therefore, presumed that these five were the only Palace dogs, or Sacred Temple dogs, which reached this country at that time.

These five little orphans, probably sisters and brothers, were all diminutive sleeve dogs. The one secured by Lieutenant Dunne, appropriately named Lootie, was presented to Queen Victoria, who kept it at Windsor until its death some ten years later. Lootie was so tiny that she could lie at length in Lieutenant Dunne's forage cap, and it is not necessary to cast doubt upon her littleness by arguing that the future General must have had a very large head.

The two appropriated by Lord John Hay were Schlorff and Hytien. Schlorff was a rich red chestnut dog with a black mask, weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Hytien was a bitch, not red, but black and white, with markings like those of a Japanese, and she was given to Lord John's sister, the Duchess of Wellington, who kept up the breed at Strathfieldsaye, presumably by the means of Schlorff, who lived for eighteen years. The other brace were given to the Duchess of Richmond, and it was from this pair, which lived to a respectable old age at Goodwood, that so many of the breed now in England trace their descent.

They were bred and interbred until an outcross became urgent. But where was fresh blood to be found? At the desire of Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild tried, through his agents in China, to secure a specimen of the Palace dog in order to carry on the Goodwood strain, but without success, even after a correspondence with Peking which lasted more than two years; but he succeeded in obtaining confirmation of what had always been understood, namely, that the Palace dogs were rigidly guarded, and that their theft was punishable by death. At the time of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 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. In those days the Pekingese

was practically an unknown quantity, and it can therefore be more readily understood what interest was aroused about 1896 by the appearance of a small dog, similar in size and colour and general type to those so carefully cherished at Goodwood. This proved to be 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 brace of true Palace dogs, smuggled in a box of hay placed inside a crate which contained Japanese deer! The second one of this pair was the bitch Mimosa (known also as Chang). Ah Cum was a lovely dark red dog with the desired black mask and black-fringed ears. Both were most typical, the one weighing 5 lb. and the other 3 lb.; and they were not more than a year old. Ah Cum was mated without delay to two Goodwood bitches, one of them being Goodwood Queenie, and in the first litters were Goodwood Lo and Goodwood Put-Sing.

At this point it is interesting to note that on May 20, 1863, there was a dog show held in the Holborn Horse Repository at which three specimens of these Chinese dogs were exhibited. Where they came from and what became of them I cannot tell. I can only quote the words of an observant Continental amateur of dogs, M. B.-H. Revoil, who in his "*Histoire physiologique et anecdotique des chiens de toutes les races*" (Paris, E. Dentu, 1867) wrote of these exhibits with seeming knowledge as "*chiens chinois ramenés du Palais de Yung-Ming-Yeng,*" and described them as follows: "*Le chien épagneul chinois, très estimé dans l'Empire Céleste par les belles dames de Canton, de Hong-Kong, de Peking et autres villes, est remarquable par sa forme allongée, la brièveté des pattes et le maseau court, la queue très recourbée sur le dos, de façon à former l'O. La couleur du poil est d'un blanc orangé. Il est une autre espèce dont la robe est noire et striée de blanc. Comme les King Charles, ces chiens ont aussi la langue pendante*" (p. 233).

This was in 1863. Thirty years after this date—in 1893—Captain and Mrs. Loftus Allen imported their Pekin Peter, and in the following year exhibited him at Chester. Pekin Peter is commonly referred to as being the first Pekingese ever exhibited at a show in England. The point is more in-

teresting than important, since the fact remains that Pekin Peter was nevertheless the dog which started the Pekingese on its wonderful career as the most fashionable and aristocratic of all the little dogs of luxury. His owner imported two other Palace dogs in 1896. These were Pekin Prince and Pekin Princess, the parents of Pekin Paul. At about the same period Mr. George Brown, Consul at Shanghai, imported Hwang'tee and Siaorrh, who had belonged to the Empress Mother. This pair became the grandparents of the celebrated bitch Ch. Gia-Gia, the property of Mrs. Lilburn MacEwan.

Mrs. Loftus Allen's Pekin Peter, a black and white dog, was mated with Goodwood bitches, and may have been the sire of Goodwood Na-la, who, mated with Goodwood Put-Sing, produced the famous Ch. Goodwood Chun. Chun was thus descended from Mrs. Murray's Ah Cum. He was a glorious dog in every respect. Passing into the ownership of Mrs. Torrens, he was the originator of a long string of famous Pekingese. Another of the early celebrities was Miss F. A. Mathias' Marland Myth, who was by Goodwood King *ex* Kan Tien. From the Goodwood strain also came Manchu Tao-Tai, Broadoak Beetle, Pekin Peri, Chi Lu, Kinwah, and Palace Shi.

Manchu Tao-Tai, mated with Manchu Wei-wei, became the sire of the most renowned of all the breed—Ch. Chu-êrh of Alderbourne, the property of Mrs. C. Ashton Cross, who has raised the cultivation of the Pekingese to a high art. Chu-êrh was a beautiful red dog with biscuit-colour shadings and a black mask, and no one ever questioned his superfine quality as a representative type. He resembled the old Goodwood dogs; he had the same square, cobby appearance, broad chest, bowed legs, profuse feather, and large lustrous eyes—points which are not always present in combination. His progeny are many, but unquestionably the greatest of them is his son Ch. Chu-êrh Tu of Alderbourne *ex* Hsuing-êrh of Egham.

There are many points of interest in this already famous young dog, apart from his beauty and his success. To begin with, he is a direct lineal descendant on both sides from the earliest imported red-coated Palace dogs through the mating of Mrs. Douglas Murray's Ah Cum with Goodwood Queenie,

who were his great-great-great-grandparents. He is himself an illustration of the value of scientific inbreeding on the Mendelian principle, his sire, Chu-êrh, being the grandsire of Chu-êrh Tu's dam, Hsuing-êrh of Egham. Chu-êrh Tu is unlike his sire and dam in the fact that, while they were both red in colour and the offspring of red dogs, he is himself parti-coloured bright red and white, and is marked with the typical white rose petal blaze up the face seen in the most ancient Chinese pictures. His own offspring, too, are whole-coloured red. It is to be presumed, therefore, that Chu-êrh Tu is an atavistic throw-back to his remote Oriental ancestors, proving that the Palace dogs were not necessarily whole red in colour, as Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox and other authorities have hitherto believed.

Ch. Chu-êrh Tu is an extraordinarily beautiful dog. Born in 1914, when his sire was ten years old, he was one of a litter of three, and the only one reared. From tiny puppyhood he was beautiful, and at eight weeks old he considered himself a grown-up house-dog, fearing nothing and nobody. He was first exhibited when only seven months old, and he has gone from victory to victory. Probably no other dog has ever won more prizes. At the Peking Palace Dog Association Show in 1921 he took twenty-one prizes in an afternoon. At the Kennel Club Show at Olympia in the same season, in addition to many other trophies and prizes, he had the great honour—unique for a toy dog—of being awarded Lord Lonsdale's Cup for the best dog or bitch of any breed in the show. The award, it is true, was afterwards withdrawn on technical grounds and transferred to the magnificent Bloodhound Ch. Dark of Brighton; but the judgment remained unaltered.

The original standard of points for the guidance of breeders and judges of the Pekingese was drawn up by Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Lady Samuelson, and Mrs. Douglas Murray, who fixed the maximum size at 10 lb.—a generous margin. The scale has since been amended, and the maximum now stands at 18 lb., with 10 lb. as the dividing point between the two classes, though classes are often open for dogs weighing less than 6 lb. Chu-êrh Tu of Alderbourne weighs 8½ lb.

The following is the scale of points of the Pekingese :

Head: Massive, broad skull, wide and flat between the ears (not dome-shaped); wide between the eyes. *Nose*: Black, broad, very short and flat. *Eyes*: Large, dark, prominent, round, lustrous. *Stop*: Deep. *Ears*: Heart-shaped; not set too high; leather never long enough to come below the muzzle; not carried erect, but rather drooping, long feather. *Muzzle*: Very short and broad; not underhung nor pointed; wrinkled. *Mane*: Profuse, extending beyond shoulder-blades, forming ruff or frill round front of neck. *Shape of Body*: Heavy in front; broad chest, falling away lighter behind; lion-like; not too long in the body. *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. *Colour*: All colours 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. *Legs*: Short; forelegs heavy, bowed out at elbows; hind-legs lighter, but firm and well shaped. *Feet*: Flat, not round; should stand well up on toes, not on ankles. *Tail*: Curled and carried well up on loins; long, profuse straight feather. *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. *Action*: Free, strong and high; crossing feet or throwing them out in running should not take off marks; weakness of joints should be penalized.

VALUE 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 Pekingese 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, it is as hardy, *under healthy conditions*, as any English breed, and the only serious trouble seems to be weakness 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 inbreeding it is difficult to say, and it would be of interest to know whether the same trouble is met with in China.

Pekingese puppies need all the open air and exercise 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 Pekingese than with any other breed. Wherever possible, fish should be given as part of the dietary ; some Pekingese devour it with relish ; others will not touch it, but there is no doubt it is a useful item in the bill of fare. So, too, is boiled rice. 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, and Virol is always a good tonic.

These dogs 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.

The Japanese.—In spite of competition with the popular Pekingese and the four varieties of the King Charles Spaniel, the Japanese remains one of the more favoured of fashionable dogs of the drawing-room. As their breed-name implies, these tiny, long-haired lap dogs are 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 Tibet ; while other experts are equally of opinion that the variety is an offshoot from the Spaniels of Peking. It is 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 Japanese Spaniels were certainly known in England 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. 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.

Red still occurs as a marking on the pure white. Mrs. McLaren Morrison's very beautiful Koko Sama is richly marked with this colour. But the white and black colouring is more 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. The Japanese Spaniel is constitutionally delicate, requiring considerable care in feeding. A frequent—almost a daily—change of diet is to be recommended, and manufactured 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 occasionally give oatmeal porridge, alternated with a little scraped raw meat. For puppies newly weaned it is well to limit the supply of milk foods and to avoid red meat. Finely minced rabbit or fish are better, mixed with plain boiled rice.

Of the Japanese Spaniels which have been prominent in competition may be mentioned Miss Serena's Ch. 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. when $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old; Lady Samuelson's Togo and O'Toyo of Braywick, and Mrs. Hull's Ch. Daddy Jap. More recent models have been Mrs. Wood's Shirataki, Mr. Dowling's Kogo, Mrs. Gordon Gratrix's Cherry Blossom, and Madame Oosterveen's Monami Chicko and Monamie Nchette.

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 years ago to promote the best interests of the breed.

The following is the official standard issued by the Club:

Head: Should be large for size of animal, very broad and with slightly rounded skull. *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. *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. *Eyes*: Large, dark, lustrous, rather prominent, and set wide apart. *Ears*: Small and V-shaped, nicely feathered, set wide apart and high on the head and carried slightly forward. *Neck*: Should be short and moderately thick. *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. *Legs*: The bones of the legs should be small, giving them a slender appearance, and they should be well feathered. *Feet*: Small and V-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. *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. *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. *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. *Height at Shoulder*: About 10 inches. *Weight*: The size desirable is from 4 lb. to 9 lb. The smaller size is preferable if good shape.

King Charles Spaniels.—These "delicate, neate and pretty kind of dogges," as Queen Elizabeth's physician described them, are supposed to be called Spaniels because we got them from Spain; but they are no more Spanish in origin



Photograph by Thos. Fall.

Tricolour Ch. Bayard. Bred
and owned by Lady Fowler
of Braemore.

Mrs. Jenkins' typical Ruby
Ch. Clevedon Cerdic.



Photograph by Thos. Fall.

Mrs. G. Clements' Black-and-tan
Ch. The Goblin.



*Photograph by
Thos. Fall.*

Lady Fowler's Blenheim Bitch
Hentzau Honeybee.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

than are the Pug and the Pekingese. They came by way of Spain from the Far East and were probably introduced during the reign of Henry VIII.

The Tudors and the Stuarts alike were fond of them. It was a Toy Spaniel that accompanied Mary Queen of Scots to the scaffold. King Charles II so loved and indulged these little animals that he allowed them the full freedom of Whitehall, Hampton Court and other royal palaces, and was seldom to be seen without one or more in his company. There is reason for their being associated with the name of King Charles, and they ought not to be called Toy Spaniels. When the Kennel Club proposed to class them under this general name, King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) intervened and made a special request that they should continue to be named King Charles Spaniels.

There are four recognized varieties of the breed, or strictly speaking, five, as the Marlborough Blenheims are considered a distinct type, said 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.

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 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, and has been used to work the coverts for cock and pheasant. This has led some people to the belief that the variety may be related to the Cocker Spaniel; but the theory is not worth considering.

The ground colour of the Blenheim 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 Black-and-tan King Charles, Tricolour or Prince Charles 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:

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. *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. *Stop*: The "stop" or hollow between the eyes is well marked, as in the Bulldog, or even more so; some good specimens exhibit a hollow deep enough to bury a small marble. *Nose*: The nose must be short and well turned up between the eyes, and without any indication of artificial displacement afforded by a deviation to either side. The colour of the end should be black, and it should be both deep and wide with open nostrils. *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. *Ears*: The ears must be long, so as to approach the ground. In an average-sized dog they measure 20 inches from tip to tip, and some reach 22 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 24 inches. *Size*: The most desirable size is indicated by the accepted weight of from 7 lb. to 10 lb. *Shape*: In compactness of shape these Spaniels also rival the Pug, but the length of coat adds greatly to the apparent bulk, as the body, when the coat is wetted, looks small in comparison with that dog. Still, it ought to be decidedly "cobby," with strong, stout legs, short broad back and wide chest. The symmetry of the King Charles is of importance, but it is seldom that there is any defect in this respect. *Coat*: The coat should be long, silky, soft and wavy, but not curly. In the Blenheim there should be a profuse mane, extending well down in the front of the chest. The feather should be well displayed on the ears and feet, and in the latter case so thickly as to give the appearance of 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches) should be silky, and from 5 to 6 inches in length, constituting a marked "flag" of a square shape, and not carried above the level of the back. *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 forelegs 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.

The different varieties of Toy Spaniels have been so much interbred 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 litter may 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 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—even so recent as those painted by Sir Edwin Landseer—do we find an absence of the long tail.

Although the Toy Spaniels are unquestionably true aristocrats by nature, birth, and breeding, and are most at home in a drawing-room or on a well-kept lawn, they are by no means

deficient in sporting spirit, 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, 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. Although these dogs need care, they 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.

Formerly a great number of these ornamental pets were in the hands of working men living in the East End of London, and competition to own the best was very keen. The value of good specimens in 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. Like the Pug and the Pomeranian, King Charles Spaniels have been subjected to keen competition with the Pekingese. In 1920 they were omitted from the Kennel Club show schedule ; but they are coming back to their own again, and at a recent show there were as many as 136 entries.

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, Mrs. Dean, Mr. H. Taylor, Mrs. Bright, Mrs. Adamson, Miss Spofforth, Mrs. Hope Pater-son, Mrs. Lydia Jenkins, and Miss E. Taylor. While many of these remain to gain fresh laurels, they have been joined by such more recent devotees as Lady De Gex, Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, Lady Fowler of Braemore (breeder of Ch.

Bayard), Mrs. E. A. Pemberton, Mrs. Hecksher (breeder of the best Ruby bitch, Lovejoy), Mrs. R. W. Clements, whose Black-and-tan The Goblin is rivalled only by Mrs. Graves' Sweet Iris, Mrs. Raymond Mallock, and Mrs. Gardner ; while the sterner sex are represented by Mr. W. Hurn and Mr. Bryan.

The novice fancier, desirous of breeding 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 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.

Puppies of this breed are essentially delicate, and must be kept free from cold and draughts, but 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 bread-crumbs.

CHAPTER XIX

Acclimatized Toys

THE PUG—THE POMERANIAN—THE MALTESE—THE BRUSSELS GRIFFON

The Pug.—The Pug, in its fawn-coloured variety, is a venerable breed. It enjoys the antiquity of long descent that is attached to the Maltese dog and the crush-nosed canines of China and Japan. Many writers have been perplexed in their attempt to account for its origin, and even scientific naturalists have often gone astray. In the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, where mounted specimens of the various types of dog are kept for the education of students, the Pug is classed among the *Pugnaces* in relationship with the British Bulldog and the English Mastiff! This is clearly an error. The Pug is certainly not British, and as certainly it is not a fighting dog. Statements have appeared from time to time to the effect that the breed was brought into this country from Holland. That may be true. In the last century it was commonly called the Dutch Pug. But this theory does not trace the history far enough back, and it should be remembered that a hundred years ago the Dutch East India Company was in constant communication with the Far East. The study of canine history receives frequent enlightenment from the study of the growth of commercial intercourse between nations, 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. There is a variety of Pekingese dog which is smooth coated, and if you can imagine a Pug with long hair, the fancied picture of him will rather closely resemble a not very good Pekingese. If we got the Pug from Holland it is almost certain that the Dutch imported him from Far Cathay, where he was known as the Happa dog.

The Pug was known in England a century ago. At that time it was customary to crop his ears, and he may be seen thus disfigured in old Dutch earthenware jugs and in many of the paintings of the early nineteenth century. But it was some seventy-five years since that the Pug was brought into prominence in Great Britain 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 recognized as either Willoughbys or Morrisons is almost entirely forgotten. A "fawn" Pug may now be either silver grey or apricot, and equally valuable.

The Pug had not been long introduced into England before it became a popular favourite as a pet, and it shared with the King Charles Spaniel the affection of the great ladies of the land. 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 Pekingese, and the 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.

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 12 lb. to 16 lb., but there are very few dogs indeed that are winning prizes who would fail to 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, blunt, but not upfaced. Most of the winning Pugs of the present day are undershot at least half an inch, and consequently must be upfaced. Hardly more than one champion of the present day possesses a level mouth. 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 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 black Pug is a recent production. He was brought into notice in 1886, when Lady Brassey exhibited some at the Maidstone Show. 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 hind-quarters, wide in skull, with square and blunt muzzle and tightly curled tail.

Among the Pugs of the past which have given distinction to the breed one remembers in particular Mr. T. Proctor's Ch. Confidence and his son York, both of them correct in every respect; Mrs. Gresham's Ch. Grindley King, Miss Rosa Little's Ch. Betty of Pomfret and Miss L. Burnett's Ch. Master Jasper. These were all fawn Pugs. Prominent in the black variety have been Miss F. M. Daniel's Ch. Bouji, Miss Little's Ch. Lady Mimosa, and Mrs. Gresham's Jack

Valentine. It was for the last-named Pug that the late Marquis of Anglesea paid the very high price of £250. Jack Valentine was bred by Miss J. W. Neish, who had a fine kennel of Pugs in Forfarshire. Mrs. J. St. G. Martineau has for many years been a prominent breeder and exhibitor of excellent Pugs. Her fawn champion, Oriel Bruce, has always been admired for his perfection in the desirable points, and in spite of his years he is still able to win prizes. When the portrait of him, in company with his kennel mate, Joyce, was taken at Olympia in the hot July of 1921, the sun was in their faces, and this accounts for their closed eyes and their somewhat sleepy expression.

The Pomeranian.—The similarity between the Pomeranian and the northern wolf-spitz, or Laika, is too close to be accidental. Before the era of dog shows the Pomeranian was quite a large dog, generally white in colour, resembling the Samoyed breed, from which it most probably originated. Various colours were gradually introduced, and a preference for small dogs led to the present diminutive size. The breed was known in Great Britain a century ago, as may be seen by Gainsborough's portrait of "Perdita" Robinson; but there was no systematic register of Pomeranians prior to the year 1870, and even ten years later than that date so little was the variety appreciated that a well-known writer on dogs began an article 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 animal thus criticized hardly exists to-day, and it would not be recognized as a relative of the dear little morsels of fluffiness which are now to be found at every fashionable dog show.

The records of the Kennel Club give interesting evidence of the curious fluctuations in Pomeranian popularity. In 1870 three of the breed were exhibited, and no increase in the number occurred at the chief dog show in England until 1881, when fifteen were entered. In 1890 not a single Pomeranian was shown; but in the next year there was a leap to fourteen; in 1901 to sixty, and in 1905 to the record number of a hundred and twenty-five. Then competition with the

Pekingese began, and the Pomeranian slipped back and back in popularity until at the Kennel Club Show in 1921 there were but twenty-three specimens of the breed on exhibition.

The standard of points issued by the Pomeranian Club of England in 1891 is very explicit :

Appearance : The Pomeranian should be a compact, short coupled dog, well knit in frame. He should exhibit great intelligence in his expression, and activity and buoyancy in his deportment. *Head and Nose* : Should be fox in outline or wedge-shaped, the skull being slightly flat, large in proportion to the muzzle, which should finish rather fine and free from lipiness. The teeth should be level, and should on no account be undershot. The hair on the head and face should be smooth and short-coated. The nose should be black in white, orange and sable dogs ; but in other colours may be self, but never parti-colour or white. *Ears* : Should be small, not set too far apart, not too low down, but carried perfectly erect like those of a fox, and, like the head, should be covered with short, soft hair. *Eyes* : Should be medium in size, not full, nor set too wide apart, bright and dark in colour, showing great intelligence ; in white, shaded sable, or orange dogs the rims round the eyes should be black. *Neck and Body* : The neck should be rather short, well set in. 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, but in proportion to the size of the dog. *Legs* : The forelegs must be well feathered, perfectly straight, of medium length, and not such as would be termed "leggy" or "low" on leg, but in due proportion in length and strength to a well-balanced frame. Must be fine in bone and free in action. The hind-legs and thighs must be well feathered, neither contracted nor wide behind ; the feet small and compact in shape. Shoulders should be clean, and well laid back. *Tail* : The tail is one of the characteristics of the breed, and should be turned over the back and carried flat and straight, being profusely covered with long, harsh, spreading hair. *Coat* : There should be two coats, an undercoat and an overcoat ; the one a soft fluffy undercoat, the other a long, perfectly straight coat, harsh in texture, covering the whole of the body, being very abundant round the neck and fore part of the shoulders and chest, where it should form a frill of profuse standing off straight hair, extending over the shoulders. The hind-quarters should be clad with long hair or feathering from the top of the rump to the hock. *Colour* : All whole colours are admissible, but they should be free from white or shadings, and the whites must be quite free from lemon or any other colour. A few white hairs in any of the self colours shall not necessarily disqualify. At present the whole-coloured dogs are : White, black, brown (light or dark), blue (as pale as possible), orange (which should be as deep and even in colour as possible), beaver, or cream. Dogs, other than white, with white foot or feet, leg or legs, are decidedly objectionable and should be discouraged, and cannot compete as whole-coloured specimens. In parti-coloured dogs the colours should be evenly distributed on the body in patches ; a dog with white or tan feet or chest would not be a parti-colour. Shaded sables should be shaded throughout with three or more colours, the hairs to be as "uniformly shaded" as possible, with no patches of self colour. In mixed classes where whole-coloured and parti-coloured Pomeranians compete together, the preference should, if in other points they are equal, be given to the whole-coloured specimens. Where classification is not by colours the following is recommended for adoption by show committees : (1) Not exceeding 7 lb. (Pomeranian Miniatures). (2) Exceeding 7 lb. (Pomeranians). (3) Pomeranians and Pomeranian Miniatures mixed.

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 white variety of Poms adhere more closely to the primitive type than do the others, and although many have been bred small, yet there is an inclination to revert to the heavier weight which excludes them from the miniature classes. I do not happen to know any distinctively good white Pom just now to compare with Ch. Tatcho and many that were bred or owned a dozen years ago by Miss Hamilton, of Rozelle, Miss Lee-Roberts, Miss Chell and Mrs. Goodall-Copestake.

More black Pomeranians have been bred in England than any other colour, but they are hardly so perfect now as such early celebrities as Billie Tee, Marland King, and Gateacre Zulu, although one must make exception in the case of Mrs. Franklin's beautiful brace of champions Dimanche and Trevorina, of Mrs. Peters's Chiswick Sultan and Mr. T. Brown's Chiswick Ebony. Among the browns, perhaps none has equalled Ch. Tina, who scaled a little under 5 lb. This beautiful little lady was bred by Mrs. Addis and won over every Pomeranian that competed against her. To-day perhaps the best of this colour is Miss B. Stevens's King Darkie's Gift.

The shaded sables have always been popular. One remembers such distinguished examples as Mrs. Hall Walker's Dainty Boy and Dainty Belle, and Mrs. Vale Nicolas's lovely Sable Mite. Miss Ives had an excellent sable in Dragon Fly, and Miss Bland's Marland Topaz was a celebrity hardly excelled in quality even by the Erimus Mighty Atom, which Mrs. Langton Dennis is now showing, or by Mrs. Peters's Chiswick Swell. A great point in the shaded sable is in the delicate blending of the colours, one melting into the other without abruptness or patchiness.

The orange-coloured Pomeranians are perhaps the most charming of all. They are whole coloured, with very little lighter shading. Mr. W. Brown, of Raleigh, was the principal breeder some years ago. Tiny Boy and Orange Boy were among his best; and Miss Hamilton, of Rozelle, added considerably to the popularity of the orange colouring. At present this variety is distinguished by the inclusion of Miss Wilson's famous champion dog Flashaway of Dara, after whom come Dara's daughter Ch. Morceau D'or, Mrs. M. Brown's Gold Premium, Mrs. Jack's Sunburst of Perivale, and Mrs. Judge-Brown's Sunbright Sun. But Flashaway of Dara is by a long way the superlative specimen.

One of the many charms of the Pomeranian is this assortment in coloration. It adds greatly to the interest in competition, and preserves the breed from all danger of becoming uniformly monotonous. As a show dog the Pom is always an attraction, and under careful management the commerce of buying and selling and breeding may be very profitable. A really good Pom can fetch as much as £250. One has recently been catalogued at the sale value of £5,000. This, of course, is a prohibitory price, intimating that the dog's owner would not part with him for untold wealth. A Pomeranian who is not equal to show form, however, is still a desirable dog. He is alert and not lazy, is a very good watch, if sometimes a little noisy and persistent in his barking. He is generally clean and sweet in the house, and not difficult to keep in healthy condition. As a companion out of doors he is as good as any of the toy breeds, always taking a proprietary interest in his owner.

It may be added that in grooming a Pom the operator brushes the hair against the stream, forward to the head, to give the fur the required upright fluffiness and depth. The use of the scissors in trimming the ears or feet is prohibited, and not really necessary.

The Maltese.—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. 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.

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," and averred 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 forerunners were not averse from 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. Forty or fifty years ago it was more popular as a lap-dog than it has ever been since, and in the early days of dog shows many beautiful specimens were exhibited by 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. Mrs. Carlo Clarke has made many efforts to popularize the breed in England, but the popularity has been spasmodic, and it is very rarely that we see such good models as her own Boule de Neige, or Lady Gifford's Hugh, or the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison's Melita. Such later specimens as Mrs. Chard's Snowflack, Mr. Leese's Lady Macdonald and Miss Van Oppen's Snowflake of Esperance have not been excelled within recent years. The best offspring of the variety appear, however, to have migrated to Canada, where they are far more commonly appreciated than in England, or even than in Scotland, where many especially good ones have been prominent. A cold climate seems to suit this long-haired breed, notwithstanding that it comes from so far south as the Mediterranean.



Miss Van Oppen's Maltese Ch. Snowflake of Esprance.



Miss G. Franklin's
Ch. Morceau d'Or.



Miss L. Wilson's
Ch. Flashaway of Dara.
POMERANIANS.



Miss M. A. Bland's
Ch. Marland King.



Mrs. J. St. George Martineau's Pugs Ch. Oriel Bruce and Oriel Joyce.

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 necessary. Coddling is to be avoided. 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 free life. 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. 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.

The following is the standard description of the Maltese :

Head : Should not be too narrow, but should be of a Terrier shape, not too long, but not apple-headed. *Ears* : Should be long and well feathered, and hang close to the side of the head, the hair to be well mingled with the coat at the shoulders. *Eyes* : Should be a dark brown, with black eye rims and not too far apart. *Nose* : Should be pure black. *Legs and Feet* : Legs should be short and straight, feet round, and the pads of the feet should be black. *Body and Shape* : Should be short and cobby, low to the ground, and the back should be straight from the top of the shoulders to the tail. *Tail and Carriage* : Should be well arched over the back and well feathered. *Coat, Length and Texture* : Should be a good length, the longer the better, of a silky texture, not in any way woolly, and should be straight. *Colour* : It is desirable that they should be pure white, but slight lemon marks should

not count against them. *Condition and Appearance*: Should be of a sharp Terrier appearance, with a lively action, the coat should not be stained, but should be well groomed in every way. *Size*: The most approved weights should be from 4 lb. to 9 lb., the smaller the better, but it is desirable that they should not exceed 10 lb.

The Brussels Griffon.—No one who is well acquainted with the Brussels Griffon would claim that the breed dates back, like the Maltese, to hoary antiquity, or, indeed, that it has any pretensions to have “come over with the Conqueror.” Lady Spicer, who is a great authority on the breed, and was until lately the leading judge and exhibitor, is of opinion that it is a manufactured dog, related to the little red terriers of Yorkshire; but pictorial art often supplies better evidence than mere conjecture, and in our National Gallery there is the famous portrait of Jan Arnolfini and his wife, painted by Jan Van Eyck in 1434, in which is introduced a tiny, rough-coated, short-faced dog of unmistakable Griffon type, size and colour. As this picture was painted in the neighbourhood of Brussels and the dog was not done from imagination, I am disposed to believe that our now fashionable breed is of undiluted Flemish origin, cultivated to the type of the modern Brussels Griffon.

Even in the last twenty-five years we can trace a certain advance in the evolution of the Griffon. When the breed was first introduced into this country, under-jaw was accounted of little or no importance, whereas now a prominent chin is rightly recognized 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.

The first authentic importations 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. Mrs. Handley Spicer 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, but it served no permanent purpose and has since been dissolved. 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 so rapid as might have been expected. 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.

Griffons, like most other toy dogs, 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. It is acknowledged that they 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 eggspoonful 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 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 overfeeding rather than underfeeding, and until 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 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.

Like most other hard-coated dogs, they are better without frequent baths, but regular grooming should take place daily ; by grooming being understood the sponging of the 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 backward, very prominent chin, and small ears. Secondly come those of any other colour, or, as they are termed in Brussels, Griffons Belges. These are very often of the usual colour, with a mismark 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. The third group 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. 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 connexion with breeding Griffons will be learnt from experience, always the best teacher. The dogs just named were bred by Lady Spicer, who, until her recent retirement, did more for the improvement of the breed in Great Britain than any other enthusiast. Her "Copthorne" prefix is sought for in all pedigrees of the best blood in each of the varieties. Mr. and Mrs. T. Whaley have also been energetic supporters of the breed ; their Glenartney Griffons are well known. Mrs. J. H. Charters, Mrs. G. J. Morgan, and Miss E. M. Croucher are among the many prominent owners and breeders at the present time. Mrs. Morgan,

who acquired the whole of Lady Spicer's stock, has quite the largest and most representative kennel of this breed in Great Britain, and her "Cophtharow" affix is always a guarantee of the best blood. Her charming Red Rogue and Bad Lad of Cophtharow are candidates for future celebrity. Mrs. Charters owns perhaps the most famous individual smooth Griffon in Ch. Pax of St. Margaret, and an admirable rough red in Flame of St. Margaret. In this latter class the bitches excel the dogs, Miss Plunket's Rosaleen and Virago and Mrs. Shambrook Saunders' Brenda and Box-o'-Tricks are distinguished champions. The contemporary smooth bitch of highest repute is Mrs. Sainsbury's Ch. Elizabeth.

The descriptive particulars of the Brussels Griffon are :

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. *Head* : Rounded, furnished with somewhat hard, irregular hairs, longer round the eyes, on the nose and cheeks. *Ears* : Erect when cropped as in Belgium, semi-erect when uncropped. *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. *Nose* : Always black, short, surrounded with hair converging upward to meet those which surround the eyes. Very pronounced stop. *Lips* : Edged with black, furnished with a moustache. A little black in the moustache is not a fault. *Chin* : Prominent without showing the teeth, and edged with a small beard. *Chest* : Rather wide and deep. *Legs* : As straight as possible, of medium length. *Tail* : Erect, and docked to two-thirds. *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. *Texture of Coat* : Harsh and wiry, irregular, rather long and thick. In the Brabançon it is smooth and short. *Weight* : Light weight, 5 lb. maximum ; and heavy weight, 9 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.

While they are not trick dogs, Brussels Griffons are easily taught. They are the most knowing of all toys, causing constant amusement by their funny ways and their quaint human expression.

CHAPTER XX

The Miniature Breeds

MINIATURE BULLDOGS — THE FRENCH BULLDOG — THE
YORKSHIRE TERRIER — TOY POODLES — BLACK-AND-TAN
AND BULL-TERRIERS—ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS

Many of the large kinds of dog are represented in miniature varieties, which are classed among Toys and Pets. In several instances these pygmy specimens possess all the characteristics of the originals of which they are but small editions, differing only in the matter of size and weight.

Miniature Bulldogs.—Bantam Bulldogs are not really toys; they are simply little ones, answering to the same standard of points as the ordinary Bulldog excepting that their weight is not more than 15 or 16 lb. Some few years ago this variety of our national breed entered into close competition against the bat-eared French Bulldog, and many remarkably good ones were brought forward by Lady Kathleen Pilkington, Mrs. Carlo Clarke, Mrs. Burrell and other ladies; but there appeared to be no great advantage in cultivating small size in a dog which was already so firmly fixed in type as the greater Bulldog, whereas the Miniature had no outstanding attractions, excepting those of ear carriage, which were not present in the Bouledogue Français. Miniature Bulldogs, of course, still exist; but they are no longer being forced into public notice, and I doubt if they are still being designedly bred to the aim of diminutive size.

The French Bulldog.—It was from the English variety of pygmy Bulldogs that the now fashionable French Bulldog was evolved. In the early 'fifties of the last century there was a constant migration of laceworkers from Nottingham to the coast towns of Normandy, and these people frequently took their little Bulldogs with them. The process may have been intentional or accidental, but it is commonly believed that it was from these little Nottingham dogs that the French Bull-



French Bulldog Ch. L'Enfant Prodigue. Bred and owned by
Mrs. Hubert Roberts



Mrs. Morgan's Brussels Griffon
Red Rogue of Cophtharrow.



Mrs. Tilbury's Yorkshire Terrier
Ch. The Miller's Daughter.



Mrs. G. J. Morgan's Home Bred Griffons
Red Rogue, Bad Lad and Plain Jane of Cophtharrow.

dog got all but its large tulip ears. When this altered variety was imported into England somewhere about 1900 it entered into competition with our English Miniatures. The two were interbred, and there was confusion. Ultimately the Kennel Club decided that they must be kept apart under different breed names, and the French dog thereafter became officially recognized as the Bouledogue Français.

In 1903 the French Bulldog Club issued the following description :

General Appearance : The French Bulldog ought to have the appearance of an active, intelligent, and very muscular dog, of cobby build, and be heavy in bone for its size. *Head* : The head is of great importance. It should be large and square, with the forehead nearly flat ; the muscles of the cheek should be well developed, but not prominent. The stop should be as deep as possible. The skin of the head should not be tight, and the forehead should be well wrinkled. The muzzle should be short, broad, turn upwards, and be very deep. The lower jaw should project considerably in front of the upper, and should turn up, but should not show the teeth. *Eyes* : The eyes should be of moderate size and of dark colour. No white should be visible when the dog is looking straight in front of him. They should be placed low down and wide apart. *Nose* : The nose must be black and large. *Ears* : Bat ears ought to be of a medium size, large at the base and rounded at the tips. They should be placed high on the head and carried straight. The orifice of the ear looks forward, and the skin should be fine and soft to the touch. *Neck* : The neck should be thick, short, and well arched. *Body* : The chest should be wide and well down between the legs, and the ribs well sprung. The body short and muscular, and well cut up. The back should be broad at the shoulder, tapering towards the loins, preferably well roached. *Tail* : The tail ought to be set on low and be short ; thick at the root, tapering to a point, and not carried above the level of the back. *Legs* : The forelegs short, straight and muscular. The hind-quarters, though strong, should be lighter in proportion to the fore-quarters, the hocks well let down, and the feet compact and strong. *Coat* : The coat of medium density ; black in colour is very undesirable.

Among English breeders and exhibitors of the French Bulldog, Lady Lewis, Mrs. Charles Waterlow, Mrs. Romilly, Mrs. Lesmoir-Gordon, Mrs. F. W. Cousens, and Mrs. Hubert Roberts have been especially prominent. Mrs. Roberts is the owner of an excellent example in her present-day Ch. L'Enfant Prodigue, and Mrs. Romilly is the breeder of an equally good one of the other sex in her Ch. Venus.

As companions and friends the Miniature and the French Bulldogs are alike faithful, fond, and even foolish in their devotion, as all true friends should be. They are invariably good-tempered, and, as a rule, sufficiently fond of the luxuries of this life to be easily cajoled into obedience. Remarkably intelligent, and caring enough for sport to be sympathetically

excited at the sight of a rabbit without degenerating into cranks on the subject like terriers ; taking a keen interest in all surrounding people and objects, without, however, giving way to ceaseless barking ; enjoying outdoor exercise, without requiring an exhausting amount, they are in every way desirable pets for both town and country.

As puppies they are delicate, and require constant care and supervision ; but that only adds a keener zest to the attractive task of breeding them, the more so owing to the fact that as mothers they do not shine, and generally manifest a strong dislike to rearing their own offspring. In other respects they are quite hardy little dogs, and—one great advantage—they seldom have distemper. Cold and damp they particularly dislike, especially when puppies, and the greatest care should be taken to keep them thoroughly dry and warm. When very young indeed they can stand, and are the better for, an extraordinary amount of heat.

The Yorkshire Terrier.—The most devout lover of this little 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. What the Yorkshiremen of fifty years ago desired to make for themselves was a pygmy, prick-eared pet dog with a long, silky, silvery grey and tan coat. They already possessed the foundation in the old black-and-tan wire-haired terrier. To lengthen the coat of this working breed they might very well have had recourse to a cross with the Clydesdale, which was then assuming a fixed type. The original broken-haired Yorkshire Terrier was often called a Scotch Terrier, or even a Skye, and there are many persons who still confound the diminutive toy with the Clydesdale, whom he somewhat closely resembles. At the present time he is classified as a toy dog, and exhibited solely as such. The terrier character has been bred out of him, and while he still retains a little of his former liveliness, yet most of his dogginess has been sacrificed to the desire of his breeders for diminutive size and inordinate length of coat.

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 fifty 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. Troughcar, whose little dog Conqueror, weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb., had a beautiful enveloping mantle of the uniform length of four-and-twenty inches !

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. 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, and at all times when the dog is not on show or being groomed his locks are tied up in ribbons.

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 Mr. Sam Jessop, who has had great experience with the breed, recommends the following preparation.

Take of hydrous wool fat 2 oz., benzoated lard 2 oz., almond oil 2 oz., phenol 30 grains, alcohol (90 per cent.) $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 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.

Washing need not be frequent if the dog's skin is kept in good condition by judicious feeding and exercise; but in washing, the best white curd soap should be used to bring the water into a foamy lather before the dog is put to stand in the bath. Spratt's Fomo is a valuable antiseptic shampoo for a Yorkshire. He should not be scrubbed. The soapy water is squeezed from the sponge on the parting along the neck, back and tail, leaving the head to the last. When the coat is wet, carefully work the fingers through it, keeping the long hair extended. A thick, absorbent towel should be wrapped about the dog and pressed with the hands, and when the hair begins to dry, finish the process with a clean, long bristled brush. If the coat is allowed to dry without brushing it will become wavy, which is a great objection. 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 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 dogs were invariably good in type. Mr. Mitchell's Westbrook Fred 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, the owner of another admirable bitch in Little Picture. Mrs. W. Shaw's Ch. Sncinton Amethyst is also remembered. At the present time perhaps Mrs. Tilbury's champion, the Miller's Daughter, is the best living specimen of the breed, if that position is not given to Miss O. Saunders' Ch. Tiny Lady Roma. Mr. F. H. Clarke's Tiny Tom and Mrs. Marshall's Little Dot are also of very high merit.

The standard of points laid down by the Yorkshire Terrier Club is as follows :

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. *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. Hairs 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. *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. *Ears:* Small, V-shaped, and carried semi-erect, covered with short hair; colour to be a deep rich tan. *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. *Body:* Very compact, with a good loin, and level on the top of the back. *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. *Legs:* Quite straight, should be of a bright golden tan, well covered with hair, a few shades lighter at the end than at the roots. *Feet:* As round as possible; toe-nails black. *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. *Weight:* Divided into two classes; under 5 lb. and over 5 lb. to 12 lb.

Of the larger than 12 lb., of course, one sees many examples in the streets, kept merely as companions. These retain a

good deal of the terrier nature, and when properly kept and regularly groomed they are very engaging and desirable.

The Toy Poodle.—This much-favoured variety is a reduced copy of the larger Poodle, with the same points in every particular but that of measurement. It is clipped and groomed in the same fashion, and it has the same properties, but as its height does not exceed 15 inches at the shoulder and its weight is proportionately less, it is obvious that the miniature is a more convenient dog for the house than his cumbrous relative. The task of keeping a full-sized Poodle in good condition is no light one. Consequently Toy Poodles which entail less trouble are popular, and very charming little dogs they are, with their almost human wisdom and their winning ways. Mrs. Jack Taylor's Ch. Arc Angel is at present the superlative example of the Miniature variety. Miss Bruncker has long been prominently associated with both the miniature and the larger Poodle. The team of four illustrated herewith are Chieveley Poodles bred by Miss M. Moorhouse. They are Chieveley Grumps, Chuette, Chuckles and Cheeky Boy.

The Miniature Black-and-tan.—Except in the matter of size, the general appearance and qualifications of the Miniature Black-and-tan Terrier should be as nearly like the larger breed as possible, for the standard of points applies to both varieties, excepting that erect, or what are commonly known as tulip ears, of semi-erect carriage, are permissible in the miniatures. The officially recognized weight for the toy 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. He 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 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 lap-dogs.



Photograph by Russell.

Toy Bull-terrier
Queen of Zambesi.



Photograph by Russell.

Italian Greyhounds
Rosemead Una and Rosemead Laura.



Photograph by T. Fall.

Miniature Poodles
Chieveley Grumps, C. Chuette, C. Chuckles, and C. Cheeky Boy.
Bred by Miss M. Moorhouse.

For the technical description of points the reader is referred to the chapter on the larger variety of Black-and-tan Terrier (see p. 212).

Toy Bull-terriers.—Of late years Toy Bull-terriers have fallen in popularity. 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. The most valuable 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. At present there is a diversity of opinion as to their points, which are not the same as those of the large Bull-terrier, but more like those of the finer-built Old English White Terrier, particularly in head properties and the shape of eye. The head in the Toy variety is long and flat, 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. 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 plenty of exercise in all weathers.

Italian Greyhounds.—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. 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.

Very few of these beautiful dogs are to be found in the shows, but those that were on exhibition half a generation ago were a joy to look upon. Among the more prominent owners of that period were the Baroness Campbell von Laurentz, whose Rosemead Laura and Una were of superlative merit alike in outline, colour, style, length of head, and grace of action; Mrs. Florence Scarlett, whose Svelta, Saltarello, and Sola were almost equally perfect; Mrs. Matthews, the owner of Ch. Signor, the smallest and most elegant of show dogs; and Mr. Charlwood, who exhibited many admirable specimens, among them Sussex Queen and Sussex Princess.

The Italian Greyhound Club of England supplied the following standard of points:

General Appearance: A miniature English Greyhound, more slender in all proportions, and of ideal elegance and grace in shape, symmetry, and action. *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. *Body:* Neck long and gracefully arched. Shoulders long and sloping. Back curved and drooping at the quarters. *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. *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 recognized. Blacks, brindles and pied are considered less desirable. *Action:* High stepping and free. *Weight:* Two classes, one of 8 lb. and under, the other over 8 lb.

Section VI
CANINE MEDICINE AND SURGERY

CHAPTER XXI

Diagnosis—Some Simple Remedies

Prevention of Disease.—Every ailment of the dog is preventable, but as many of these are contracted by breathing germ-laden air or by drinking 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.

To keep a dog in health trust to food more than to physic. Food makes blood, physic never.

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 or it will not nourish. It is among dogs kept constantly in the house or in badly ventilated kennels that most ailments originate. 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; not a stone. The best exercise is hunting, rabbiting, or ratting. The worst is allowing a dog to run after a bicycle.

Cleanliness of the dog's coat and skin is essential to health. Disease is prevented also by keeping the dog's dishes, his bedding, his collar, his clothing, and even his leading strap scrupulously clean, and by housing the outdoor dog well and giving shelter summer and winter, and by never chaining him up. It is prevented by an extra care when at a dog show. See that the bench is clean, and those adjoining. Don't allow strangers to fondle your dogs, and don't cuddle strange dogs yourself, or you may bring distemper to your own.

Prevent disease 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 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. Prevent disease in puppies after they are weaned by feeding five times a day at least—and always last thing at night and first thing in the morning. Always boil the milk they drink. Cow's milk may be laden with germs. Lactol is safer. 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. Dry biscuits clean the teeth.

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 may have a sunshine bath.

Diagnosis.—The state of health is the dog's normal and natural condition, and the owner 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 and quick responsiveness, the glossy coat, the excellent appetite, and the gaze so wholly loving, combine to form a condition which only the owners of dogs know how to appreciate. But nearly all this is altered in illness ; and to treat a dog at haphazard without first taking care to discover what is really the matter is cruel.

The first object should be to find out if he is in any pain. He should be examined all over, beginning with the mouth, feeling along the neck, down the spine, and down each limb, inside and out. Then turn him on his back to examine the chest and abdomen well, especially the latter, which should be gently kneaded. By such an examination any swelling or tumour, bruise or fracture will be readily discovered.

A dry, staring coat is always a sign of illness. Shivering is important, denoting a febrile condition. If it amounts to actual rigor there is inflammation of some important organ. In continued fever these chills recur at intervals during the illness. The skin of an animal in perfect health—say inside of a dog's thigh—ought to feel genially warm and dry without being hot. In the febrile state it is hot and dry. 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. An ordinary clinical thermometer placed with the bulb well covered in the armpit and held so for two minutes will give the temperature. In health the temperature here would be a little over 100. A higher than this indicates fever, a lower vital depression.

The skin in health ought to be soft, pliant and thin. In disease it often gets thickened and frequently scurfy. In liver complaints it becomes yellow instead of rosy white. The white of a healthy dog's eye should be like that of a well-boiled egg. In febrile disorders it is invariably injected—blood shot. In jaundice it is a bright yellow. But an injected eye is not symptomatic of illness. Sleeping out of doors and exercise will sometimes 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 anæmia. The tongue of a healthy dog should be clear pink, soft and moist. A dry tongue, or one covered with whitish saliva, shows excitement of circulation. If the tongue is a darkish red it shows that the digestive canal is out of order, and 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, probably inflammation in the chest and throat, especially when accompanied by nausea and sickness. It may, however, only come from disease of the teeth or an injury to the gums, and the mouth ought to be examined. A foul mouth with ulcerated gums and teeth coated with tartar indicates indigestion from errors in feeding, and must be seen to.

The pulse of a dog varies with the breed and with age. In a tiny dog 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 much more frequent. The owner should make himself acquainted with the dog's pulse by frequently feeling it in health. It is best found on the upper part of the femoral artery where the thigh joins the body.

The dog's breathing is a valuable symptom of health or illness. Panting is often present in lung disease. Difficulty in breathing is always a dangerous symptom, as in pneumonia and pleurisy. Snoring is present in disease of the brain. Abdominal breathing suggests disease of the chest; thoracic points to mischief in the regions below the diaphragm. Coughing is either dry or moist: dry in the first stages of bronchitis, in pneumonia and in pleurisy, moist when the discharge from the mucous membranes of the chest is abundant. In chronic laryngitis the cough is harsh; in croup it is a ringing cough.

The secretions in disease of an inflammatory nature are diminished; the urine is scanty and high-coloured, there may be more or less constipation. 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.

Loss of appetite, thirst, pain and tenderness are usually to be taken as indications of some disturbance. Vomiting is not a symptom in itself, as the dog can vomit at will or by merely eating grass or some rough leaf such as that of vegetable marrow. But the character of the vomit is often characteristic of some organic or functional disorder. It is yellow-looking if liver and stomach are wrong, or it may be mixed with blood in cases of gastritis or gastric catarrh.

A dog's condition can be seen in his pinched expression, in his sudden emaciation, and even in the position of his body. The wish to lie on the belly in disease of the liver; the standing or sitting upright in cases of pneumonia, the arched back of inflammations in the abdominal regions, the pitiful helplessness of rheumatism—all tell their own tale and speak volumes to the skilled veterinary surgeon and the experienced kennel-man.

Simple Remedies.—Much good may be done to sick dogs by the prompt administration of ordinary medicines.

Take a case of simple fever—sometimes called ephemerol, because it is supposed only to last for about a day, but often continues for four or five. First give a pill compounded of from $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of podophyllin for a Toy up to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain or more for a St. Bernard or other big breed, mixed with from 3 to 15 grains of extract of dandelion.* This at once, and afterwards, before sleeping time, give from 1 teaspoonful up to 6 drachms of the solution of acetate of ammonia in a little water, adding from 10 drops to 2 teaspoonfuls of sweet spirits of nitre, and in the morning give a simple dose of castor oil. Exercise and a non-stimulating diet will soon set matters straight.

Headache, from which dogs sometimes suffer, may be recognized by heat on the top of the head and perhaps throbbing. Bathe the head with cold water, and in the morning give a dose of Epsom salts, with a little spirits of nitre.

Simple catarrh succumbs readily to a dose of mindererus spirit at night or a dose of Dover's powder. Foment the forehead and nose frequently with hot water. In the morning give Epsom salts, adding thereto from 1 to 6 grains of quinine.

Constipation is relieved by a morning bath or a swim before breakfast. A piece of raw liver is a good aperient. Opening the bowels is not curing constipation. The cause must be removed. Plenty of exercise and a non-binding diet will do good.

Simple skin eruptions usually yield to application of the home-made lotion composed of 1 part of paraffin, 2 parts of salad oil, mixed with sufficient powdered sulphur to form a cream. A capital ointment is Cadum, which may be used for any skin disease. But most skin troubles require internal treatment also.

Two grains of powdered alum to 1 ounce of water is a nice little wash for sore eyes. Drop a little in night and morning with a clean fountain-pen filler. Cold green tea infusion is a good eye-wash.

*In this section, wherever such words occur as say, "Dose from 2 drachms to 1 ounce," the smaller dose has reference to a Toy dog, the larger one to St. Bernard or Mastiff size.

Tincture of arnica $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 1 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.

If your dog limps, examine his feet. He may have got a thorn in one of them, or a grass seed may have got buried in the soft skin between the toes. Attention to these little matters is no more than the exercise of common sense, and there are many small accidents and slight ailments for which an ordinary household remedy is enough.

Over-anxious owners of valuable dogs often make very bad nurses. They are to be cautioned against recklessly dosing a sick dog with medicines which he does not need, and of forcing him with nutriment when he has no inclination but probably a loathing for food.

Administering Medicines.—Good nursing and attention to the laws of hygiene, combined with a judiciously chosen diet, will often do more for a sick dog than any medicine that can be given. The following rules are worth remembering :

In prescribing medicines give too little rather than too much. A strong medicine should never be prescribed if a milder one will suffice. The time at which medicines are given should always be considered, and the vet.'s orders strictly obeyed. If a drug is ordered at bedtime, the dog should on no account be allowed his freedom after the dose is given.

Age must be considered as well as weight, and a young dog and a very old one require smaller doses.

Mercury, strychnine in any form, arsenic and some other medicines require extreme caution in their administration. They should never be used by an amateur. Quack medicines should be avoided. Be very careful in dividing the doses of medicine. Never guess at the quantity ; always measure it. Get all drugs from a respectable chemist or well-known business firm. The best are cheapest in the end. Never give a dog the castor oil usually administered to horses, nor ordinary coarse cod-liver oil, nor laudanum made with methylated spirit. The cod-liver oil of commerce is usually adulterated. In most 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, it is of very great value. There is another preparation called Virolax, containing paraffin, which is excellent as a lubricant for the bowels and for constipation. It is not a purgative, but a tonic laxative.

It is best to have all the medicines quite fresh. But there are many which do not deteriorate with keeping, and for all emergencies it is well to keep a stock of such drugs as may be wanted. Sherley's medicines for dogs can always be depended upon for good quality and effectiveness; and so can Spratt's. Both of these firms supply a not very expensive medicine chest in which most of the pills, powders and drugs required in the kennel are very compactly contained, together with surgical appliances.

Medicines are prescribed to dogs 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 on your knee or on that of an assistant. The mouth is then gently but firmly opened with one hand gripping the muzzle and pushing the loose skin over the molars so that he cannot bite your fingers without biting his own lips; and the pill is thrust down as far as possible before it is let go, the head being meanwhile held up. Close the mouth at once and wait till you are sure the pill has gone down. With a very large dog the best plan is to back him into a corner and get astride of him.

Tasteless medicines can generally be given in the food; those having a nasty taste must be put forcibly down the throat. Hold up his head with the mouth shut; make a funnel of the back part of his lips at one side, and pour the liquid in from a bottle or a spoon, a little at a time. When he has it all, give him a morsel of meat or anything tasty.

Powders, if tasteless, are mixed with the food, or they may be given in a thin layer of beef, or 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.

Don't make a fuss over the business or make any display of bottles and preparations, or the dog may think you are going to do him some harm.

CHAPTER XXII

A B C Guide to Canine Ailments

In the drugs prescribed in this chapter, where the minimum and maximum doses are given together the smaller dose represents the amount suitable for a Toy dog, the higher for a very big dog. The owner must use his judgment according to the size and breed of his dog. Thus, for a Terrier he will give a larger dose than for a Pekingese, and for a Retriever a smaller dose than for a Great Dane.

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. 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, free incision, gentle squeezing out of matter. Keep wound open by pledget of boric lint, that it may heal from the *bottom*. Dress daily with sterilized 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. 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, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 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, 3 drops for Toy, 20 for Mastiff size, thrice daily. Or pill containing from 1 to 5 grains of reduced iron thrice daily. 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.

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 lancet and dressing with carbolic lotion (any chemist). If deep wound remains, plug with sterilized 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 or 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.—See DYSPEPSIA.

Asthma.—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.

Billousness.—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 boiled liver. If loathing of food, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain to 1 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 Surfelt.—*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. These are similar to the well-known boils of the human being, and appear in the dog where the skin is thinnest. 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.—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 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 posi-

tion, 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. 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.—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 diagnosis is generally simple enough. We have the disfigurement, the displacement, the preternatural mobility, and grating sounds for our guides. If the fracture be an open one, the end of the bone often protrudes. *Treatment.*—First, reduce the fracture; that is, place the bones in their natural position. Secondly, so bandage and splint the bone as to prevent its getting out of place again, and thus enable it to unite without disfigurement. Very little art suffices in fulfilling the first intention, but correct and successful splinting is difficult, owing to the dog's nature and his objection to all forms of bandaging. Happily, the fractures most easily set are those commonest in the dog—those of the long bones of the legs. The splints used may be either wood or tin, or preferably 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 into 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. This must all be done very lightly over the actual seat of the injury, the object being to keep the parts in apposition without exciting inflammation. If there is 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. It should be treated by binding a broad flannel roller round the chest, but not too tightly. Keep the dog 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, vomiting, diarrhoea or constipation. May be mistaken for poisoning. Generally caused by worms, indigestible food, eating carrion or filth, or the impact of a bone. *Treatment.*—Castor oil 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 (or chlorodyne) thrice daily. Sloppy diet, cornflour made with egg, arrowroot, 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 Condy's fluid, or of quinine. This should be done very promptly.

Bronchitis.—Dogs that have been exposed to wet, or that have been put to lie in a damp or draughty kennel with insufficient food, are not less liable than their masters to catch a severe cold, which, if not promptly attended to, may extend downward to the lining membranes of bronchi or lungs. In such cases there is always the symptom more or less of fever, with fits of shivering and thirst, accompanied with dullness, 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. *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, 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. In mild cases carbonate of ammonia may be tried; it often does good, the dose being from 2 grains to 10 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. A few drops to a teaspoonful of paregoric, 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, 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. 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 occasional washing to keep the skin clean and wholesome. The food must be nutritious, but not stimulating. 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.—*Vide* MOUTH and EAR.

Cataract.—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.—A common cold, the result of neglect in some form or other. 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 hardened out-of-door dogs. The symptoms are the same as in the human subject—sneezing, running at the eyes and nose, capricious appetite. Unless the catarrh extends downwards there will not be any cough. *Treatment.*—Give 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 2 drachms to 1 ounce (according to the animal's size) of mindererus spirit. Let him have plenty of water to drink, in which dissolve a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash and also a little nitre. 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.

Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance.—A nerve complaint, often a sequel to distemper, and may continue long after the dog is well. The whole or part of the body is affected, or there is spasmodic twitching of the face or one of the limbs, or the head may shake; due to

impooverished blood and nerves. It is often remedied by use of the seton, by change of air and general improvement of health. Nutritious diet, milk in abundance, flour food, Spratt's invalid biscuits. Plenty of eggs and milk if possible.

Colic.—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. 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 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. *Treatment.*—First get rid of the cause. If the dog is otherwise apparently in good health, give the following: Of castor oil 3 parts, syrup of buckthorn 2 parts, and syrup of poppies 1 part, followed immediately by an anodyne draught, such as: Spirits of ether, 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 the size of the dog and containing 10 to 60 grains of bicarbonate of soda, 2 to 10 drops of oil of cloves, and 5 to 10 drops of laudanum in camphor water.

Constipation is also 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. 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 indigestion, encourages worms, blackens the teeth, and causes fetid breath. *Symptoms.*—The stools are hard, usually in large round balls, and defæcation is accomplished with great difficulty, the animal often having to try several times before effecting the act, and this only after the most acute suffering. The fæces 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, dullness, and sleepiness, with slight redness of the conjunctiva. Sometimes constipation alternates with diarrhœa; 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.

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.

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 Spratt's medicine chest.

Cystitis, or 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 dribblets, 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. *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 mindererus 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 must be light, tasty, and easily digested, but rather low, especially at first. Drink : milk demulcent, linseed tea, barley water, etc.

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. Deafness of old age cannot be cured. 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.—The S.P.C.A. recommend shooting in the forehead. 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. **Treatment.**—Exceedingly unsatisfactory. Experience has found the most benefit accrue from treating canine patients in the same way as 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, oat-meal, 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.—Looseness of the bowels, or purging, is a very common disease among dogs of all ages and breeds. It is often symptomatic of other ailments. In weakly dogs exposure alone will produce it. The weather, too, has much to do with the production of diarrhœa. In most kennels it is more common in 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. 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. 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 a little blood will be found in the excrement, 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 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 depend upon the cause, but as that is generally 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, 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

ipercac., $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 grains ; powdered opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ 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, 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 the dog will take it.

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 deodorizers, 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.

Distemper.—Although more than one hundred years have elapsed since distemper was first imported to this country from France, a great amount of misunderstanding still prevails regarding its true nature and origin. 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 lies in the complications. 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 notice are debility, cold, damp, starvation, filthy kennels, unwholesome food, impure air, and grief. Scrupulous avoidance of these causes is the only means of prevention. Inoculation has been tried ; but no serum has yet been discovered which can be depended upon, so far as I know. Dogs may take distemper at any age ; the most common time of life is from the fifth till the eleventh or twelfth month. The worst form is called Stuttgart distemper. I do not believe that it is curable. It is terribly catching, and as a disease it is comparable only with the most virulent form of typhus fever. In ordinary distemper, however, there is always hope of saving your dog. But everything depends upon good nursing.

Symptoms.—There is, first and foremost, a period of latency or of incubation, in which there is more or less of dullness 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. From the earliest stages there is a peculiar "mousy" smell. 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 are 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 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. If the liver becomes involved, we shall very soon have the jaundiced eye and the yellow skin. *Diarrhœa* is another very common complication. We have frequent purging, and, maybe, sickness and vomiting. *Fits* of a convulsive character are frequent. *Epilepsy* is sometimes seen, owing, no doubt, to degeneration of the nerve centres caused by blood-poisoning. There are many other complications, and skin complaints are a common sequel.

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 if 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 strongly condemned. For very small Toy dogs I should not recommend even oil itself, but *manna*—1 drachm to 2 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 1 to 4 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, 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—or, better still, some tow, which is afterwards to be burned—wetted with a weak solution of carbolic. The forehead, eyes, and nose may be fomented two or three times a day with moderately hot water with great advantage.

It is not judicious to wet a long-haired dog much, but a short-haired one 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, and the hot-water bottle is comforting.

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, Spratt's 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. 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.

Sherley's supply preparations and medicaments suited to the various stages of distemper, and Spratt's have a distemper cure which can be relied upon. But I repeat that much depends upon good nursing.

Dysentery.—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.

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. The causes are: 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. *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.

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 (or Gastritis).—Inflammation of the stomach is a very fatal and a very painful disease in the dog, though happily somewhat rare. It is supposed by most authorities to originate as a 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. I doubt if it ever presents itself as a primary disease. *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 gramous 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. 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, Internal Canker.—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. The first symptom, or sign rather, we see, is the poor animal shaking his head, generally to one side. If you look into the ear now, you may find a little redness. There is also a bad odour. When the disease has fairly set in, the symptoms are running of dark matter, mingled with cerumen from the ear, frequent head-shakings, dullness, 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 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 1 to 4 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. But if the dog has been neglected in the beginning, and the discharge has been allowed to increase and become purulent, then 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 with a weak solution of permanganate of potash. A good astringent lotion for canker is an infusion of strong green tea, used warm, or a lotion of dried alum, from 1 grain to 5 to 1 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*, 10 to

20 drops to 1 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.

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 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 zinc ointment or Cadum ointment. It may be necessary to touch the sores occasionally with bluestone, or a 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 the flap may be folded back over the head and bound in that position. The strictest regulations as to diet and exercise must be enforced, but the dog must be protected from rain or other wet, and not permitted to overheat himself.

Abscesses of the flap of the ear are caused by blows or accident. If the use of zinc ointment does not heal it the abscess must be opened by a free incision and a little lint inserted, wetted in water, to which a few drops of carbolic solution have been added. The wound will heal if kept perfectly clean and softened by the zinc ointment or Zam-Buk.

Ear, Inflammation of the Flap.—Should yield readily to washing with permanganate of potash lotion. If badly cut or torn in the bush or in fighting the ear should be neatly stitched and dressed with antiseptic.

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.

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 2 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, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ glycerine and water, is sometimes used. Not much is required, but in all cases the syringe must be full.

Enteritis.—*Vide* BOWELS, INFLAMMATION OF.

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. Spratt's 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 lachrymal ducts are generally closed up. Japanese and Pekingese are more subject to watery eyes than are the native British breeds.

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.

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 him 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 Spratt's medicated soap. Extra clean kennels. Dusting with Keating's, 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 forcibly cram the dog. 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 peptonized (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 Spratt's 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.—See 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. 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 surroundings will always prevent such ailments.

Goltre, or Bronchocele.—A swelling of the thyroid gland, in front of the larynx. It may come on 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 in 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 bromide of potassium thrice daily, with a bicarbonate of iron pill, or the syrup of iodide of iron—suitable doses. Locally, rubbing in the official ointment of iodide. Cut the hair short. After swelling is reduced, extract of milk and Virol after each meal.

Harvest Bugs.—These are a species of fleas or jiggers common in dry grass and vegetables of many kinds. They are so small as to be seldom visible, but they burrow under the skin and cause intolerable itching. The application of the ordinary liquor ammonia may afford relief, and the dog should be washed and a little oil rubbed in afterwards.

Hæmaturia.—Blood in the urine. Another disease which the 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. 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 dis-

temper, 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.—Sometimes called the *Yellows*, from the peculiar hue of the skin and the eyes. It may be caused by congestion of the liver, often a result of the complications of distemper, or by a sudden chill, or by the dog's having been allowed to stand in the wet. 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. Jaundice may come on with dullness and loss of appetite, staring coat, dry nose, and heat on top of the head. **Treatment.**—Smear the belly with belladonna liniment, then apply hot fomentations and poultices to the region of the liver. Give also from 2 to 10 or 20 grains of chloral hydrate and repeat the dose if necessary. When the pain has abated give an aloes bolus at night, and, in the morning a draught containing sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia, from $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm to 3 drachms of each in water. Afterwards, light, nutritious and easily digested food

and tonics of iron and quinine, with plenty of food and moderate exercise.

Kidneys.—See NEPHRITIS.

Lactation.—The bitch's milk may be deficient. Give her Puppilac or 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 jacket had better be worn. Open the bowels and give a cough mixture.

Lice.—Found mostly on long-haired dogs who have been allowed to sleep out on dirty straw. 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 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.

Liver.—See SLUGGISH LIVER and HEPATITIS; also JAUNDICE.

Lock-jaw (Tetanus).—Seldom met with in dogs, 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 12 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 treat as for rheumatism.

Mange.—See paragraphs under SKIN DISEASES.

Meningitis.—Inflammation of the brain is a disease we find sometimes among puppies, especially if overfed and excited by too much exercise in the sun. It may be caused by worms as well as the poison of distemper. The symptoms are fits, convulsions, whining or moaning, great heat of head, and a rise in the temperature of several degrees. *Treatment.*—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, Lactol, and put ice to the head for fifteen minutes at a time.

Milk Troubles.—See LACTATION.

Mouth, Ailments of.—The mouth of the dog is one of the most important portions of his anatomy, important to both himself and his owner. The teeth of a 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 exposed portion of the tooth is covered with enamel, not *cementum*. The gums are hard and solid to the touch, and the extremely mobile tongue, the soft palate, the lips, and the opening to the gullet are beautifully adapted for the fulfilment of their functions. It is most important that they should be kept in healthy condition, for upon them depends the dog's own health. It is essential 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.*—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 fœtid 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. 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 Spratt's cake. If lean and poor, an allowance of meat must be given, or the thirty-per-cent. Spratt's 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 for the layman to diagnose, so that if it be even suspected, a vet. should be called in. The symptoms are shivering, a staring coat and a general dejected appearance. There is thirst, fever, a hard, quick pulse, and perhaps sickness and vomiting. Stiffness and pain in the region of the loins, with some degree of tenderness on pressure: sometimes suppression of urine, and the urine if passed may contain blood, or even pus. Bowels constipated. Delirium may occur, succeeded by coma and death. *Treatment.*—Give the kidneys all possible rest, and try to reduce the inflammation and get rid of at least a portion 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, $\frac{1}{16}$ 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, followed by large linseed and mustard poultices applied to the stomach. Diuretics and fly blisters must be avoided as highly dangerous. Diet, low and sloppy.

Nipples.—These may become sore or cracked when the bitch is giving milk. Cleanliness, washing with weak permanganate of potash. Boracic lotion and ointment. It may be advisable to remove the puppies, spoon feeding them.

Nose, Ailments of.—Nasal catarrh is commonest. It may be mistaken for oncoming distemper. Discharge from the nostrils sometimes tinged with blood and of a fœtid odour. Regulate the diet; bathe the nostrils in hot water and syringe them out with warm water, to which a little Condy's fluid has been added. Nourishing food. Nose bleeding may be from a blow or from ulceration. A dilute solution of Adrenalin will stop it. A worm may have got into the nose, or there may be a polypus. Let a vet. examine.

Obesity, or Fatness.—Generally from over-feeding and consequent indolence. Reduce the food by half. No fat, no sugar, no oily fish, no starchy food of any kind, except a little toasted Spratt's biscuit of the "Toy" or "Terrier" kind. Lean meat,

eggs, white fish, liver boiled or raw. Occasional purgatives. Medicine of little use or dangerous.

Ophthalmia.—See EYES, INFLAMMATION OF.

Paralysis.—It arises from pressure on the roots of the nerve in a limb or in any group of muscles; pressure by effusion or otherwise upon the spinal cord or brain itself. It may arise from constipation in the case of the hind-quarters. Paralysis is sometimes the result of a blow or injury to the spinal column. Another cause 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 massage 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.—*Vide* FLEAS, HARVEST BUG, LICE, TICKS, WORMS.

Piles, or Hæmorrhoids.—Most common things among dogs who are roughly fed and get but little exercise. Caused by constipation or sluggish liver. 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-constipating 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. 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. *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, 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. 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, 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 trust all to him. It is inflammation of the lungs and may be an extension of bronchitis. The disease is ushered in by restlessness, thirst, and some degree of rigor, which often escapes observation before the dog is really ill. Pain comes on, the breathing is quickened and laborious. The head is extended, the tongue protrudes, the eyes are inflamed, the heaving breath is hot. He sits up hour after hour until his feet slip from under him and his eyes close. Yet in a moment he may be aroused again by the feeling of suffocation. Add to

these unmistakable 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 than inspiration. In addition, there are constipation of the bowels, high-coloured urine, and perspiration on the inner 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 last 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 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 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 vermin that really the practice of poisoning rats should seldom be resorted to. Catch the rats in a cage trap, and give sport to your Terriers.

The symptoms of poisoning always appear very rapidly, and the great distress of the animal usually leads us to guess what has happened, and also to a knowledge of whether the poison is of the irritant, the narcotic, or the narcotico-irritant class.

The irritant class gives rise to great pain in the stomach and belly, which is often tense and swollen, while the vomit matter is 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 with 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 and to get rid of the poison as speedily as possible. Sulphate of zinc—dose, 5 to 20 grains or more in water—is one of the quickest emetics we have;

or sulphate of copper—3 to 10 grains—is good. At the same time the dog must be well drenched with lukewarm 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.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—In whatever way this is introduced into the system it is followed by great pain, sickness, shivering, 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 known. Give emetics and demulcents, barley water, white of egg mixed with water, magnesia, arrowroot and milk. Afterwards stimulants for collapse. Wrap warmly in rug and put near fire.

ARSENIC.—This 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 left in the way of puppies. 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. Give emetic to encourage vomiting, drench with salt and water or soapy 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. If long administered it destroys appetite and reduces 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. 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. To prevent this, let him wear a very wide cardboard collar. 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.

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 properly treated, it may end in gangrene, sloughing, and death. Careful regulation of the bowels is necessary, by simple laxatives, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 3 ounces should be injected, as it is meant to be retained. Do this twice or thrice a day. The protruded part 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 due to abuse of mercury, or decayed teeth, or foul mouth, or simply some local irritation. If there is no apparent cause, give a bitter tonic or dinner pill and see to his general comfort.

Rabies.—Dogs that have fits are often believed to be mad. There is of course such a disease as Rabies, but medical authorities themselves dispute as to its diagnosis and some go so far as to say that no such disease is ever seen in Britain.

Rectum and its Ailments.—I have already mentioned piles. Much the same treatment will do for all irritations at the end of the gut. Great cleanliness is needed.

Rheumatism, Acute.—Is generally found in dogs that have been neglected or over-pampered. One attack predisposes to another. The proximate cause is exposure to damp. *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, $\frac{1}{3}$ grain to 2 or 3 grains; extract of belladonna, $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 diet 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 subacute 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.

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.

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 lack of 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 forelegs, 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. Spratt's Patent, I think, make this.

Skin Diseases.—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. 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. 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 contagious diseases 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.

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.

(1) 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 Bulldogs, 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, 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. *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 may 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. Spratt's 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. *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 is affected. *Treatment*.—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. *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. The form

of exhibition which I have found suit as well as any is the *tasteless Liquor arsenicalis*. It is easily administered, preferably mixed with the food, as it ought to enter the blood with the chyle from the diet. The dose, day by day, is gradually, not hurriedly, increased. Symptoms of loathing of food and redness of conjunctiva call for the cessation of the treatment for two or three days, but it should be resumed with the same size dose as given before the interval. There are two things which assist the arsenic; 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 thrice daily to commence with, gradually increased to 5 to 20 drops.

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. Never use a very hard brush or sharp comb. Tar soap (Wright's) may be tried.

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.

Ticks.—I have noticed these disagreeable bloodsuckers 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 their bodies swell up with the blood they suck until they resemble small soft warts about as big as a pea. They belong to the natural family *Ixodidae*. 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 fetid 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 Spratt's 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 Cadum ointment, or, if very foul, a touch of bluestone or lunar caustic. Poultice if swelling around the ulcer, followed by dressing of zinc ointment, perfect cleanliness, and good strengthening diet.

Urinary Organs.—Any ailment of these regions, either in dog or bitch, should be seen to and treated by a good vet., whose rules and directions must be strictly followed out.

Worms.—We have, roughly speaking, two kinds of worms to treat in the dog: (1) the round, and (2) the tape.

(1) *Roundworms.*—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 and 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.*—The usual remedy is the simple one of giving a dose of areca powder, followed by castor oil once a week. This clears the blood, even if there are no worms. 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 is preferable for tapeworm, 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. Spratt's cure may be safely depended on for worms, and there are many other preparations in the market from which the dog-owner may make his own choice. Ruby is especially good for young puppies. The Ellwyn worm cure gives good results, Sherley's worm capsules are both safe and certain, and they do not require the castor oil. 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 roundworm which at times infests the dog's bladder, and may cause occlusion of the urethra; a whipworm inhabiting the cæcum; another may occupy a position in the mucous membrane of the stomach; some infest the blood, and others the eye.

(2) *Tapeworms*.—There are several kinds, but the treatment is the same in all cases. The commonest in this country is the Cucurmerine. This is a tapeworm of about 15 inches in average length, but it may be fully 30 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 are 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 tapeworms we depend mostly on areca-nut. In order that the tapeworm may receive the full benefit of the remedy, give the dog a dose of castor oil the day before in the morning, and let him have no food during 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. Infusion of cusco is sometimes used as an anthelmintic, so is wormwood, and the liquid extract of male fern ; 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 anthelmintic as well as tonic, and the hyoscyamus, when continued for some time, has a gentle action on the bowels, and, being a narcotic, is probably also an anthelmintic, as 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 spirit, 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 Condyl'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 dessertspoonful 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 carbolized lotion and

place it in the wound. Over this put a layer or two of nice clean cotton-wool ; then carefully bandage it *secundum 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*.

POSTSCRIPT.—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 special 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. What is to be done when our companion is overtaken by old age or by incurable infirmity and illness? The lethal chamber? Certainly not for an old and valued friend. Nor would you hand him over to perfect strangers to whom he is "only a dog." Consider his own grief at such a parting, which is bitterer far, perhaps, 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.

APPENDIX

KENNEL CLUB RULES

Revised 20th April, 1921

PRELIMINARY

THE Committee of the Kennel Club may, subject to Rule 15, for such time as they think fit, delegate their powers under these Rules, wholly, or in part, to any Sub-Committee composed of members of the Kennel Club; or, with the sanction of a General Meeting, to any other body.

The Committee of the Kennel Club shall have the power to grant permission for Shows to be held under the Rules of the Kennel Club, or otherwise, and subject to such regulations as they may deem fit. The Committee of the Kennel Club shall have the power to withdraw or cancel any such permission.

An application for a Licence to hold a Show under Kennel Club Rules, or otherwise, must be lodged with the Secretary of the Kennel Club, 84 Piccadilly, London, W., at least 30 days previous to the Show, or, if the Show be held in Scotland, with the Secretary of the Scottish Kennel Club, 59 George Street, Edinburgh.

No Licence shall be granted for a three-day Show except on the undertaking that all dogs are permitted to be removed not later than six p.m. on the third day.

The fees for Shows held under Kennel Club Rules shall be as follows:

	£	s.	d.
(a) Payable on application—			
For a Licence for a Show	0	15	0
(b) Payable immediately after the entries close—			
If the entries exceed 150 and not 250	1	0	0
" " " 250 " " 500	2	15	0
For every complete hundred entries over 500	1	0	0

DEFINITIONS

THE COMMITTEE OF THE KENNEL CLUB means a majority of the Committee present and voting at a properly convened Meeting at which a quorum is present.

DELEGATED AUTHORITY.—The Majority present and voting at a properly convened Meeting of a quorum of a Sub-Committee or other body to whom powers have been delegated by the Committee of the Kennel Club.

THE SINGULAR includes the plural and *vice versa*.

HE and DOG include both sexes.

A SHOW means a Dog Show, including any Exhibition of dogs for competition or awards to which the public are admitted by fee or otherwise.

RECOGNIZED SHOWS are those held under Kennel Club Rules, or other Regulations of the Committee of the Kennel Club or delegated authority; those held under sanction of an authority abroad recognized by the Kennel Club; all Hound Shows held under an authority recognized by the Kennel Club.

UNRECOGNIZED SHOWS are all other Shows; exhibits at the same thereupon become disqualified for entry at any Shows held under permission of the Committee of the Kennel Club or delegated authority.

A HOUND SHOW is a Show consisting exclusively of all or any of the following breeds: Foxhounds, Staghounds, Otterhounds, Bloodhounds, Harriers, Basset-hounds and Beagles.

AN OPEN CLASS is one in which all dogs of any breed or variety of breed therein provided for can compete.

A LIMIT CLASS is one in which no dog can compete which has won more than six first prizes in Open and Limit Classes at Shows where Challenge Certificates are offered for the breed.

A NOVICE CLASS is one in which no dog can compete which has won a First Prize in any Class other than Puppy, Maiden, Local, Members' or District, or a Challenge Certificate at a Show held under Kennel Club Rules, *vide* Kennel Club Rule 4.

A MAIDEN CLASS is one for dogs who have never won a prize in any Class at Shows held under Kennel Club Rules, *vide* Kennel Club Rule 4.

[The words "Novice" and "Maiden" must not be used as the name, or part of the name, in connexion with any other Classes other than defined above, but they may be used in connexion with Local and Members' Classes.]

(Dogs which have won the title of Champion under American Kennel Club Rules are not eligible for entry in a Novice or Maiden Class at a Show under Kennel Club Rules.)

A LOCAL CLASS is a Class confined to either (a) A County or (b) To a radius approved by the Committee of the Kennel Club.

A PUPPY.—A Puppy for the purposes of exhibition is a dog of six and under twelve months of age, dating from and inclusive of the date of its birth.

A PUPPY CLASS.—A Puppy Class is one for dogs of six and under twelve months of age on the first day of the Show. (Puppies over three and under six months of age are ineligible for exhibition.) (See definition of a Puppy.)

A LITTER.—A litter consists of one or more puppies born at the same parturition.

A LITTER CLASS is one for not less than two or more Puppies of one and the same litter under three months of age on the first day of the Show. Not more than one entry can be made from one litter in the same Class.

A SWEEPSTAKE CLASS is one in which the total entry fees are given as the prize money in such proportion as the Committee of the particular Show may determine, and no greater deduction than 10 per cent. of such entry fees may be made.

THE BREEDER is (1) The owner of a bitch at the time of whelping, or (2) The person to whom it is lent, or leased, for breeding purposes, provided prior to the whelping he has lodged a declaration of the lending, or leasing, signed by him and the owner of the bitch, with the Secretary of the Kennel Club. (Fee, in the latter case, 10s.)

A PRIZE.—A Money Prize or Prize of any description won in a Class, or Special Prize or Challenge Certificate, is included in this definition.

1. Registration of Dogs' Names, Pedigrees, etc.—The following registrations must be made at the Kennel Club on forms supplied for the purpose, and in accordance with the directions thereon.

(a) The name, etc., of a dog prior to its being first exhibited, whether for competition or not. (Fee, 3s. 6d.)

(b) Any change of the name of such a dog prior to exhibition under its new name. (Fee, £1.)

- (c) The last transfer of ownership of a registered dog since it was last exhibited prior to exhibition by its new owner. (Fee, 7s. 6d.)
- (d) Rectification of any mistake in a previous registration. (Fee, 3s. 6d.)

NOTE.—Unless it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee of the Kennel Club that fraud has been committed, or that a bona-fide mistake or misrepresentation has been made, no re-registration of a dog can be allowed as regards breeds or varieties.

- (e) A name assumed by an individual for exhibition and breeding purposes. (Fee, £2 2s. per annum.)
- (f) A Prefix or Affix may be registered by an individual or partnership (Initial Fee, £1 1s. ; Maintenance Fee, 10s. 6d. per annum.)

Holders of prefixes and affixes paying 10s. 6d. per annum Maintenance Fee may compound on payment of £5 5s., after which no further fee will be required.

- (g) Hounds exhibited from a Pack or Cry of Beagles must first be registered at the Kennel Club, fee, 3s. 6d., and the name of their Pack or owner must be given as part of the registered name, for which there will be no charge.
- (h) Greyhounds already registered in the name of the exhibitor, under National Coursing Club Rules, must be registered at the Kennel Club under the same name and the letters, "G.S.B." added afterwards.

A 2s. inquiry fee will be charged for information as to whether any dog is registered or otherwise.

The Committee of the Kennel Club may decline an application for any registration or cancel any registration already made.

Dogs are exempt from registration in the following cases :

- (i) (1) Dogs exhibited exclusively in Classes specially exempted by the Committee of the Kennel Club or Delegated Authority ; (2) Classes for dogs owned by children under sixteen years of age ; (3) Exemption Shows, i.e. small Shows held in conjunction with Agricultural and Horticultural Shows, Fêtes, and the like.
- (j) Puppies exhibited exclusively in Litter Classes.
- (k) Foxhounds, Staghoumds, and Otterhounds belonging to recognized Packs, and also Harriers, Beagles and Basset-hounds belonging to packs entered in the Stud Books of the Association of Masters of Harriers and Beagles, and the Masters of Basset-hounds.
- (l) Foxhounds, Staghoumds, Otterhounds, Bloodhounds, Harriers, Basset-hounds, Beagles and Greyhounds when exhibited at a Hound Show held under an authority recognized by the Kennel Club.
- (m) Dogs in Special Classes sanctioned by the Committee.

2. Names, Prefixes and Affixes.—A name which has become eligible for entry in the Stud Book cannot be again registered in the same breed.

A name once registered cannot again be registered in the same breed for ten years after the 1st January following the last registration, except that—

If a dog has been registered, but dies before it has been exhibited or bred from, or before it has been entered in the Stud Book, the owner may cancel the name, and the same shall be deemed to have been never registered. (Fee, 10s.)

A Prefix or Affix shall constitute part of a name. A distinguishing letter or number either in figures or words shall not be used as a prefix or affix.

On a change of name of a prizewinner, the old name, as well as the new, must be given when the dog is entered for exhibition until the new name has been published in *The Kennel Gazette*. A name of a dog which has once become eligible for entry in the Stud Book cannot be changed. The name of a dog imported from the United States of America or its possessions cannot be changed.

3. Entry for Exhibition: Removals.—Entries for a Show must close at the latest five clear days before the Show opens, and the day fixed may not be altered.

In case of violation of this Rule the Secretary or Manager, or both, shall be held responsible and may be dealt with under Rule 17.

A dog, when entered for a Show, must be solely and unconditionally the property of the exhibitor.

A dog, however, may be sold with its engagements, and exhibited in its new owner's name subject to the transfer being registered previous to the Show, with a declaration that the new owner undertakes to abide by the rules and conditions on the original entry form of the Show.

Separate entry forms must be filled up for the exhibit of each person.

All Entry Forms must be signed by the Exhibitor or his authorized agent in accordance with the provisions specified thereon.

No official may fill up any Entry Form except his own, or alter any Entry Form after the entry has been made.

A Show Committee may reserve the right to refuse, on reasonable grounds, any entry.

Puppies may be removed at the close of the Show on the first day or on any subsequent day within an hour prior to the opening or subsequent to the closing of the Show. An order for this purpose must be obtained from the Secretary on the first day of the Show.

It shall be left to the Executive of the Show to determine the hour of closing a Show, and the hours and the conditions for the removal of dogs, on each or any day, but the conditions may not include a right to charge a fee for the removal before the hour of closing. And no exhibit, other than puppies as above provided, shall be allowed to be removed from the Show, except at the hours and on the conditions so determined, unless by and with the order of the Veterinary Surgeon, or of the Show Manager, under very exceptional and unforeseen circumstances, which must be reported by the Show Manager to the Kennel Club. The time of closing the Show and the conditions for the removal of dogs on each and every day must be included in the Regulations of every Show.

4. Estimating Number of Prizes Won.—All wins previous to the midnight preceding the day specified in the Schedule for closing entries shall be counted when entering for any class.

Equal awards shall count as a win for each dog so placed.

5. Withdrawal from Competition.—Once in a Show a dog may not be withdrawn from competition without the written consent of the Show Committee or Secretary, except when the Judge announced in the Schedule is changed, in which case only, the dog may be withdrawn before the commencement of the judging of the breed or variety of the breed, and may be removed from the Show by the owner or his accredited agent.

6. Weighing of Dogs.—Every dog entered in a class limited by weight must be weighed in the presence of the Judge, or of a Steward, or other official delegated by the Judge, immediately before competition in any such class and in every subsequent class in which there is a change in the weight limit.

6a. Judge's Decision.—A Judge's decision shall be final except in a case of fraud or misrepresentation or where a mistake has been made *bona fide* by the Judge. Subject to these exceptions his decision shall be deemed to be final at the termination of his judging the class.

A Judge shall be empowered to withhold any Prize, Special Prize, or Challenge Certificate, if in his opinion there is lack of sufficient merit, but he must mark his judging slips that the award has been so withheld. When a Judge withholds a Third Prize for want of merit, the Reserve Award must also be withheld. Subject to Rule 13 the Judge is not entitled to withhold a Prize for any other reason, but he must not withhold any Prize in Sweepstake Classes.

Any alteration made by a Judge must be initialled by him, and where such

alteration is made after the slips are handed in, they must bear the time and date of making such alterations endorsed upon his judging book, slips, letter or other document.

7. Championship Shows and Title.—A Championship Show is one at which the Kennel Club permits competition for Challenge Certificates.

A Challenge Certificate is a Certificate granted by the Kennel Club for offer for competition and award to the best of each sex in a breed or variety of breed at a Show held under their Rules in accordance with the Regulations governing the issue of Challenge Certificates.

The title of Champion shall attach to a dog winning three Challenge Certificates under three different Judges, except in the case of Pointers, Setters, Sporting Spaniels, and Retrievers born after the 1st June, 1909, in which breeds it shall be necessary that in addition to having been awarded three Challenge Certificates by three different Judges, a dog must also have gained a Prize or Certificate of Merit or qualified for Championship at a Field Trial which is recognized by the Kennel Club.

A dog having won two or more Challenge Certificates and not having won a Prize or Certificate of Merit at a Field Trial recognized by the Kennel Club may be run—not for competition, and without the payment of any entry fee, with the object of gaining such Certificate at the Kennel Club Field Trials or at any Field Trials recognized by the Kennel Club where like facilities are granted.

N.B.—Qualified for Championship shall mean that it shall be in the power, and at the discretion of the Judge (or Judges) judging at a recognized Field Trial to award a qualification to any dog running at such Trials that has previously won two or more Challenge Certificates under Kennel Club Rules, which in his (or their) opinion has shown the necessary working qualifications of his breed, which, in the case of Spaniels includes retrieving, although he (or they) may not consider such dog sufficiently well broken to be worthy of the Certificate of Merit. Notice of such qualification to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Kennel Club. Intending competitors under this rule must notify the Secretary of the meeting their intention of running a dog at or before the closing of entries for any meeting.

To compete for a Challenge Certificate a dog must have been registered and have won a prize in a Class confined to its breed or variety open to all exhibitors at the Show in question.

It is advisable that a Judge shall award a "Reserve" Challenge Certificate if, in his opinion, there is sufficient merit to justify such award. In deciding such award the Judge must first consider the question of second prize winners who have not met some of the first prize winners in competition. If in the opinion of the Judge there is not sufficient merit to justify him in awarding a Challenge Certificate it must be withheld, and he should mark his judgment book accordingly.

No Kennel Club Challenge Certificate shall be granted by the Committee of the Kennel Club, or Delegated Authority, for any breed or any variety of a breed—

- (a) If a separate Open Class for each sex is not provided for the same.
- (b) If the Show offers less than £2 for first prize money in any Class except Brace, Team, Stud Dog, Brood Bitch, Veteran, Breeders' Selling, Litter, Local and Members' Classes.
- (c) If the Show does not offer three prizes in its Open Classes.
- (d) If the Show is on the sweepstakes principle (except in Brace or Team Classes).

8. Classification and Special Prizes at Shows (Subject to Rule 7).—Show Committees may offer such prizes and make such classification and definitions thereof (subject to the definitions in the Kennel Club Rules) as they think fit, except that—

- (a) All Classes advertised in the Schedule of a Show must be clearly defined in the Schedule.

- (b) When Classes or Prizes are guaranteed the names of the guarantors must be stated in the Schedule and Catalogue under such Class, Prize or Breed.
- (c) No Classes or Prizes may be offered for progeny sired by a specified dog, Specialist Club Stakes excepted, and no prizes of free services of any dog permitted.
- (d) No puppy shall be eligible to compete in any Class or for any prize, competition for which is limited to exhibits *not exceeding* a certain stated weight or height, unless such class or Prize be confined to puppies only, but a puppy shall be eligible to compete in any Class or for any prize, competition for which is limited to exhibits *exceeding* a certain stated weight or height, provided that the puppy exceeds the stipulated weight or height and is otherwise eligible.
- (e) No dog shall be eligible to compete for a Special Prize (open to more than one breed or variety) which has been beaten in its breed class or classes by another of either sex, eligible to compete for that Special Prize.

A Show other than a championship Show may give sweepstakes classes, but the fact that such classes are offered must be prominently stated on the front page of the schedule and only classes so designated in the schedule can be offered or given at such Show.

No classes at any Show under Kennel Club Rules can be amalgamated or cancelled, but a Show may be abandoned by permission of the Committee of the Kennel Club.

9. Veterinary Examination at Shows.—At least one qualified Veterinary Surgeon, or some person competent to act as a substitute, if specially permitted by the Committee of the Kennel Club or Delegated Authority, must be appointed to a Show. No dog suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall be allowed to enter or remain in a Show. The Veterinary Surgeon, or authorized substitute, shall—

- (a) Examine each dog at the entrance of the Show, and during the Show if required, and if in his opinion the dog is not fit to enter or remain in the Show he shall give his opinion in writing, stating his reasons, signed and lodged with the Secretary as soon as possible.
- (b) Examine any dog on the day it is objected to on the ground of being blind, deaf, or suffering from contagious or infectious disease, or that it has been prepared for exhibition in contravention of the Regulations made by the Committee of the Kennel Club, and give his opinion in writing, signed, to the Secretary before the Show closes. No such dog may leave the Show before such examination.

10. Payment and Delivery of Prizes.—All prizes offered and won outright must be paid or delivered not earlier than twenty-one days and not later than thirty-one days from the close of the Show. Where any money prize is offered in the Schedule it must be paid in full, without deduction, except in cases where amounts are legally due to a Show Executive. Where Class Prizes are offered in kind, the value of the same shall be stated in the Schedule.

Prizes awarded to dogs objected to must not be paid or delivered until the objection has been finally determined, and in the case of an appeal to, or any objection by, the Committee of the Kennel Club, not until permission is granted by that Committee.

In the case of violation of this Rule the persons signing the Licence application form upon which the Licence for the said Show was granted shall be held primarily responsible and may be dealt with under Rule 17. When Special Prizes are offered by a Specialist Club, the Executive of such Club will be held primarily responsible.

11. Sales at Shows.—Any person claiming to purchase a dog exhibited at any Show must, at the time of claiming, lodge a sum at least equal to 20 per cent., and if required the whole amount, of the catalogue price of the dog at the Secretary's Office in the Show, and obtain a receipt for the same. Such receipt must bear on its face the time the claim was made, and the dog must then be sold in accordance with the regulations of the particular Show and the Kennel Club Rules, and the remainder of the purchase money must be paid to the Secretary before the removal of the dog from the Show, or the deposit may be forfeited, in which event any such deposit must be paid over to the owner of the dog, less the commission, if any, which the Show is entitled to charge under their regulations on the sum deposited. Any sums deposited by anyone except the eventual purchaser of the dog, or those forfeited as before provided for, must be returned to the respective claimants, and the Committee of a Show shall see that all such deposits must be returned, and all purchase money received for a dog sold at their Show, less commission, if any, must be paid to the late owner within seven days from the close of the Show.

When any dog is sold, the Secretary of the Show must see that a "Sold" card is placed over its bench, as soon as possible after the completion of the sale.

12. Objections to Dogs.—An objection to a dog may be made by any person, except by one who is under a term of suspension by the Kennel Club.

The objection must be in writing and delivered to the Secretary at his office in the Show, or at his address as advertised in the Schedule. If the objection is made by persons other than the Show Committee or the Committee of the Kennel Club or Delegated Authority, the sum of 10s. must be deposited at the same time, which shall be returned unless the Committee of the Kennel Club, or Delegated Authority, deem the objection frivolous, in which case it shall be forfeited.

Where an objection is made against more than one dog a separate deposit must be lodged in the case of each dog. In the case of an objection to a Pack, Couple, Team, Brace, or Litter, one deposit only to be lodged.

An objection must be lodged :

- (a) On the ground of incorrect weight—at the time of weighing, which may, in the first instance, be made verbally to the judge (who shall make note thereof), but which must, without delay, be followed by the formal objection as above.
- (b) On the ground of being improperly tampered with, blind, deaf, or suffering from any form of contagious or infectious disease—before the Show closes.
- (c) On any other ground—within twenty-one days from the last day of the Show.

An objection shall be dealt with at a Show Committee Meeting, if possible, within fourteen days, and in no case later than twenty-eight days, of its being lodged.

A copy of the objection shall be dispatched by the Secretary within twenty-four hours of the objection being lodged to the registered owner of the dog at his address given on the entry form, and reasonable notice of the meeting shall be sent to any persons concerned.

The decision of the Show Committee shall be communicated to parties concerned within forty-eight hours.

No objection shall be invalidated solely on the ground that any notice has not been duly given, or that any meeting has not been duly held under this Rule.

An appeal shall lie to the Committee of the Kennel Club, or Delegated Authority, as the case may be, if lodged within fourteen days of the decision.

13. Disqualification and Forfeit of Prizes.—A dog shall be disqualified for competition—(1) By the Committee of the Kennel Club, or Delegated

Authority, direct, or:—(2) By the Committee of a Show on objection (see Rule 12), subject to appeal to the Committee of the Kennel Club, or Delegated Authority, as the case may be, if it is proved to be:

- (a) Exhibited at an unrecognized Show (see Definitions).
- (b) Registered in the name of and owned by a person suspended for discreditable conduct as from the date of the charge being lodged at the Kennel Club and for the period of such suspension (see Rule 17).
- (c) Exhibited by a person disqualified or suspended under Rules 16 or 17.
- (d) Entered after the date fixed for the closing of entries (see Rule 3).
- (e) Led into the ring or worked at a Field Trial or taken charge of at a Show or Field Trial by a person suspended under Rules 16 or 17.
- (f) Totally blind. (g) Totally deaf. (h) Castrated. (i) Spayed.
- (j) Prepared for exhibition in contravention of Regulations contained in Appendix II.
- (k) Suffering from an infectious or contagious disease.
- (l) Entered in a manner not complying with the Classification in the Schedule.
- (m) Exhibited for competition by a Judge of the Show.
- (n) Not duly registered in the Kennel Club books before exhibition (see Rule 1 (a)).
- (o) Not duly transferred in the Kennel Club Books, before exhibition, where a change of ownership of a registered dog has taken place (see Rule 1 (c)).
- (p) Entered at a Show not in accordance with the Kennel Club Rules.
- (q) Imported after the 1st January, 1907, in contravention of the Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries issued under the Importation of Dogs Order for the time being in force.

If a dog is entered in a class for which he is ineligible, and is not withdrawn from competition before the judging of the class in question is begun, the dog shall be disqualified, but all such cases must be reported by the Show Secretary to the Kennel Club, and the exhibitor may be fined at the discretion of the Committee of the Kennel Club, and, in addition to such penalty, the exhibitor is liable to be dealt with under Rule 17.

The owner of a dog disqualified for any of the above reasons is liable to forfeiture of all entry fees and prize money made in respect of or won by such dog at the Show or Shows in question.

The Committee of the Kennel Club shall have power to annul or remit all or any part of any disqualification under this Rule; also to inflict fines not exceeding Five Shillings, in lieu of disqualification, upon exhibitors who shall have made errors in the entry forms which are, in the opinion of the Committee of the Kennel Club, of a technical or clerical character.

14. Order of Merit when Dogs are Disqualified.—If a prizewinner be disqualified in accordance with Rule 12, the dogs next in consecutive order of merit, if so placed by the Judge, and awarded not less than Reserve, shall be moved into the higher places in the Prize List, and such placings shall thereupon become the awards.

15. Delegation of Powers of the Committee of the Kennel Club.—There shall be no right of appeal to the Committee of the Kennel Club against the decision of a Delegated Authority acting under powers conferred by these Rules.

But the Committee of the Kennel Club shall not delegate to any Subcommittee or to any other body other than the Executive Committee of the Scottish Kennel Club, the power to disqualify or suspend any person under Rules 16 or 17.

16. Disqualification of Persons Officiating, etc., at Unrecognized Shows.—Any person promoting, exhibiting, judging, or in any way officiating at an unrecognized Show shall, at the discretion of the Committee of the Kennel Club, be disqualified from judging, competing, winning a prize, making

an objection, or taking any part at a Show or Field Trial held under the permission of the Committee of the Kennel Club, or Delegated Authority.

All dogs exhibited at any such Show shall be disqualified from competition at any recognized Show.

Such disqualification shall also apply to all dogs registered in the name of, or owned by, any person disqualified under this Rule.

The Committee of the Kennel Club shall have power to remove any disqualification under this Rule.

17. Suspension for Discreditable Conduct, etc., or Default.—(1) DISQUALIFICATION OR SUSPENSION FOR DISCREDITABLE CONDUCT, OR CONDUCT INJURIOUS TO ALL INTERESTED IN CANINE MATTERS.—If in the opinion of the Committee of the Kennel Club a person shall have been guilty of any discreditable conduct, or conduct which is injurious to all interested in canine matters in regard to a dog, or any matter whatsoever connected with or arising out of a Dog Show or Field Trial, or any matter relating to the same or to these Rules, they shall pass a resolution to that effect, and they shall have the power to suspend him from taking part in or having any connexion with any Show or Field Trial held by the permission of the Committee of the Kennel Club or Delegated Authority or attending the same. Any person proved to the satisfaction of the Committee of the Kennel Club to have knowingly employed any person suspended under this Rule, in any capacity whatsoever, in connexion with dogs, will be liable to be dealt with under this Rule.

Such suspension shall disqualify from competition all dogs registered in his name and owned by him as from the date of the charge, on which he has been found guilty, being lodged at the Kennel Club, and for the period of such suspension. The Committee of the Kennel Club may, if they see fit, also disqualify such person for life from judging at, or taking any part in the management of, a Show or Field Trial held under permission of the Kennel Club or Delegated Authority. Any person disqualified or suspended from exhibiting is not eligible to become, or remain, a member of a Club registered at, or affiliated with, the Kennel Club during the period of such suspension.

The Committee of the Kennel Club shall have power to remove or modify any or either of such disqualifications.

All complaints under this Clause, except those made by the Committee of the Kennel Club or Delegated Authority, or the Committee of a Show or Field Trial, must be accompanied by a deposit of £2, which may be wholly or partly awarded to the person or persons complained of, if the complaint be dismissed or dealt with as the Committee of the Kennel Club shall think fit.

(2) SUSPENSION OF DEFAULTERS, INCLUDING SHOW GUARANTORS, COMMITTEES AND PROMOTERS.—If in the opinion of the Committee of the Kennel Club a person shall have been proved to be in default in regard to any transaction whatsoever connected with or arising out of a Dog Show or Field Trial, or any matter relating to the same, or to these Rules, they shall pass a resolution to that effect, and shall have the power to suspend him as under Clause (1), for such time as they deem fit, and also any dog or dogs of his, registered in his name, for a period of such suspension, as from the date of the charge being lodged at the Kennel Club.

The Committee of the Kennel Club may, if they think fit, require a complaint under this Clause to be accompanied by a deposit of £2, as under Clause 1 of this Rule, save only where the complaint is against Show Guarantors, Committees, or Promoters, for non-payment of prize money, or other prizes or monies.

The Committee of the Kennel Club shall have power in any case under this Rule to publish the account of the same, together with the proceedings in respect thereof, in the official organ of the Kennel Club, viz. "The Kennel Gazette," together with his name, description and address, and further to publish the names of such disqualified or suspended persons, respectively

under Clauses (1) and (2) of this Rule, in two separate "Black Lists," which they shall have power to forward to any person or persons concerned, as they may think fit.

Should it be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee of the Kennel Club that any person suspended under this Rule has attended any Show or Shows during the period of suspension, such term of suspension may be increased.

The Committee of the Kennel Club shall have power to remove any such disqualification or suspension.

18. Penalty for Infringement of the Rules of the Kennel Club by the Committees, Secretaries, or Managers of Shows.—The Committee of the Kennel Club shall have power to inflict a fine not exceeding £5 on the Committee, Secretary, or Manager of a Show who may have broken the Rules and Regulations of the Kennel Club in the conduct of their Show. In the case of non-payment of any such fine, the guarantors may be held responsible.

19. The Committee of the Kennel Club may make Alterations to the Appendices to the Kennel Club Rules.—The Committee of the Kennel Club shall have power to make such alterations to the Appendices of the Kennel Club Rules, from time to time, as they may consider necessary and expedient.

20. The Committee of the Kennel Club the Final Court of Appeal.—The Committee of the Kennel Club shall be the final Court of Appeal or Umpire in all questions or disputes of any kind whatsoever (except where such powers are delegated by the Committee of the Kennel Club), arising out of any Show held by permission of the Committee of the Kennel Club or Delegated Authority. A person attending or entering a dog for such Show shall by such act be deemed to have agreed with the Committee of the Kennel Club, or Delegated Authority, to refer any such question or dispute to that Committee or Delegated Authority, as the case may be, under the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, or any statutory modification thereof.

APPENDIX I

REGULATIONS FOR SHOWS HELD UNDER LICENCE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE KENNEL CLUB, OR DELEGATED AUTHORITY

1. Undertaking by Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary of Show when sending Application for Licence.—The application for a Licence must be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of the Show, the Treasurer of the Show, and the Secretary of the Show, on the form provided by the Kennel Club; but if Challenge Certificates are applied for, three additional members of the Show Committee must also sign the undertaking. The said above-mentioned officers of the Show must also give their full addresses in the space provided on the said form. The signing of such application form by the above-mentioned officers of the Show shall be construed as an undertaking by each of them, whereby they bind themselves jointly and severally to hold and conduct the Show under and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Kennel Club, and to abide by and adopt any decision of the Committee of the Kennel Club, or any authority to whom the Committee of the Kennel Club may delegate its powers, dealing with or having reference to any matter or dispute arising out of or in connexion with the Show, and shall be taken as an agreement by them, and each of them, that any decision given against them, or any of them, under Rules 16 or 17 of the Kennel Club Rules shall be communicated by the Secretary of the Kennel Club to the Secretaries of Dog Shows, Field Trials, and Societies affiliated with the Kennel Club, and shall also be published in the official organ of the Kennel Club—"The Kennel Gazette"—together with a report of the proceedings in the matter, and their name or names, addresses and descriptions. Any notice sent by registered post to any of the said above-mentioned officers of the

Show at the addresses given by them on the said form shall be deemed full and sufficient notice on the part of the Kennel Club to them, or any of them, of any proceedings, matters, or decision of the Committee of the Kennel Club, or any authority to whom the Committee of the Kennel Club may delegate its powers, or in regard to anything arising out of the said Licence, or having regard to the conduct of the said Show, or in respect of any other matter whatsoever arising out of or in connexion with the said Show. The Secretary of the Show, unless a member of the Committee, will not be held responsible as a guarantor of the prize-money. The Secretary, Manager, and/or Committee of a Show shall be responsible for the payment of any fines imposed (*vide* Kennel Club Rule 18).

2. Official Entry Form for Shows held under Kennel Club Rules the Only Form recognized. Only one Exhibitor may enter on one Form. **Preservation of Entry Forms by Show Committees.**—Entry Forms must be in accordance with the approved form named in Appendix III, and which must be issued by the Secretary of the Show, and all entries must be made thereon and not otherwise, and entirely in ink or indelible pencil; only one exhibitor shall enter on one form. All such Entry Forms must be preserved by the Show Committee for at least twelve months from the last day of the Show.

The Secretary of a Show must enclose at least one Registration and one Transfer Form with each copy of the Schedule issued if he is issuing the Kennel Club Rules as provided by Regulation 7; but if he is issuing the Kennel Club's Authorized Show Regulations in place of the Kennel Club Rules, the enclosing of registration and transfer forms is not compulsory.

3. Particulars of Entry and Names and Addresses of all Exhibitors to be published in the Catalogue.—Full particulars of the entry of each exhibit, as given on the Entry Form by the Exhibitor, and the names and addresses of all Exhibitors, as given on their Entry Forms, must be published in the Catalogue of the Show.

4. Entry for Exhibition.—Entries for a Show must close at the latest five clear days before the Show opens, and the day fixed may not be altered. In case of violation of this Rule, the Secretary, or Manager, or both, shall be held responsible, and may be dealt with under Rule 17.

5. Disinfection.—The Executive shall, before receiving any dog at a Show, cause all benches, pens and utensils to be properly and efficiently disinfected, and must see that such disinfection is maintained during the Show, and to obtain a certificate from the Benching Contractors that this has been carried out, and must see that proper disinfection is maintained during the Show.

6. Isolation of Suspicious Cases.—The Executive of a Show shall provide a suitable place in which dogs suspected of contagious disease can be properly isolated from the rest of the Show.

7. Publication of Names of Guarantors and of the Kennel Club Rules and Regulations.—The names and addresses of the Guarantors of a Show must be printed on the outside front page of all Schedules and Catalogues, except in the case of Shows where classes are provided for other exhibits as well as dogs, where the names and addresses need only be printed at the head of the Dog section. A copy of the Kennel Club Rules, together with Regulations attached thereto, as supplied by the Kennel Club, must be provided with or attached to every Schedule and Catalogue, unless the Kennel Club's authorized Show Regulations are substituted therefor. A copy of the Kennel Club Rules must be accessible at the Show to every exhibitor.

8. Free Passes must be supplied to Exhibitors; Exhibits only to be allowed in Show.—(a) The Committee of a Show shall provide every exhibitor with a free pass enabling him or her to enter the Show at any time during its continuance, but in the case of a dog owned in partnership only one such free pass need be issued by the Show Executive.

- (b) No animal other than an exhibit shall be allowed within the precincts of a Dog Show during its continuance.
- (c) Any exhibitor entering three or more dogs shall be allowed a Kennelman's Pass, free.

9. Weighing Machines.—Where any competition with a weight limit takes place, properly constructed weighing machines must be provided.

10. Necessary Documents to be forwarded and Information given to the Secretary of the Kennel Club.—The Secretary of a Show must forward the following documents to the Secretary of the Kennel Club, 84 Piccadilly, London, W., within the time specified, as follows :

- (a) Two Schedules of the Show as published, including an entry form, and any and all enclosures sent therewith to exhibitors, and within three days of their being published.
- (b) An Official Catalogue of the Show, containing a full and correct list of all the entries made thereat, and all the awards correctly marked therein, within three days of the close of the Show.
- (c) Any Entry Forms called for by the Secretary of the Kennel Club, upon demand.
- (d) Any List of Suspended Persons, sent by the Secretary of the Kennel Club, must be returned immediately after the close of the Show, per registered post.
- (e) Any other documents and any information in connexion with any appeal or complaint must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Kennel Club, when requested by him.

11. Fraudulent or Discreditable Conduct at Shows to be reported.—The Executive of a Show must immediately report to the Committee of the Kennel Club any case of alleged fraudulent or discreditable conduct at or in connexion with the Show which may come under its notice, and at the same time forward to the Secretary of the Kennel Club all documents or information in connexion therewith which may be in its possession or power. Where alleged fraudulent or discreditable conduct takes place at a Show in Scotland, the Executive of the Show must make such report in the first instance to the Committee of the Scottish Kennel Club.

Providing evidence is placed before the Committee of the Kennel Club that undue influence has been exercised by any person or that any improper means have been adopted to obtain, or interfere with, the appointment of a Judge at Shows under Kennel Club Rules, and the Committee of the Kennel Club consider the evidence warrants any inquiry, the Committee of the Kennel Club will call upon the Committees of such Shows to produce all correspondence or evidence in connexion with the case, and will on being convinced of malpractice deal with the offenders under Kennel Club Rule 17.

APPENDIX II

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PREPARATION OF DOGS FOR EXHIBITION

A dog shall be disqualified from winning a prize or from receiving one if awarded at any Show held under Kennel Club Rules (save and except in such cases as are specified hereunder under the head "exceptions") if it be proved to the Committee of the Show or the Committee of the Kennel Club, as the case may be :

1. That any dye, colouring, darkening, bleaching, or other matter has been in any way used for the purpose of altering or improving the colour or markings of a dog.
2. That any preparation, chemical or otherwise, has been used for the purpose of altering or improving the texture of the coat.

Note.—The coat may be cleaned by use of some dry substance such as boric acid powder used solely for cleansing purposes, but on no account must any of such substance be allowed to remain in the coat at the time of exhibition.

3. That any oil, greasy or sticky substance has been used and remains in the coat during time of exhibition.

4. That any part of a dog's coat or hair has been cut, clipped, singed or rasped down by any substance, or that the new or fast coat has been removed by any means except in the following breeds:—Bedlington Terriers, Bull-terriers, Collies, Fox-terriers (Wire and Smooth), Pomeranians, Poodles, Retrievers (Curly-Coated) and Yorkshire Terriers.

Note.—The old or shedding coat and loose hairs may be removed in all breeds.

No comb must be used that has a cutting or rasping edge.

5. That any cutting, piercing, breaking by force, or any kind of operation or act which destroys tissues of the ears, or alters their natural formation or carriage, or shortens the tail, or alters the natural formation of the dog, or any part thereof, has been practised, or any other thing has been done calculated in the opinion of the Committee of the Kennel Club, to deceive, except in cases of necessary operation certified to the satisfaction of the Committee of the Kennel Club.

That the lining membrane of the mouth has been cut or mutilated in any way.

EXCEPTIONS

1. Shortening the tails of dogs of the following breeds will not render them liable to disqualification: Spaniels (except Irish Water), Airedale Terriers, Fox-terriers, Irish Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, Welsh Terriers, Old English Sheepdogs, Poodles, Toy Spaniels, Yorkshire Terriers, Schipperkes, Griffon Bruxellois, and such other breeds as the Committee may from time to time determine.

2. Dew-claws may be removed in any breed.

APPENDIX III

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS AND FORMS, WHICH ARE COPYRIGHT, CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE KENNEL CLUB, 84 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W., OR THE SECRETARY OF THE SCOTTISH KENNEL CLUB, 59 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

REGULATIONS

Regulations with regard to Classes which are eligible for Free Entry in the Kennel Club Stud Book.

Regulations governing the issue of Challenge Certificates.

FORMS

Registration, Registration Inquiry, Re-registration, Prefix, Cancellation of Name, Change of Name, Show Entry, Stud Book Entry, Transfer, Stud Visit, Loan of Bitch, Produce, Registration of Assumed Name, Registration of Title and Application to hold a Show.

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