

# THE DOG

AND HOW TO BREED  
TRAIN AND KEEP HIM



SCOTCH COLLIE, "SIR CHRISTOPHER."

FIRST

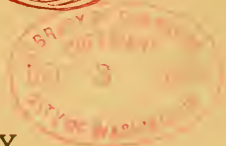
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# THE DOG

AND HOW TO

## BREED, TRAIN AND KEEP HIM



*Containing articles on the Breeding, Training and  
Keeping of the Dog, as well as the History, Description,  
and Peculiarities of the different breeds  
by noted fanciers, and also a  
Chapter upon Disease*

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ILLUSTRATED WITH MANY ENGRAVINGS FROM LIFE

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## INTRODUCTION.

IN this little work it is intended to give, for the ordinary dog owner and fancier, a short description of the more popular breeds, their peculiarities and characteristics, written by well-known fanciers, and also articles upon the breeding, training and keeping of the dog, giving such information as he would like to know, whether keeping dogs for profit or for pleasure. The articles have been purposely shorn of all technicalities, the illustrations have been taken from life, and it is sincerely hoped that the little monograph will make the keeping and breeding of a good dog as popular as it should be.

### THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE DOG.

The dog has been the faithful and constant companion of man from the very earliest times. He is supposed to have been the first of the animal kingdom domesticated, and when the greater proportion of the earth's population subsisted from the fruits of the chase, his instincts, as a hunter, were relied upon almost entirely to furnish food. The dog is mentioned by Homer in his poems, and is pictured upon the Egyptian monuments which have been standing for over five thousand years. Thus, for centuries, the dog has been the well-tried assistant of man, in guarding the flocks and herds, and even the master himself has relied upon the prowess of his friend. His sagacity, fidelity and usefulness are too well known to every one to be repeated, though it may be said that he surpasses, in intellectual qualities, even the semi-human elephant.

A great many pages have been written upon the origin of the dog, but many facts remain so in obscurity that no definite conclusions can be drawn from them. It is supposed, however, that all breeds had a common origin which fashion and environment have so shaped that there are now, probably, over two hundred varieties of dogs. The dog is well adapted to hunting, for he has a good sight, strong powers of scent, and almost human sagacity. His courage and fierceness, in defense of his master or a charge, make him one of the most valuable adjuncts to man.

The dog belongs to the division *Vertebrata*, class *Mammalia*, order *Ferae*, family *Felidae*, sub-family *Canina*, the species known as *Canis familiaris*. The sub-family, *Canina*, includes the dog, wolf, jackal and fox. This sub-family is distinguished by having two tubercular teeth behind its canine teeth in the upper jaw. The dog has the pupils of the eye round, while in the fox they are like those of the cat, perpendicular slits, and in the wolf oblique ones. While the dog is chiefly the inhabitant of cold and temperate climates, it is only in the temperate zone that he reaches the highest perfection. Naturally living upon meat, the dog when domesticated will live upon vegetable matter, but thrives best upon a mixed diet of vegetable and animal substances. Almost everyone has his particular fancy for a variety; each breed presents its peculiar characteristics, but whatever one is selected, there is no servant of man who does his work so cheerfully as the dog, or that has his sweet disposition and forgiving nature.

### HOW TO BREED A DOG.

A physician once said that to bring up a perfect child, you must begin with his great grandfather, and to breed a good dog you must commence even further back. You must make the breed you have selected a thorough and exhaustive study, learn all its characteristics, its peculiarities, and, above all, study its defects and flaws. The most

important point in the breeding of dogs is the careful selection of the parents. Ascertain conclusively the results of a dog to which you desire to breed, as oftentimes a dog will be perfect in points, but will not breed well. Fashion your type, and do not expect, because you have paid a large price for your bitch, that sending her to the highest-price dog will necessarily produce perfect puppies. The dog may lack just the points the female wants, and so the defect becomes glaring. A careful selection should build up the weak points and bring the puppies truer to the standard. The frame and general characteristics of the male, it is held by prominent breeders, is inherited by the puppies, while their nervous disposition comes from the female; however, both furnish their part towards the original germ, but the female perhaps, suckling the young ones, may have more influence. It is true that where a thoroughbred is put to a mongrel the former will impress more of the offspring than the latter. Acquired or accidental variation as well as natural conformation is transmitted by both parents. Defects of former generations will crop out whether crosses of types or varieties. The first impregnation seems to have more influence than the others, and the writer has had an experience of this kind which is well-worth quoting. A thoroughbred black and tan collie, while in heat, broke loose and ran with a mongrel dog having a distinctive white collar, the produce of this mating being four puppies which had the collar and three being black and tan. The bitch in her next season visited a thoroughbred black and tan collie dog, and of the produce two had a well-marked white collar, two rudiments, and the balance were black and tan. The third season her visit was to a black and tan collie, and in this litter, three of the dogs had white markings. A daughter, the result of the third mating, had two puppies, with white collars, in her first litter. This experience shows conclusively the impress of each sire upon a female and her offspring. Great care should be shown in the selection of parents. If you have a valuable female and desire to breed, get the best sire that you can afford, for you will be paid many times over by the extra money the puppies will bring. Dogs should never be bred until they reach maturity, which of course varies with different breeds, small dogs maturing first, oftentimes in one year, while older dogs do not do so for two years or more.

"Stonehenge," the eminent English authority, says "that the best time to breed dogs is from April to September, inasmuch as in the cold of winter the puppies are apt to become chilled whereby their growth is stopped, and some disease very often developed." A breeder generally has to suit himself to circumstances, his bitches coming in at odd times, and if he has warm kennels or accommodations he can breed at almost any time. A female dog is "in heat" about twice a year, generally from every five to seven months, occurring at equal lengths of time. The heat lasts usually three weeks, and it is during the latter part of the middle week, or just after the bleeding ceases, that she should be allowed with the male. The length of time elapsing between the first and second seasons will generally give the breeder opportunity to calculate the length of the periods, and to arrange for any subsequent breeding. Of course if one does not intend to breed his female, she should be carefully kept from the males during the season.

#### MANAGEMENT OF THE FEMALE AND THE LITTER.

The female should have sufficient exercise, but not too much, while great care should be taken that she does not have too violent exercise, avoiding running hard and jumping. Where a valuable dog is bred it is well to have a foster mother who can divide the trials of maternity, giving the best dogs to the mother and the poorest ones to the foster mother; it is also a good idea to have a foster mother ready in case the matron is weak or has a large number of puppies. The mother should not be allowed to grow too fat before parturition, while her bowels should be kept in a healthy condition by mild aperients, warm, comfortable quarters being provided for her.

A quiet spot, removed from noisy surroundings, should be selected and arranged for maternity. The bitch will be more contented in a place where she has been accus-

tomed than if brought to a new spot. A piece of old carpet for the mother to lie on is recommended as better than straw or anything else. In nearly all cases nature is the best doctor and the matron should be left to herself, the puppies appearing from twenty minutes to half an hour apart.

Many breeders give the bitch a little warm milk to slake the thirst during maternity, and it does not harm. Liquid food should be fed the matron after parturition every two or three hours. After two or three days the bitch should be treated to a good, generous diet, as the puppies demand all the resources of her system. If necessary to destroy puppies, they should be taken away as soon after birth as possible, leaving one or two for the bitch to suckle, then she, not having become attached to them, does not miss them. The bitch should be encouraged to leave the puppies for exercise at least an hour or two every day, and at first it will be necessary to take her out one's self, but after the second or third week she will leave the nest of her own accord and will take the exercise necessary for her well-being. "Stonehenge" recommends as follows: "The best food for a suckling female is strong broth, with a fair proportion of bread and flesh, or bread and milk, according to previous habits." About the fifth or sixth week it is a good plan to begin to wean the puppies, a very good method being to stick their noses into a pan of milk, and they will lick this milk off their muzzles, and very soon will commence to lap of their own accord. In my experience I have found that puppies in the same litter that have begun to drink milk, grow very much more rapidly than those that cling to the mother. Some breeders recommend teaching puppies to lap milk as early as three weeks. It is a very good plan to scald the milk and slightly sweeten it, so it will contain as large an amount of sugar as is found in the milk of the bitch; it is also well to warm the milk, that it may be more like that of the mother. All puppies are subject, more or less, to stomach worms, which seem to thrive very rapidly and well upon the nursing diet, and when they are weaned this trouble seems to diminish, so that it is a good plan, perhaps, to wean as early as possible not only on account of the bitch, but also from the fact that it kills the latter trouble to a great extent.

A variety of methods of feeding puppies is prevalent among fanciers, and perhaps quotations from the opinions of the leading ones would be valuable in this work. Stonehenge recommends, that "puppies should be fed every four hours upon a thickened broth made from sheep's head and thickened milk alternately"; he says further, "that their food must be given them somewhat stronger and of somewhat different nature after a time." He says that "this food will be required for any kind of a dog, but a single puppy is very easily reared upon thickened milk, with scraps of the house in addition, including bones, which it will greedily pick, and any odds and ends left upon plates." He says, "that regularity in feeding puppies is of the utmost importance, and in his experience, he found that where two puppies were equally well reared in other respects—one fed at regular hours, while the other was only supplied at the caprice of the servants—the former will greatly excel the latter in size and health, as well as symmetrical development of the body."

Another breeder recommends "a little soup thickened with stale bread, twice a day, this being gradually substituted for the milk, doing away with the latter entirely at two months." He says, "well boiled vegetables of all kinds, except potatoes, which are too hard for a dog to digest, should be gradually introduced into the diet. There is no question but what a dog requires very nutritious food during puppyhood, as all parts of his body are growing, and it is necessary to supply the ever-increasing wants of his rapidly growing system. The puppy should never be allowed, however, to gorge himself, for it will disorder his digestion, as well as bring on a host of other diseases. For the first three months after he is weaned he should be fed four times a day; after five or six months, three times a day is enough, until the age of one year is reached, when twice a day is enough—a light meal in the morning and the principal meal in the evening."

Puppies should have a sufficient enclosure to run and play in, as the little fellows

are all activity and enjoy their running and tumbling about very much ; while if confined, they are apt to grow logy and fat, which interferes with a proper development. Besides milk, a porridge of Indian meal is sometimes employed in feeding puppies, and it should be mixed with water or broth while cold and then boiled for at least an hour, making sure that it has not been burned. Oatmeal porridge can also be given the puppies, the meal being stirred up with cold water to a thick paste, then mixed with some broth, stirring till it thickens in the kettle ; then let it set, when it can be cut and is quite solid. I believe that the proper time for boiling oatmeal, is to count from the moment of boiling at least twenty-five minutes, and I do not think that oatmeal should be fed to dogs that has not been allowed to cook at least that time. Great care should be used in selecting meats for puppies, that they are in a perfect condition, as stale meat is apt to contain germs of disease, which not only give diarrhoea, but also is apt to sicken dogs in other ways. I have always thought it a good plan to keep a few bones in the puppy yard, that they might try their teeth upon them. There is really nothing they take so much pleasure in as sharpening their little teeth on a hard bone. The kennel should be kept scrupulously clean, and I have found that lime-washing walls is the best preventive for vermin. In the summer time no straw is necessary for a bed, but in the winter time a good, clean bed of straw is a great comfort for a dog, and it is advisable to change it frequently, and burn it, thus destroying any insects which may have found refuge in it. A general habit of obedience should be gradually inculcated in the mind of the little dog. His name should be taught to him, and it will be a very easy thing to make him follow at your heel.

If the dog is at all costive, or his coat is in a rough condition, a small dose of castor oil is a very good thing to give him. If the dog's tail is to be cropped, or ears cut, it should be done by an experienced person at about the fourth month.

Gordon Stables, the celebrated English authority, in speaking of feeding puppies, says : " They must be fed with a little at a time and often ; six or eight times a day is not too often at first, and non-stimulating food will do, such as bread and milk, boiled rice and milk, oatmeal porridge and milk. Try to make them happy and comfortable ; give them a large bone to gnaw on which cannot be swallowed, and they will find it an excellent treat. Never handle much, and if necessary, lift them by the nape of the neck. Do not put any restraint on them ; give them all the liberty they want. Keep them clean, giving them a good, clean bed, and they will soon learn that it is their own duty to keep their quarters nice and sweet."

#### LODGING, KEEPING AND FEEDING.

In this article I shall not go into the kennel management of dogs, but shall bear more stress upon the care of one or two dogs. A dog always likes a clean place to sleep in ; he likes a regular place to sleep in, and he will keep that place clean if he has been taught cleanly habits. If he has a kennel it should be thoroughly whitewashed once or twice a year, and in the whitewash bucket should be poured a small percentage of carbolic acid. This latter keeps the quarters clean and nice, also acting as a good insecticide. A dog that is chained all the time is not himself ; his disposition becomes sour ; he is more apt to bite and snarl and bark at everything that passes by. A dog that is not wholly chained and is allowed to take reasonable exercise, will, to my mind, prove a much better watch dog, discriminating somewhat between those people at whom he is to bark, and those who are to pass unnoticed. Dogs ought to have a run of an hour every morning at least, and if it is possible, a trip out in the evening. Exercise keeps a dog's bowels in much better condition than if he is allowed to lie round chained all day. In muddy or wet weather, the dog's legs should be washed and the feather combed out after he returns from a walk, and rubbed down with a coarse towel. Cleanliness is absolutely necessary where dogs are kept in any numbers, and if the kennels are not well washed, or are made of hard wood or woods, they should be washed thoroughly



at least once a fortnight with a little carbolic acid or other disinfectant in the pail. All long-haired dogs, like the Skye Terrier, or other pet dogs, should have a thorough washing every morning, being well rubbed down dry with a coarse towel, and then given a run, to restore the circulation. Long-haired dogs should have a thorough combing every day or two, this latter precaution preventing their hair from becoming matted.

Be sure to have your kennel water-tight, as rheumatism, colds and other diseases, follow dampness and exposure. A basket lined with flannel, with a soft cushion at the bottom, is very much appreciated by toy and pet dogs. They readily learn to lie in the place that is reserved for them, and will not use the soft chairs or cushions in the best parlors when they have this place provided for them. If the lining and cushion in their basket is made removable and of a material than can be washed, it will do a great deal towards preventing insects from being harbored in them. In severe weather toy terriers and Italian greyhounds need some covering when they go out of doors. To me it is a pitiful sight to see one of these tender dogs shivering and trembling on the street in cold weather; and when one thinks that a small sum of money would procure a warm cloth or hood that will prevent this, we cannot see why it is not done.

Dogs should not run much during the intense heat of the day, and should always have access to fresh water. This animal does not perspire through the skin at all, but does it wholly through the tongue. Some writers recommend, in feeding a watch dog, to give him his food only in the morning, as it makes him more wakeful and fresh at night, when he is hungry. Where an animal is not doing well, a change of diet is often beneficial, and I believe a dog should have access to grass at all times. Close observation has shown me that dogs will eat certain kinds of grass and at certain times to purge themselves voluntarily. There is no question but what grass acts as a mild physic. Frequent washing of dogs is not absolutely necessary, as it renders the hair harsh and rough, increasing the liability to catch the dirt. A good grooming with a comb and brush regularly every morning will prove more beneficial than soapsuds and water, except, however, in the coldest weather an occasional wash is good, the chill being taken off the water, and the yolk of an egg being used instead of soap. In most kennels it is the habit to feed the dogs only once a day, but many breeders consider it too long for the dog to go without food; it is, however, a matter of dispute among breeders, and perhaps, a heavy meal at night and a light meal in the morning is more to the taste of many. For the general feeding of dogs a well-known breeder recommends as follows: Broth made from beef-heads, necks, flanks and bones put into a large pot and thoroughly boiled, the bones being taken out and a quantity of vegetables added, all of which are boiled to shreds, the whole being thickened with a coarse grade of wheat flour being stirred in slowly. This broth should be allowed to cool, then poured into a pan, each dog getting his share. Two or three times a week a large bone is given to the dog, and this serves to keep the teeth clean, and the small particles gnawed off contribute towards supplying nutrition in the animal's bony structure. During the hunting season dogs at work get, besides this, a liberal allowance of raw meat. In many kennels nothing is fed to dogs but biscuit, the directions for using which are as follows:—

“Dog biscuits can be used as a constant and staple food. It is claimed for them that they clean the dog's teeth, harden his gums, healthy gums meaning health, and eaten dry, the dog has to gnaw them as he would a bone, thus inducing a healthy flow of saliva, which is Nature's digestive fluid. In some cases it is necessary to use perseverance to induce a dog to eat biscuit, especially if he has been fed on soft food, and it is sometimes necessary to starve them into eating them, but very seldom. Should, however, the animal refuse, break the biscuit, pour soup over them, feed cold, and gradually reduce the quantity of soup until the dog eats them dry. It is said that an overfed, fat dog may be starved three or four days without injury. As a general rule St. Bernards, Mastiffs and Great Danes will eat from five to eight biscuits a day, Pointers, Setters and Spaniels from three to five biscuits per day, while Terriers and other small dogs will eat from one to three biscuits per day.”

## DISEASES OF THE DOG.

In describing the diseases of the dog and some simple remedies, only the principal ailments will be given, and these that are ordinarily met with. It is never well, however, if the trouble is obscure or not understood, or the difficulty is severe, to trust to one's own judgment, especially where the dog is valuable. The services of a good veterinary should be secured, and many a valuable dog's life has been saved by prompt action.

## ASTHMA.

Old dogs are usually the worst sufferers from this disease, the wheezing and spasmodic breathing being very painful, not only for themselves but for their master's feelings. Over-feeding, sweet and unsuitable food, is very often the cause in other dogs. A dose of from ten to forty drops, according to the size of the dog, of spirit of sulphuric ether, given in milk, gives immediate relief. As the blood is loaded up with impurities, causing the lungs to do work for which they are incapable, immediate reduction of diet is necessary, exercise and a purge to regulate the bowels every few days will take off superfluous weight, and eventually restore the animal to health. Asthma is prevalent among dogs which have been kept as pets, overfed and without enough proper exercise.

## COLDS.

The usual cause of colds and coughs is exposure to cold and wet, as well as damp, unwholesome quarters. The symptoms are running of the nose and eyes and neglect of food. The urine is quite scanty and high colored, while there is considerable fever, the bowels being very costive. The dog should be removed to a warm, dry place, where he can also obtain rest and quiet, and a dose of physic given him to open the bowels. Good, wholesome liquid food and a few doses of a tried cough mixture will usually restore the patient to health. All dogs are susceptible to coughs and colds at every stage of their career, more especially pet dogs and those confined to the house, the sudden transition from the hot, confined air of the dwelling-place to out-of-doors being often the cause.

## CANKER OF THE EAR.

The causes of canker of the ear are exposure, lack of cleanliness, an injury to the ear, and lastly, and perhaps a good second to the other causes, an impure state of the blood. The first three produce an inflammation of the membrane of the ear. This makes the dog continually scratch at his ear, shake his head, and upon examination a red, inflamed appearance of the ears, which has a hot, feverish feeling, is found. There is in advanced stages a dark brown discharge of blood or pus, foul-smelling and offensive. External canker is an ulcerous sore, which forms on the edge of the ear, which is associated with internal canker, but often is caused by the ears being torn or bruised by brush or twigs, when it exists alone. It is recommended in the latter case to lance the canker when soft enough, washing clean in all cases with luke-warm water, sponging out the ear well, adding to the water a little disinfectant, and drying with a cloth. A thin cap should be placed over the dog's head to keep him from shaking his ears. Where the system is very much reduced a good tonic should be given, and the dog fed liberally with nourishing food, and the bowels regulated with a mild physic.

## DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa is caused by an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, and it often comes on with some change of diet, or by some improper food irritating the canal, or by an epidemic influence in the kennel. Puppies are very liable to it after

being weaned, and they suffer from it through eating portions of food which have turned sour from being left over from a meal. A dose of castor oil will generally produce a decided evacuation of the bowels and carry away the irritating substance. Feed carefully for a number of days on boiled rice and milk as a food. If the trouble continues it is, perhaps, a good plan to use a good diarrhœa mixture.

## RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism is more frequent in the spring, and also occurs in the autumn. It is generally due to damp, ill-ventilated kennels where the dog has to lie close to the ground. Where a dog runs all day long in wet, damp grass, or is in the water a great deal, if he is obliged at night to camp in a damp, low place, illy-ventilated, rheumatism will generally result. Rheumatism in the dog is either confined to the muscular system or the columns of the spinal marrow, which sometimes takes on a rheumatic condition to such an extent as to cause paralysis of the hind legs. The dog retires to some corner and refuses to leave it on being called by his owner, shrinking from the approach of the hand as from fear of being hurt.

## KENNEL LAMENESS OR CHEST-FOUNDER.

After a dog has run all day long, and is worn out by continued exhaustion, and has afterwards to lie in a damp, cold, draughty kennel, he is almost sure to contract kennel lameness or chest-founder.

## PARALYSIS OR LOSS OF POWER IN THE HINDER EXTREMITIES.

This trouble is of the same character as chest-founder, but it is confined to the hinder limbs instead of the shoulders. The most frequent forms of rheumatism in a dog are lumbago and chest-founder, or kennel lameness. "The former," says Steel, "is characterized by an arched back, tenderness of the loins; the animal moves as if half paralyzed behind, and is averse to moving; he screams pitifully when touched, the bowels are likely to be constipated. The latter is rheumatism affecting the animal so that he suffers pain when the shoulders and fore limbs are manipulated. Local treatment should comprise warm water applications, followed by stimulative liniment to the warm parts."

For rheumatism, kennel lameness and paralysis, as described above, the diet should be low, all animal food being taken away, and the dog being fed upon a soup made of rice or meal. "Landseer" recommends the following: Begin by giving a mild purge; after this has acted, give the following pill, or half of it, according to the size of the dog, three times a day until the pain has abated: "Calomel and powdered opium, of each one grain; colchicum powder, two grains; syrup to form a pill. For kennel lameness and paralysis of the hind quarters, give one or two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture twice a day: Iodide of potassium, one drachm; sweet spirits of nitre, two drachms; nitre, one and one-half drachms; camphor mixture, six ounces; mix." Bathing in a warm bath and rubbing in a good liniment is beneficial.

## CONSTIPATION.

Where dogs are not exercised and fed properly, especially where they are fed upon biscuit without vegetable food, their bowels are apt to become very costive, and a mild dose of physic is necessary. This latter will most always prove effective, and no further treatment is necessary.

## WORMS.

Probably every dog is more or less subject to worms; indeed, there are very few which are free from them. They destroy a great many puppies every year, and are a

source of disease constantly. There are three general kinds of worms — the maw worm, the round worm and the tape-worm. The symptoms of the presence of worms are generally: a depraved appetite, a harsh, unhealthy state of skin, irregularity of the bowels, while the faeces are offensive, slimy and infested with parasites. Irritation of the anus renders the animal fond of licking that part, or dragging it along the ground. Sometimes in young puppies, notwithstanding the immense quantity of food which they consume, they grow thin. The maw worm is from one-half to one inch long, of a milky-white color. The round worm is of a pale-pink color, six or eight inches long, and is either passed in the faeces or is vomited from the stomach in considerable numbers, coiled together in a ball. Steel recommends santonin as the best vermifuge, and to be given in doses of from three to five grains. It should be given with a full dose of castor oil and followed by a tonic. The tape-worm is a flat, tape-like worm, often a great many feet in length, consisting of short joints, making it difficult to eject entirely. The tape-worms of dogs are numerous, and no animal is free from them until the head is passed, for so long as this remains, it will develop fresh egg-producing segments which are passed and prove the means of the diffusion of the parasite. The best agent for ordinary use, to expel the tape-worm, is *areca nut*, in doses of from half a drachm to two drachms, according to the size of the patient. It should be combined with a cathartic. Oil of turpentine is always available and can be freely utilized with a bland oil of twice or thrice its bulk; about three fluid drachms being the maximum dose. It acts thoroughly and effectually.

#### DISTEMPER.

Probably distemper kills more dogs in the course of the year than any other form of disease. It is claimed that damp, ill-drained kennels, lack of proper care, and unsuitable food are specific causes; however, the essence of the disease is probably from some poison admitted from without. The disease is contagious and infectious. It happens more in young animals than in old ones, and it is said that very few dogs are able to pass through life without having it at some period.

Stonehenge describes an ordinary attack of distemper as follows: "Almost always the first thing noticed is a general appearance of lassitude, together with loss of appetite. In a day or two there is generally a peculiar husky cough, sounding as if the dog were trying to get a piece of straw out of his throat; there is also a tendency to sneeze, but not so marked as the husk (or tissuck) which may occur in a common cold or influenza; but it is then usually more severe, and also more variable in its severity, soon going on to inflammation, or else entirely ceasing in a few days. In distemper the strength and flesh rapidly fail and waste, while in a common cold the cough may continue for days without much alteration in either, and this is one of the chief characteristics of the true disease." The following from Stonehenge well describes the disease: "There is also generally a black, pitchy condition of the faeces, and the urine is scanty and high-colored. The white of the eyes is always more or less reddened, the color being of a bluish-red cast and the vessels being evidently gorged with blood. When the brain is attacked the eyes are more injected than when the bowels or lungs are the seat of complication. The corners of the eyes have a small drop of mucus, and the nose runs more or less, which symptoms, as the disease goes on, are much aggravated, both being glued up by brownish matter, while the teeth also are covered with a blackish-brown fur. Such are the regular symptoms of a severe attack of distemper, gradually increasing in severity until a convalescence is effected or death ensues." On the average the disease has a duration of from three to four weeks according to the severity of the attack. When the head is attacked, there is a running from the nose and eyes. If there is a fit it is a good evidence of brain affection. Sometimes there is a stupor, and the dog becoming insensible, dies. A raving madness sometimes comes on, which latter is a fatal complication. The dog, if recovering, is often a victim of palsy for the rest of his life. Should inflammation of the lungs intervene, the danger is very great and is characterized by rapid breath-

ing, with a cough, running from the nose and eyes, and the expectoration of a thick, filthy mucus; the purging of a black, offensive matter, sometimes mixed with a white leathery substance; in some cases a discharge of blood carries off the dog. However, if the skin is attacked, it is considered a very favorable sign, and is followed by a breaking out of pustules on the thighs and belly. The animal should be kept thoroughly quiet; there should be no exercise of any kind; and the diet should be strictly and religiously looked into. Warmth, cleanliness and care will cure more dogs than anything else. Stonehenge recommends, in the early stage, that the bowels be gotten into good order by mild doses of physic, and after the violent symptoms are abated, it is well to give a good tonic. Should a case be very severe and the dog valuable, a good veterinary should be summoned at once.

#### JAUNDICE.

This disease is generally known to sporting and kennel men as "the yellows." The dog appears thirsty, refuses his food, and vomits what is taken. The skin becomes yellow, the bowels are torpid, and the dog becomes reduced in flesh and his coat rough. The treatment consists, according to Steel, of careful nursing, with light soups. Mild doses of sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia are recommended; gentle exercise, good food and care will generally bring the dog around all right.

#### SKIN DISEASES.

##### MANGE, BLOTCH, SURFEIT, ECZEMA, ETC.

Eczema is distinguishable from parasitic inflammation of the skin only by the use of the microscope. It is sudden in its appearance, and is found in very young dogs after having had the distemper, or in bitches after puppying. It is caused by some digestive derangement, and especially affects sporting dogs after exposure or the sudden cooling of the surface of the body, affecting the top of the head, neck and back; it appears all over the body. The dog suffers very much from irritation, and does not aid himself by leaving the sores alone, but constantly bites, scratches and tears himself in every possible way. The diet must be attended to, and a laxative dose given him.

The mange is a parasitic disease and can be communicated from one animal to another, and is also troublesome to get rid of. The skin on the back and neck is generally affected, the disease extending to other parts of the body and bringing on local troubles, when it affects the eyelids, ears and feet. The dog's appetite is good, but from exhaustion, scratching and irritation, which occur especially when the skin is excited by warmth, or after eating or drinking, he becomes very thin. As the dog scratches himself he conveys the parasites by his claws and paws to other parts of the body, and communicates the disease to other surfaces in this way. The hair drops out, except here and there a patch; he becomes debilitated and loses his spirit. Various modes of treatment are recommended by different authorities upon this subject. Undoubtedly the cause is filthy surroundings, dirt, damp, and poor living. Dr. Steel recommends that the animal should first be thoroughly washed with soft soap and warm water; the hair in the immediate neighborhood of the invaded parts cut off very close, as by shaving. The scabs must be removed and the cut thoroughly examined to see that it does not conceal the smallest bit of diseased flesh. The feet and ears should be especially examined. The diet should be thoroughly changed, free exercise given, and the litter frequently destroyed. Hill recommends a dressing consisting of sixteen parts each of sublimed sulphur and whale oil well blended, with one part each of mercurial ointment and oil of turpentine. He suggests daily scalding of the kennel with boiling water, and bedding of plain straw and shavings. He uses oil of turpentine one part, whale oil six parts, ordinary sulphur ointment and benzine or paraffine, in slight cases.

Mayhew applied daily for three times, resin ointment very much thickened with sublimed sulphur and then diluted with oil of juniper. Fleming says, for house dogs, and especially those with fine skins and smooth hair, a very excellent and safe remedy is the balsam of Peru dissolved in alcohol (one part of balsam to four of alcohol). This is an effective *acariicide*, and has not an unpleasant odor.

Follicular mange is less contagious, originating in patches, especially about the head and over the cheeks and lips. It invades the whole body, especially the legs, belly and sides, rendering the patient a loathsome object. There is some scratching and loss of hair, as in the true mange. The treatment of follicular mange is the same as for true mange.

#### FLEAS, LICE AND TICKS.

Of all the troublesome parasites that prey upon a dog, fleas are found in the largest numbers and are the most irritating. Steel recommends washing the animal in softsoap and water or with carbolic soap; then, while the animal is yet wet, his coat should be thoroughly cleaned with a small-tooth comb. It is recommended that the dog be allowed to sleep on yellow deal or red pine shavings, and if the skin is carefully gone over once or twice a week with powdered sweet-flag, powdered camphor, or finely powdered resin mixed with bran, there need be no further trouble.

Lice are caused by dirt, and if cleanliness is thoroughly looked after they will disappear. Mayhew suggests a dressing of castor oil for the whole body surface, while Hill prefers the ammonia-chloride of mercury, either as a powder brushed into the body, or as an ointment, left on five or six hours, the animal being muzzled during the time.

Ticks are frequent in dogs in summer, and injure the animal by sucking his blood. They should be removed by forceps, each individual being cut in two, and the skin dressed with a little turpentine.

#### BLOTCH OR SURFEIT

is not contagious, and usually arises from improper feeding and want of exercise, and is brought out often from over-heating and from unwonted exercise. If the animal is given a mild dose of physic and a little care taken in its diet, with regular exercise, there should be little difficulty in effecting a cure.

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### HOW TO TRAIN A DOG.

THE limits of this article necessarily confines the writer to a very superficial description of the art of training a dog, and I shall give what a dog really can be taught in the hands of the general owner and breeder, rather than the technicalities of breaking a pointer or setter, etc., which in every case is better done and should be left to the professional handler. The training of a dog under the most successful trainer requires from five to seven months, while the best age to begin the education of the youngster is from nine months to a year old.

Mr. Bernard Waters, the well known authority, in an article upon training setters, says as follows: "The trainer first gives the pupil a thorough course of yard training, teaching him to 'Drop' (to lie down to order and signal), to 'Hold up' (to rise to order and signal), to 'Go on' or 'Hie on,' to walk at heel, to 'Come in' and to retrieve. To teach the dog to drop, tie a cord about three or four inches long to his collar; hold the cord in the left hand and a whip in the right. Give the order 'Drop' and a moderate cut of the whip on the shoulder at the same time; repeat this till the dog lies down, being particularly careful to avoid hurry and to use the ordinary tone of voice; after a few moments speak to him kindly and give the order 'Hold up.' Be careful to guard against such noise or violence as will frighten the dog. When done properly no fears

are excited. Let the lesson last about fifteen or twenty minutes; then pet the dog a few minutes before giving him his liberty, so that his fears, if he have any, will be dissipated. Give two lessons each day, regularly, and regular progress will soon be apparent. 'He on' or 'Go on' is easily taught when exercising the dog; the order which frees him from restraint being consonant with his inclinations always, is soon learned. When actual field work begins it is the better way to let the dog have his own way for several days, and, if he be timid or indifferent, several weeks. The dog is gradually brought into subjection by regular hunting and skillful use of the check cord and whip, always avoiding such punishment as will destroy the dog's ardor or excite violent fear of his master. As to the manner of roading and pointing, it should be left entirely to the dog; the effort of the trainer being toward establishing steadiness on the point and ranging to the gun."

Nearly every one takes a pride in teaching a dog something or showing off his capabilities, but for the ordinary dog the following accomplishments are necessary, "to be clean or house broken," "to charge," "at heel or to follow," "to retrieve or to fetch," "to watch," and to go to his kennel at will.

A dog should be taught early to be clean, and if a house dog, or one chained up, is allowed out of doors at regular intervals he will accommodate himself easily. If he makes a mess, bringing him immediately to the place and showing him the spot and putting his nose to it, giving him a gentle cuffing and scolding at the same time will show him that the act was wrong. This should be done at once, for if not the dog does not know why he is being punished and the lesson is lost.

To teach a dog "to come," take him to some quiet place by himself, where he is confined, and when his mind seems at ease, say "come, Roger," or whatever his name is. Usually he will run up at once, then reward him by patting him and giving him a piece of bread. It is best perhaps to give the dog his lessons before feeding. He will soon see that he has done something that you think is right and will be pleased. If he does not come at once, go up to him gently and taking him by the collar bring him to the place where you stood, scolding him a little, but when you reach the spot your manner should change, praise him and give him some food. Then let him wander off again, repeating the same method. A lesson should be given three or four times a day, lasting from fifteen to twenty minutes, and after three or four days the dog will be found very obedient.

In teaching a dog "to charge," call the dog to you and say "Charge," at the same moment pushing him to the ground. He will probably endeavor to rise and struggle, but hold him firmly until, repeating the word "Charge," he is quiet, when say "Hold up," at the same time removing your hands. The pupil will probably rise at once, and as he does so praise him, rewarding him with a piece of bread. At first he will make anything but a respectable appearance as he lies down, but he will soon learn if care is taken to lie on his belly with his hind feet under him, and at first with his head on his forepaws. You can repeat this lesson many times a day, but care should be taken to have some interval between the lessons, so that the dog will not become tired.

To teach a dog "to heel or to follow," take the pupil out secured by a very short chain, holding him so that his head comes just about your leg. At first he will probably pull and try to get away, but paying no attention to this, walk quietly on. After the dog has gotten over his excitement and is walking quietly along, speak to it, and having gotten its attention, say "Heel," moving the hand which holds the chain backwards and behind you, thus bringing the dog just back of you and following at your heel. Not being accustomed to this position he will endeavor to come to your side, but by tapping him with a switch on the nose, at the same time saying "heel," it will make him take the position wanted. After a while he can be freed and allowed a run, then the chain is put on and the same lesson gone over. A dog will learn this lesson in a short time and very readily.

The natural propensity of the little puppy to carry can be cultivated and the dog be taught to fetch. Some object is thrown out, perhaps a ball or a stone, the young dog

seizes it and is ready for fun ; he will either bite it or run off with it, oftentimes he will bring it to you, and this must be encouraged, calling out when throwing the ball or object "fetch." Should he naturally fetch the object, you must praise and make much of him. If he should run off with the object, as he has been taught to come, you can call him to you. If he does not bring the object when you call, take him back to the object, put it into his mouth, leading him back to where you stood, calling out a number of times the word "fetch." This must be repeated again and again, but not often enough to tire the little creature, until at last he will bring the object at once. To retrieve in the water, the object should be put in a short distance, just enough to make the pupil wet his feet first, and gradually lengthening the distance until he is obliged to swim for it.

To teach a dog to "go to bed" or to kennel it is only necessary to give the command and to lead him to the place and tell him to "charge" there ; he will soon learn the meaning of the words and will go to his spot at once.

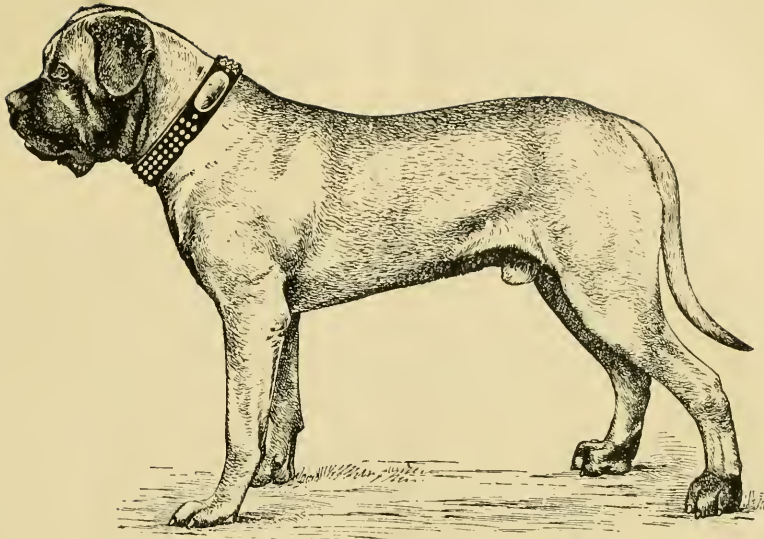
A dog can be taught many tricks, which will serve to amuse his master and his friends as well as to be of use in various ways. In the articles which follow will be found the various uses which the different breeds are used for in a special way, but such training needs the experience of a thorough handler.



#### CHOICE OF BREEDS.

In the following articles the intending dog-owner will find the merits of the principal varieties, their peculiarities and characteristics, set forth by gentlemen who have made their particular variety a study. Each breed is illustrated by the engraving of a dog taken from life, which is selected so as to represent the most perfect type of the variety described. Only the principal varieties are given, and those that are bred most in this country.





THE MASTIFF, "INGLESIDE MINTING."

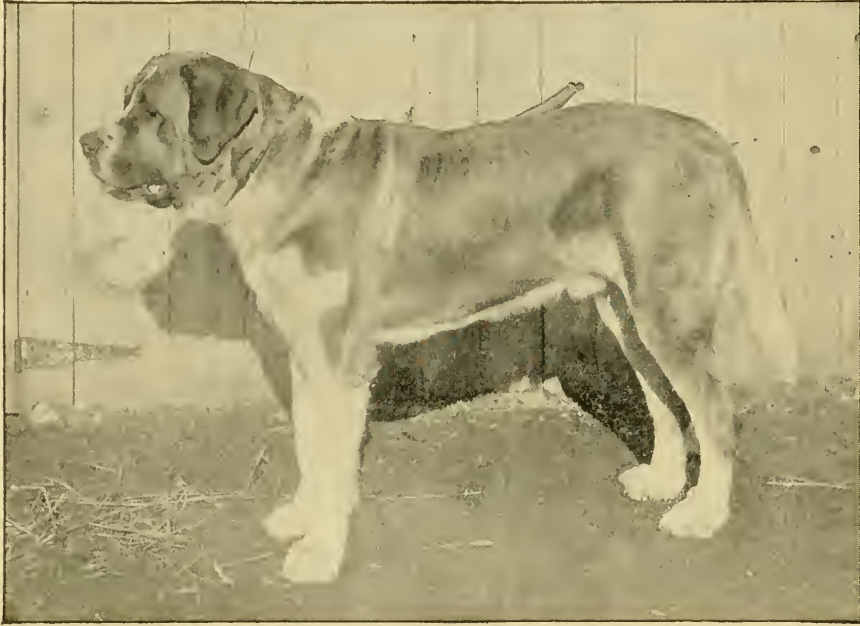
The Property of Geo. W. Glazier, Ingleside Kennels, Salem, Mass.

## THE MASTIFF.

BY DR. C. A. LOUGEST.

THE mastiff occupies a very high position indeed in the canine world, and is a very close competitor, amongst the large sized dogs, with the popular St. Bernards, for favoritism as a pet and companion. The mastiff, owing to his unswerving fidelity, docility, amiability, good-temper, intelligence, and noble appearance, is much sought after as a trusty watch and guard. He is so docile and obedient that he is easily controlled by the youngest child, but withal so valorous and courageous in the defense of the life and property of his friends, that death alone can make him acknowledge defeat. He is cleanly in his habits, and is easily trained to perform any of the duties required of a faithful and intelligent guardian. Many very fine specimens of the mastiff are to be seen now at the various bench shows in America, many of the very best specimens being American bred, but there is no doubt, whatever, that the fine strain now existing in America is directly traceable to stock imported from England. The mastiff should have a large and massive head, skull perfectly flat and very wide across, forehead well wrinkled with a deep depression in the centre, a well marked stop, eyes small, set very wide apart, light brown or hazel in color, muzzle short, deep, broad, square and blunt in finish, lips loose, but the flews not so well developed as in the bloodhound, teeth level, ears set on high, small and carried close to the head, neck muscular, but free from throatiness, deep chest, good shoulders, body rather long with large girth, well rounded ribs, wide strong loins, broad muscular thighs, forelegs perfectly straight with immense bone, feet round, close and compact, tapering tail, not too long, carried low. The color most admired is fawn with black muzzle and ears; the black should commence just below the eye, but although fawn is the popular color, most of the oldest breeds and mastiff authorities agree that brindle was the original and is the true color of the mastiff. A good mastiff should measure at least 31 inches at the shoulder; size in a mastiff is greatly

to be desired, but mere height alone, without proportional increase in bone and size throughout, should not be sought after. The coat should be fine and smooth, not wavy or curled. The general appearance of a mastiff should be a picture of a compact, well knit dog, of immense muscular power and activity, perfectly symmetrical, with a frank, open expression of countenance.



THE SMOOTH-COATED ST. BERNARD, "ALTON, JR."

The Property of E. H. Moore, Esq., Melrose, Mass.

## ST. BERNARDS.

BY A BREEDER OF ST. BERNARDS FOR MANY YEARS.

THE origin of the St. Bernard is shrouded in mystery, but they are supposed to have been first bred by the monks at Hospice and Simplon, who had a breed of dogs named after the monk St. Bernard de Menthon. These noble dogs were used by the good monks to succor and rescue pilgrims and travelers who were lost or overcome by the elements in their journeyings across the mountains. Their powerful muscular organization, great frame, and immense staying powers enabled them to breast the most severe storms in search of the lost and bewildered traveler. During a great avalanche all these dogs were killed, so it is said, and the breed was again propagated by the return to the monastery of a pair of dogs which had been given away as puppies. Old Barry, descended from the pair originally returned to the monks, is the first dog about which there seems to be any authentic history. He is said to have rescued the lives of forty-two persons. The St. Bernard has two varieties, the rough or long haired, and the

smooth or short haired, and it is said that the monks preferred the short-haired variety, for the coats of the rough dogs, becoming matted and wet, chilled them, rendering them liable to rheumatism and other diseases. The massive head, the grand frame and beautiful coat of the St. Bernard have given him many admirers, while his affectionate disposition, his utter devotion, and superior qualities as a watch dog have made for him warm friends wherever he has been bred. The general appearance of the St. Bernard should be an animal of large size, powerful and tall, with great muscular development. He should have a massive head and an exceedingly intelligent expression. His nose should be very substantial and broad, with well dilated nostrils and, like the lips, always black. The ears should be medium sized, with the burr strongly developed, which causes them to stand away slightly at the base, and bending suddenly, they should drop without any curl close to the side of the head. His eyes have an intelligent expression and are set moderately deep. The shoulders are broad, muscular and powerful, while the back should be very broad. The tail should be long and very heavy, and in repose it should hang straight down. The color of the St. Bernards, as given by the standard, should be white with red, or red with white, the red in all its various shades; white with light to dark barred brindle patches, or these colors with white markings. The colors, red, brindle, and tawny, are of equal value. Obligatory markings are white chest, feet, point of tail, and white around the nose and collar. The white spot on the nape of the neck and a blaze are much to be desired. Never self colored or without any white. All other colors are faulty, except the favorite dark shadings in the face markings and on the ears. The height should be 29½ inches for the dogs, while the bitches should be about 27½ inches. The long-haired variety are precisely like the other, save the coat, which, according to the standard, ought not to be broken haired, but of medium length, smooth or slightly wavy, but never very wavy, curly or shaggy.

## THE ENGLISH BLOODHOUND.

BY DR. C. A. LOUGEST.

**A**LTHOUGH the English Bloodhound has not as yet been very extensively used in America, for the purpose for which the dog was originally bred, viz.: tracking wounded animals, fugitives and criminals, still his noble proportions, his magnificent head, his graceful movements, and his brilliant coat and color, make him an attractive dog, and a generally admired favorite. Their marvelously developed and keen powers of scent, and their retentive memory admirably qualify them for the purposes for which they were originally used, the tracking of wounded beasts, and the pursuit of criminals. Numerous well authenticated cases are on record, both in Europe and America, where the Bloodhound has successfully tracked criminals through cities, along highways, through forests and even across rivers. The breed cannot be said to be widely popular as yet in America, but it is safe to assume that ere long the Bloodhound will take the place which justly belongs to him, as a popular favorite.

The subject of the color of the Bloodhound is one over which there has been much difference of opinion; all fanciers however are agreed, that white occurring to any great extent on the body is a serious blemish, if not indeed an absolute disqualification on the show bench. A great point in color to be desired is, a black saddle on the back; the rest of the body should be a deep, rich tan. Many erroneous opinions have got abroad as to the temper of the Bloodhound; he is popularly supposed to be a ferocious, blood-thirsty monster, attacking with fury the victim he has hunted down. Nothing could be more erroneous; the Bloodhound is amiable, gentle, most intelligent, companionable and

affectionate, never attacking any quarry he may track and hunt down, but baying loudly and persistently, when he has found the object of his hunt, until his followers come upon the scene to call him off. A description of the English Bloodhound, as now recognized by authorities of the breed, may be summed up as follows:—

The skull should be narrow and dome-shaped, very long, with the occipital bone terminating in a high peak at the back; it should be covered with loose, thin skin, forming numerous folds or wrinkles. The jaws are long and narrow, the flews of the upper jaw being very long and pendulous, thin in texture and extending below the lower one.—The nose is large and black, with the nostrils well developed, while the eyes are rather small, deeply sunk, light brown color, showing the haw, or inside red lining. The ears



THE ENGLISH BLOODHOUND "ALCHYMIŒT."

The property of C. A. Lougest.

must be set or low, the longer and finer in texture the better; they should at least meet in front of the nose, when pulled forward, and the more they lap over the better. The neck is rather long, with a heavy dewlap, and the shoulders are rather slanting, while the body is moderately wide at chest, with powerful loins. The fore legs are set on straight and very powerful, and the feet round and compact; crooked pasterns or splayed feet are great and serious blemishes. The stern rather coarse, long and carried gaily. The best and most popular color is a deep tan, with a black saddle on the back. The tan in some specimens varies in deepness, in some the back is flecked with tan, which, although not a disqualification, is undesirable. The coat short and close. The general appearance is a magnificently grand appearing dog, intelligent and powerful, not at all ferocious looking, and seeming capable of enduring long and fatiguing work.



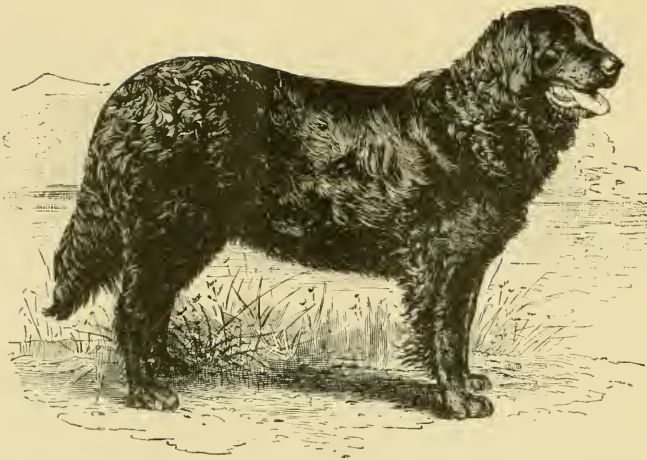
THE GREAT DANE "OWL'S NEST TOPSY."

The Property of R. F. Perkins, Esq., Owl's Nest Farm, Framingham, Mass.

## THE GREAT DANE.

BY A LOVER OF THE BREED.

THIS noble breed of dogs, known also as the German Mastiff, German Boarhound and Ulmer Hound, is meeting with great favor in this country, where his good nature and quiet and affectionate disposition are finding him many friends. The Great Dane is very muscular in body, compact, graceful and exceedingly active. Weighing from 115 to 120 lbs., his height is from 29 to 30 inches. He is an excellent watch dog, devoted to his master and exceedingly gentle with children. The standard calls for a dog as follows: the head should be long with arched forehead, broad and square at the muzzle, cheeks full; eyes deeply set, small and keen; neck long and free from hanging skin; chest deep, loins arched, back medium length, hind quarters muscular, sloping shoulders, strong form, straight legs, feet round and very large, with toes set close together. The tail should reach the bend at the hind legs and end upwards in half a circle. The nose and toenails should be black. The colors are the different shades of grey or blue, red, black, pure white, and white with patches of one of the other shades. They generally have a trace of a darker tint along the spine. The nose is often parti-colored or entirely flesh-colored. In the mottled kinds the wall or china eye is common, but in the whole-colored specimens is never seen.



THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG "SAM 556."

The Property of J. A. Nickerson, Esq., Boston, Mass

## NEWFOUNDLANDS.

BY J. A. NICKERSON, ESQ.

THE pure Newfoundland is rarely met with, though every large black dog is commonly called by that name. In the island of Newfoundland, of which this breed is indigenous, it is doubtful whether a typical specimen could be found. The characteristics of this dog are, intelligence, kindly disposition, power and buoyancy in the water, love of children and remarkable discretionary powers. Instances of life-saving by these noble animals are numerous, and it is to be regretted that so little has been done to preserve the purity of this breed, which is fast becoming extinct. The head of the Newfoundland is very broad, nearly flat on the top in each direction, exhibiting a well-marked occipital protuberance, and with a considerable brow over the eye. There is a slight furrow down the middle of the top of the head, but nothing approaching to a stop. The nose is wide in all directions, of average length, moderately square at the end, and with open nostrils. The whole of the jaws are covered with short hair. The eyes are small, deeply set, and generally brown; but there should be no display of the haw or third eye-lid. The ears are small, clothed with short hair on all but the edges, which are fringed with longer hair. The throat is clean without a frill, though thickly clothed with hair. The chest is capacious, but the back is often slack and weak, though in some specimens there is a fine development of muscle. The legs should be bony and straight, and the fore and hind legs are thickly feathered, but not to any great length. The feet are large and wide, with thin soles, toes being generally flat, rendering the dog unable to run at a fast pace, as he becomes foot-sore. The height of the dog should be at least 25 inches. Beyond this, however, is a merit rather than a defect. The color should be black, the richer the better, but a rusty stain is so common in the native breed that it should not be penalized. The jet black is, however, so handsome that it should count above the rusty stain in judging two dogs. A white star on the breast is often met with, but the white and black color exhibited in the Landseer type never occurs in a true Newfoundland. The coat of the Newfoundland is shaggy without much under-coat, but it is so thick and oily that it takes some time for the water to reach the skin through it. There is often a natural parting down the back, and the surface is very glossy. The tail is long and gently curled on one side, not carried high, clothed thickly with long hair, which is quite bushy and is often naturally parted down the middle.



RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND CHAMPION "GRUBIAN."

The property of Charles Stedman Hanks, Esq., Seacroft Kennels, Manchester by the Sea, Mass.

## RUSSIAN WOLFHOUSES.

BY CHARLES STEDMAN HANKS, ESQ.

THE Russian Wolfhound is a dog new to this country. He is tall and noble looking, and because of his beauty of form and outline, majestic bearing and carriage, is fast becoming, both in America as well as in England, one of the most popular of dogs. A true wolfhound has the same disposition as a collie, is quite as gentle, and is very fond of children. In general appearance he is strikingly handsome and of the deerhound type, and while he is not quite so powerful in build, he is infinitely more graceful and shows considerably more quality. To look at his intelligent, winning and confiding expression, his long rakish head, so airy in carriage and aristocratic in bearing; his long, narrow, delicately chiselled skull; his clearly cut and tapering muzzle; his gracefully arched neck firmly set into deep shoulders; his narrow but deep chest, giving him the necessary proportion of heart room, and making him equal to the swiftest greyhound; his sloping back, elegantly arched loin, and long tail fringed with glossy silk hair; his legs straight and shapely in form; his feet well arched; his strong hind-quarters, with muscles evenly distributed; his body covered with a long silky coat,—all these add greatly to his beauty, and we have a dog which has substantial claims to be considered one of the handsomest varieties of the canine race. Although in general make-up he may be said to be of the greyhound or deerhound type, yet he differs in the following especially noticeable characteristics: First in order to possess the most requisite essential—speed—he can neither be too heavy nor too coarse, hence he must have flat bones and dryness of make-up. He does not therefore have the rounded barrel or the broad loin of the greyhound. This quality of dryness is one of the most marked characteristics of the breed, and by dryness I mean the absence, as far as possible, of all tissue that does not give strength and hardness. For example, the legs should be thin like the ideal race horse and should show little except muscle and sinew between the skin and the bone. Then, too, the muscles of the body should be long and well distributed rather than bunched, and in this respect we find one of the radical distinctions of form from the greyhound. A second important difference is the enormous arch or roach of the back, and this among Russian breeders is thought to be essential to getting speed for a short distance and in getting power in knocking over fleeing game. A third character-

istic and one which is impossible to describe, and which is found neither in the greyhound nor any other breed of dog, is the spring at or just prior to the moment of laying hold. As a hunting dog he is not yet well known in this country, but in Russia he is used almost exclusively for hares, foxes and wolves, and is considered to be without an equal for speed and courage. As a companion and pet he is rapidly growing in favor both in this country and in all the European countries. Whether following on foot, horseback or in carriage, he is beautiful and graceful, and is now considered one of the best dogs as a "chien de luxe."



THE SCOTCH DEERHOUND CHAMPION, "CHIEFTAIN" (12,192).

The property of John E. Thayer, Esq., Hillside Kennels, Lancaster, Mass.

## SCOTCH DEERHOUNDS.

BY JOHN E. THAYER, ESQ.

**T**HIS species of dog is one of the oldest and purest in existence, and has been used longest for hunting; yet, strangely enough, is the one least known to sportsmen and naturalists to-day.

The breed was at one time nearly extinct, but is now comparatively plentiful in both England and Scotland, owing to the care taken by proprietors of large preserves to collect and breed these noble dogs.

The deerhound has great strength, and is a swift runner and graceful jumper. His frame, although covered with a shaggy coat, is as elegant as that of the greyhound, and



his speed nearly as great, but, owing to his superior size, he is unable to make such quick turns.

His head is long and lean, widest behind the ears, and is carried particularly high, giving him a noble appearance. He has a long, arched neck, short ears somewhat pendulous at the tips, and very bright, penetrating eyes half hidden by hair. He tapers gradually toward the powerfully formed loins; he has exceedingly muscular limbs, round and firmly set feet, and well-developed quarters. His general appearance is strikingly aristocratic.

The height of the dog should be from 29 to 31 inches; his girth about 34 inches; the forearm, below the elbow, should measure  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and he should weigh from 95 to 110 pounds. The disproportion in size between the sexes is greater than in any other breed of dogs. The female should be 26 inches in height, 29 in girth, and should weigh from 65 to 75 pounds.

The coat should be coarse and thick, and three or four inches long.

The color varies from nearly black through dark brindle, blue, light brindle, gray, fawn and cream of all shades to white. The dark brindle are commonest in this country.

Their scent is remarkably keen: these dogs have been known to follow a wounded deer for two successive days. When slipped at a wounded deer they pursue it by scent, the nose lowered as they run; and when it is brought to bay they utter low, sharp barks, which are continued till the master appears.

Some breeders made a cross with the bull-dog, thus obtaining more courage, but also the peculiarity of the bull-dog, which is to make the attack at the head. So many valuable dogs were killed by rushing at the stag's head, that this cross was abandoned.

Dr. Van Hummell, one of the oldest deerhound breeders in this country, in an article about deerhounds, says: "In this animal we have the aristocrat of all the canine race. He is the best guard, the best companion, and is capable of giving us more royal sport than any other breed of sporting dogs. He has stronger attachment for his master or mistress, will fight for him or her quicker and more desperately, will never forget them, and when taken to the field he can run fast enough to catch an antelope, coyote, deer or elk, and can kill either of them alone and unaided."

## THE GREYHOUND.

FROM DATA FURNISHED BY A BREEDER.

THE greyhound is one of the oldest varieties of dogs, and is said by Holinshed to have been introduced into England about 25 B.C. In ancient times only the nobility were allowed to keep greyhounds, and so strict were the laws, that the killing of a dog of this breed was punishable with death. Under the old English game laws no one could course with greyhounds unless they were possessed of property to the value of one hundred pounds per annum, and this of necessity restricted the keeping of these dogs to the very wealthy classes, resulting in the breeding of a fine race of animals. Climate seems to make no difference with the breed, they being equally at home in all altitudes.

The greyhound should have speed, courage, strength, and great endurance. Naturally of an affectionate disposition, they are agreeable companions, while their perfect symmetry and gracefulness make them a pleasure to their owners. The greyhound has been exceedingly popular in this country of late years, and it has been prophesied that they will shortly bring here as much as is sometimes given for them in England, where they sell, for some strains, at fabulous prices. A typical dog has been described as follows: "The head should be wide behind and larger over the ears than over the eyebrows, while the jaw should be lean, with good muscular development on the cheek. The teeth should be good (in young dogs free from tartar), and of the whiteness of ivory,



THE GREYHOUND, "PEDRO."

The Property of D. F. Hackett, Esq., Roxbury, Mass.

this latter being a mark of good breeding. The eyes are bright, tolerably full, and may vary in color. The chest and neck should be strong and muscular, as it is here that most of the power required find the staying qualities; the muscles which compose the back should run well forward towards the shoulder blades, leaving a long ridge of muscle standing up above the ribs on each side of the spine, this latter being an important point, which almost every good greyhound exhibits. Its absence betokens great weakness and want of endurance, for, though the dog may be fast without it, he is seldom able to continue his speed. The fore and hind quarters should be supple and easy of extension, this being a fine point which should be kept well in view. The color varies, — fawn or cream, blue fawn, fawn brindle, blue brindle, etc. The hair may be coarse or fine, but care should be taken not to have it a woolly fur."

## THE BEAGLE HOUND.

BY H. VERNER JAMIESON, ESQ.

**B**EAGLE is a word of Celtic origin, meaning little, small, and as the name implies, this hound is of diminutive size. The standard, as adopted by the American-English Beagle Club in 1884, and by its surviving successor in 1891, calls for a hound "solid and big for his inches, a miniature foxhound." This last, a miniature foxhound, can only mean the general body characteristic, as the head formation is entirely different, muzzle being shorter, eyes larger and more prominent, with a soft, pleading expression, skull domed at the occiput. In height these hounds should not exceed fifteen inches at the shoulder.

Stonehenge, the English authority, places the standard of height at sixteen inches, and describes them more as a dwarfed harrier.

These hounds were originally imported from England, and among the prominent breeders of the '70's was Gen. Rowett, whose imported Sam and Dolly were the foundation of the "Rowett Strain," and this same Imp. Sam and Imp. Dolly appear in nearly every American bred Beagle of prominence to-day. Another breeder was N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., who imported Ringwood. His Flute stock proved themselves hunters, and many New England Beagle owners to-day have much of this blood in their kennels. For hunting the hare or rabbit, the Beagle is pre-eminently ahead of any breed; where sport is the end in view, and the size of the bag only considered in proportion to the



THE BEAGLE HOUND, "BOWMAN" (13,716).

The Property of H. Verner Jamieson, Esq., Forest Beagle Kennels, Melrose, Mass.

pleasure in obtaining it, the Beagle is a most helpful adjunct to the sportsman's outfit. Their size, keenness of scent, and musical note when trailing, the great endurance and staying qualities making them able to cope with the most astute bunny.

Beagles were allowed to deteriorate in this respect, and although many doubtless were used in the field, nevertheless many bench winners were notoriously deficient in field qualities. This led to two types, the field and bench-show Beagle. The latter sometimes had the former's qualities and *vice versa*. But the combination of the two in one dog was the marked exception to the rule.

But the advent of field trials, held under the auspices of the National Beagle Club in 1890, clearly demonstrated the hunting qualities of these little hounds, and led breeders to pause and think, and finally come to the wise conclusion that the field and bench Beagles might be combined, and this in the near future will be accomplished.

It certainly looks well for the field Beagle in the future, as one field trial, held under many discouragements and against even the ridicule and satire of some, was so pronounced a success in 1890, that this year, 1894, four field trials have every prospect of being held, and the good work still goes on. That these field trials will be held at four widely separated portions of the country shows that the interest is not confined to one locality, but is reaching every section where the Beagle is owned. As a house-dog, the Beagle is received with great favor. His many good qualities appeal to dog lovers, and those contemplating owning a house-dog could not do better than to adopt this grand little dog. His quiet disposition, willingness to learn any task, diminutive size, and general attractiveness, wins the way to many homes. In future let us hope much of this grand little hound.



THE AMERICAN FOXHOUND CHAMPION, "FEMUR" (23.371).

Bred and owned by Dr. H. T. Thurber, Providence, R. I.

## THE AMERICAN FOXHOUND.

BY DR. H. T. THURBER.

**S**AGACITY, endurance, speed, the very highest development of scenting powers, coupled with an indomitable courage and determination are essential in an ideal American foxhound. The small hound will be found to possess much greater endurance and a higher general average of speed in long runs than large dogs, while their size and weight renders them less liable to footsoreness.

The points of a model foxhound, with their respective value, are as follows: the head should be moderately long and narrow, slightly domed, with prominent occipital bone and entirely free from wrinkle; eye dark brown, full and expressive; muzzle moderately long, well developed and clean cut, without any marked or defined stop; flews shallow and receding from the nose; the nose black in color, with open nostrils; the ear set well back on the head and of good thickness; their length from tip to tip should

correspond with the dog's height at shoulder ; neck clean, muscular, and tapering from head to shoulder ; the head and neck have a value of thirty points ; the body and loins have a value of twenty points ; the chest is deep and capacious, with close, well-rounded ribs, while the back ribs are well defined ; the hindquarters and back are strong and muscular ; the thighs are well spread, while the shoulders are firm, upright, strong and clean cut ; the fore legs straight with plenty of bone and muscle ; there should be a slight enlargement of bone at the pastern joint to give strength ; the elbows should be well let down to give freedom of motion in running, while the hind legs should spread sufficiently to clear the front legs in running, and the hams should be straight behind ; the feet should be round and compact, well cushioned and haired between the toes, with high, prominent knuckles ; the tail, which has a value of ten points, should be set on moderately high, large at the base and tapering gradually to a point, while showing a decided brush ; the coat should be long, dense, rather harsh to touch, perfectly flat, and of a wet-resisting nature ; a value of ten points is placed upon the coat. The general appearance, which has a value of ten points, is: the dogs should stand from 19 to 21 inches at shoulder, and the bitches from 18 to 20. They should present in appearance a compactly built dog, symmetrical in shape, with the very best of legs and feet, while in formation of head and length of ears they should show plenty of true hound character. As to color, although by many this is considered a matter of little or no importance, I am partial to black, white and tan, the black predominating, which certainly adds much to the general appearance.

## THE DACHSHUND.

BY EDWARD A. MANICE, ESQ.

THE Dachshund is wrongfully thought by many to owe its peculiar construction of fore legs to disease, whereas many traces are found of dogs with the same crooked fore legs having existed in Egypt at least 1000 years B.C. In modern times the dachshund seems most popular in Germany ; until of late years little care seems to have been taken in that country in its breeding, and it naturally deteriorated ; so we must turn to England to find it nearest the true type. Though introduced there only of late years, great time and money has been expended by the lovers of this breed, and they have been well rewarded in their efforts, and have established a fine hound type. As to speed, endurance, and grit, the dachshund has been very generally underestimated. Covered, as he should be, with a mass of muscle, deep in the chest, with great strength of jaw, he is no mean antagonist. Some few recognize three distinct types, the toy, the terrier, and the hound ; of these, however, but one is true, and that the hound type, the others being worthless and considered by many to be but little better than curs. The dachshund is used and meant for tracking game, and not baiting the badger and other savage animals. The dachshund should be long and narrow in head, which should be covered with a rather loose skin, so as to wrinkle when "at attention" ; the skull is conical, with the peak well developed ; jaw long and level, and very powerful, with large teeth. The ears are set on low, and should be long, broad, and very soft. There is no stop. The shoulders should be very muscular and large, but pliable, the broad chest hanging well down ; with well developed and prominent breast-bone, and it should take a decided curve as it turns up towards the very short hind ribs. The thighs should be large and covered with well developed muscle. The fore legs very short ; bent in at knees, and there turned outward ; they should be immense in bone and power ; fore feet large, well cushioned and turned out. Hind legs much longer, and lighter in bone than fore legs ; cow-hocks not detrimental. The tail should be carried low and be fine ; some prefer straight and some a

curved tail; the former I believe correct. The skin should be very thick and loose, and the coat of fine, dense texture. The color should be either tan, fawn, black and tan, liver or liver and tan. We sometimes see a solid black, but tan is the most preferred in this country. The weight should be from 16 to 22 lbs. Dachshunds are faulty, as a rule, in weakness of knees, heads too short and broad, and in a tendency to be out at elbows,



THE DACHSHUND CHAMPION, "JANETT" (23,547).

The Property of Edward A. Manice, Esq., Wildrush Kennels, Pittsfield, Mass.

and general unsoundness. As a hunting dog, he is considered to surpass all others in keenness of scent; showing wonderful intelligence and determination, but is headstrong. As a pet he comes very near perfection, not at all quarrelsome; clean, affectionate, and withal a very good watch-dog.

## THE BASSET.

BY EDWARD A. MANICE, ESQ.

AS this breed is known to me, it differs but little from the dachshund, except in size and disposition. In France, their native country, about all small hounds are called Bassets; however, it is possible to distinguish three varieties, and these again can be subdivided. First, there is the Basset with "crooked legs," then the Basset with "half-crooked legs," and the straight-legged Basset; of these, however, I believe the second to be only a cross between the others. These mentioned classes can be divided again according to the length of their coats, namely, "smooth-coated," "rough-coated," and

a third class, "half rough and half smooth"; the latter I believe to be about the same as the "half-crooked legs," viz., a cross between the others. This breed is generally spoken of as having immense courage, great intelligence, and very fine hunting qualities, and I know several gentlemen who so think, who do not allow a breed to pass into their hands without a severe trial. I have been very unsuccessful with the few I have handled and owned; to me they are sadly lacking in courage and intelligence. The Basset has never been introduced in any numbers into this country, for the public do not seem to fancy what few have been seen here. In France they are used to hunt, and very successfully; they are the slowest of all hounds, — I am speaking of the "crooked-legged" ones, — but have wonderful powers of scent. They are used much the same as spaniels to hunt covers and drive to gun. Many French peasants use these dogs to hunt, or rather find, truffles, at which they are very successful, owing to their wonderful nose. In hunting these dogs in a pack, they will not, as soon as one finds, follow him and trust to him, as ordinary hounds, but seem to put implicit faith in themselves, and each one will work out and follow the trail regardless of the others; on this account they are not often seen in large packs, but generally hunting in couples. As to characteristics, they differ from the dachshund (in so far as I have seen) only in size, color, bone, and more pronounced style of head. Of all things the Basset must have an immense amount of bone; in fact I believe no other breed can compare with them in this respect. They must be very low, and have immensely thick, crooked legs, while their fore feet, which turn out, seem to be a mass of joints; their coat is very thick and dense, and they should be tri-color, black, tan and white. Their heads are much more of the bloodhound type than the dachshund; viz., conical and very high, peaked skull. The ears are exceedingly long and soft and set very low; eyes of medium size, and exceedingly soft in expression, with quite a bit of the haw showing. Their weight should be from 40 to 50 lbs. In the above I have kept to and described the "crooked-legged" Basset, as being the most worthy of attention, and more commonly known in this country.

## THE CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.

BY B. ALTON SMITH, ESQ.

THE Chesapeake Bay dogs (duck dogs) are natural land and water retrievers, and are used extensively for wild-fowl shooting off the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, from whose shores and waters their origin and name were founded. He should be a strong, powerfully built dog, showing great substance, with no tendency to weakness. His head should be broad at base, tapering to nose, with little or no cheekness, fair length of muzzle. Eyes of yellow color, ears small, placed well up on head. Neck strong and muscular. Body rather thick-set. Legs of large size, not at all lengthy, with elbows let well down. Feet large and well webbed. A Chesapeake should measure about 23 inches, not more, over shoulders, and weigh about 65 lbs. A more weighty dog is suggestive of clumsiness. Their color (light sedge) should harmonize with the color of wet sedge grass, in which they are designed to work. The hair should be short on head, ears, flanks, legs and feet, the two hinder being devoid of feathering. On the back, where it is longest (not over one and one-quarter inches), the hair should be wavy, not curly, extending from over the shoulders to tip of tail; under all this should be a dense under or otter-coat, making the skin impervious to water.

At this writing, the characteristic working qualities combined with their natural severe-weather resisting propensities, the breed is extending far westward and northerly into the Canadian borders. The founding of this breed dates to the year 1807, when a male and female pup (Newfoundland breed, one a dingy red, the other a black) were



CHESAPEAKE BAY DOG, "BIGELOW'S ROSE."

The property of Dr. W. Sturgiss Bigelow, Al De Ber Kennels, North Attleboro, Mass.

landed on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, by Mr. George Law, called "Sailor" and "Canton"; and doubtless by subsequent crosses with water spaniels, they have since that distant date become characterized to their field of usefulness.

## THE POINTER.

BY ADRIAN C. PICKHARDT, ESQ.

THIS most beautiful and useful breed of dogs is descended from what was known as the old Spanish Pointer, some of which were brought to England, and by careful breeding and by a few crosses of foxhound blood, the breed has been brought to its present standard, and the pointer of to-day far excels in beauty, speed, stamina and working ability his lumbering though reliable ancestor.

Speaking more especially of pointers in America, and in making a little review of what has been done in this country, we find that many years ago some English gentlemen brought over with them some very excellent dogs, and their blood can be found to-day in the section around Norfolk, Virginia. Some good dogs were also imported and went to different localities in Texas, while several sportsmen living in New York State and on Long Island imported some very excellent dogs for their own use. The first real step toward improving the breed, however, was taken by the St. Louis Kennel Club, when they imported the well-known Faust, Beau Keswick, Drake, Jessamine, Jaunty and others. The Club itself never bred much, but the blood of these dogs figures promi-



nently in the pedigrees of many of our best dogs of to-day. Faust got several good ones, that grand bitch Belle Faust being his best. Beau got several fair ones; his best was Beaufort, a dog that many think was the best pointer America has ever seen. Beaufort in the stud did not prove a success, and he has left little if anything of superior quality.

The Westminster Kennel Club then went into pointers and imported several, among others, Sensation, Bang-Bang, and Moonstone, the latter in whelp to the celebrated English dog Tory. Sensation left a few good descendants. Bang-Bang, however, proved a far better sire, and his blood is highly valued to-day. From Moonstone's litter by Tory we had the celebrated dogs Tammany, Madstone, and Luckystone, all of whom have done their share to improve the breed. About the time the Westminster Kennel Club imported their dogs, a Mr. A. E. Goddefroy imported Croxteth; this dog proved a marked success as a stud dog, and I believe that our best field dogs to-day have a larger



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THE POINTER, "PRINCE REGENT" (30,796).

The Property of the Rinada Pointer Kennels, Adrian C. Pickhardt, Esq., Proprietor.

percentage of his blood than that of any other dog; while many of our best bench show animals are descended from him. Col. Orgill of Brooklyn was also at this time making quite a reputation with his lemon and whites, Rush and Rose; these dogs, though very pretty and nice little animals, did not leave any marked impress on the breed in general.

And now we come to 1884, the time when the Graphic Kennels imported their crack lot of dogs selected from England's best. It would not be possible in this short article to recite each and every one of the winnings of this kennel; merely suffice it to say that they won everywhere, and that in ninety per cent of the winning dogs to-day in the field and on the bench, if we look into their pedigrees, we will find a preponderance of the blood of this kennel. Nell of Efford, one of the brood bitches imported, only had one litter in this country before she died, and all of that litter succumbed before they were many weeks old. It may be interesting to some to know that at this writing, Graphic, Bracket, Meally, Lad of Bow, Revel III., Lass of Bow, Bloomo, Nell of Efford, all the original importation of this celebrated kennel barring one, are dead. Graphic, the last one to die, passed away to the happy hunting-grounds on the very day that President

Carnot of the French Republic was assassinated. The only surviving member of the Graphic Kennels is Beppo III., a dog that has done as much to improve the breed of pointers as any dog that ever stood in this country.

Several other gentlemen imported excellent dogs, among which might be mentioned that grand old dog Duke of Hessen and the well-known bitch Woolton Game, Pontiac, Molton Banner, Sandford, Druid, Luck of the Goat, Vandervoort's Don, Osborn Ale, Old Donald, Naso of Kippen, and King Kent, who, when bred to that little imported bitch Hops, produced such good ones as Rip Rap, Barmaid, Maid of Kent, Exile, and others. I might say here in parenthesis that King of Kent is full brother in blood to Beppo III., the dog already mentioned. All of the above-mentioned dogs have done more or less to improve the character and quality of the breed.

To-day in America we have just as fine dogs as our English cousins have; take such dogs as Lad of Kent, Lady Gay Spanker and many others, and it would be difficult for England to show as good, much less better ones. The pointer standard, which in England is the same as ours, calls for a good-sized dog having a nice, clean-cut head, square muzzle, hazel eye, clean neck well set on sloping clean shoulders, a good depth of chest, good straight legs, cat feet, and a stem that must be fine at the point and carried as nearly as possible on the level with the back. The most prominent faults our American bred pointers have are heavy loaded shoulders, feet that are not straight under them but that turn out at the toes, poor pasterns, and too open feet. In closing this short article, I would advise breeders generally throughout this country to breed more for substance than we have been doing; our dogs are getting too small, too light throughout, especially light in bone. We must have *size* and *substance* as well as quality if we wish to keep the pointer in the high position he holds to-day for his usefulness and ability, and every inch of him looks a gentleman.

## THE GORDON SETTER.

BY A MEMBER OF THE GORDON SETTER CLUB OF AMERICA.

PROBABLY, if we could overhaul the "fugitive" literature of old times, we would find many references to the different breeds of sporting dogs, which would help us out greatly in our efforts to trace up their origin. But enough has been resurrected to show us that the history of the Gordon setter takes us very far back. Among the "spaniels," as they were called, which were taught to "set" as assistants to throwing the net over birds (how plenty game must have been in those days!) in the fifteenth century, were black and tan or Gordons. And Lee, in his book on dogs, from which I shall often quote, mentions a painting by Albrecht Dürer (who died in 1528), in which, in the corner, is depicted a black, tan and white setter, greatly resembling many of the modern type. About 1655, Gervaise Blackham alludes to black and fallow (tan) dogs and their endurance in the field; and a writer in 1776, who calls himself "a gentleman of Suffolk, a staunch sportsman," says that, 50 years before he wrote, there were "two distinct tribes of setting dogs, the black tanned, and the orange or lemon and white." Sydenham Edwards, in 1805, in "Cynographia Britannica," gives an illustration of three setters, one of which is black and tan. This most beautiful of all setters derived his name, some seventy years ago, from a noted strain of black and tans then kept at Gordon Castle by the Duke of Gordon. "There is also a very old strain of Gordons kept pure for eighty years by the Earls of Cawdor, at Cawdor Castle, and valued highly; handsome dogs and reliable to shoot over. And at Beaufort Castle, Lord Lovat has a similar strain which has been in his family for many generations. In 1837, after the death of the Duke of Gordon, five and a half brace, a draft from his kennels, sold at Tattersall's, by auction,

for 417 guineas. Many of the noted kennels seem to have obtained their dogs at one time or another from Gordon Castle. A writer in "The Dogs of Scotland" says, the strain "had spaniel-like ears, excellent legs and feet, with wealth of coat and feather, beautiful heads, and well set on sterns. As workmen they were undeniable; and when the writer used them on the moors, twenty-five or thirty years ago, they could easily have held their own with any modern cracks. They were not fast, but excellent in staying powers, keeping on steadily from morning until night; had good noses, and seldom made a false point." Many of the Gordon Castle strain were black and white, but the aim of breeders now is for black and tan only. At some time a cross with the bloodhound may have taken place, as we occasionally see quite a resemblance in the Gordon head, but very seldom do we need any evidence of the collie crop said to have been made at Gordon Castle; for, as a rule, Gordons have square, broad noses. "Idstone's" Kent



THE GORDON SETTER CHAMPION, "BEAUMONT."

The Property of James B. Blossom, Esq., Beaumont Kennels, New York.

and Rex, and several other Gordons, made great names as fielders in England, in their day. Mr. Chapman of Glenboig, Scotland, lets out his Gordons for shooting on the moors there, and he now owns the best and most noted Gordons in Europe. While owning and exhibiting many other dogs, he "considers them equal to any other race of setter he ever used." He has also frequently won the team prize, his brace of Gordons having beaten all comers in that competition in the English Kennel Club show in June 1892, and at Crystal Palace a few months later. He has repeated his wins since. Mr. Van de Putte, Guatemalan consul at Ghent, writes me a very interesting account of the Gordon setter in Belgium, from which I find the breed to have won a good place in the field-trials there, and on the bench. In America, Gordons have been much used and valued highly, in private shooting, for their keenness and delicacy of scent, endurance, and tractable natures, joined to a very retentive memory; once trained, they recollect it. They have not appeared often in public field-trials, — even less so than Irish setters; but, with a tithe of the attention in breaking and breeding from public field-trial winning dogs for 20 years past, and lavish use of money, spent upon English setters and pointers, Gordons would doubtless soon take a very high rank. Now that a reaction is setting in against field-trials where speed seems to have been the great requisite and retrieving and thorough breaking actual handicaps, a well-trained Gordon will have a chance to prove his value. I hope that the time is coming when the same qualities will be demanded for winning in public trials as for private hunting, and it will not be necessary to keep a

dog for each. If it don't come soon, public field-trials are doomed. Undeniably the handsomest dogs of any breed that exists, Gordons, I think, have the finest nose of any of the bird dogs. As the Gordon Setter Club of England says, "a splendid intelligence, fine scenting powers and great endurance are their main characteristics, joined to a lovely color. Among Gordon Setters in America, Champion *Beaumont* (imported, died in April, '93) was probably the most typical specimen and perhaps the handsomest ever exhibited, except possibly Mr. J. Forman Taylor's champion "Turk" (died in 1886). *Beaumont* was also stylish and excellent in the field. His long list of prizes won in Great Britain, making him champion there, was confirmed here by so many wins (making him champion in America also) that it seemed almost unfair to the "rising generation" of Gordons to continue exhibiting him at shows. *Bellmont* (the "peerless" as she has been called) was imported by Dr. I. H. Meyer of New York, from Great Britain, where she was champion, and soon took the same rank here, winning even over *Beaumont* at Baltimore. Champion *Heather Bee*, also imported by Dr. Meyer, has been pronounced by Mr. Taylor, the breeder of champion Turk before alluded to, to be even handsomer. She, with *Bellmont* and *Beaumont*, challenger's *Heather York* (imported) and *Flomont*, and several other winners in public field trials and bench shows, made up the present "Beaumont Kennels," of New York City. Dr. S. G. Dixon, of Philadelphia, owns a noted kennel of Gordons comprising champions *Ivanhoe*, *Duchess* of *Waverly* and several others of great beauty and renown in bench shows. Other fine Gordons are *Heather Lad*, *Ranger B.* and *Rexmont*. There is a promising future before the Gordon, if owners will but spend as much trouble, time and money on breeding for field-trials as they have in making him the handsomest dog in our shows. This remark could also be profitably applied by owners of Irish setters to the advantage of *their* favorite. Both breeds, as Dr. Wm. Jarvis, the great authority on Irish setters, says, are "as handsome as they can be, and handsome enough. Now let us try to make them as good in the field."

The skull should be lighter than in old type, clean cut, occiput well defined; a decided stop between the eyes, from eye to occiput should be from 5 to 5½ inches in length; muzzle straight from eyes to end of the nose, from corner of eye to end of nose 4 inches in length; nostrils full and wide, nose black, jaws exactly even in length. Eyes medium size, deep brown, mild and expressive. Ears, set low, lie flat, without tendency to prick, and longer than in other breeds of setters, thin in leather, well coated with fine silky hair with little wave; neck of good length, clean and racy; shoulder deep and strong; chest flat between fore legs, moderately deep and narrow; back short and straight with loins strong and slightly arched; fore legs straight, strong in bone, elbows standing close to the chest, but not under it; the feet round, hard arched and well padded with hair between the toes; the cat foot should have prominence; stern set on slightly below the line of back and carried in very nearly a straight line from the body; the flag fine and straight; the color should be a rich glossy plum-black with deep senna or dark mahogany, tan markings, clearly defined and without admixture of black, though a little penciling of black on the toes is admissible; the tan should show on lips, cheek, throat, spot over the eyes, under side of each ear, on front of chest, on feet and legs, also at vent, but must not extend into flag more than three inches; the tan should show nearly to elbows on inside of hind legs; the feather should run down to feet on fore legs and to hocks on hind legs, only slightly feathered below the hocks. An American Gordon Setter should not be cast aside or disqualified with a white frill, though white on feet or tail is a blemish.



THE IRISH SETTER CHAMPION, "TIM" (5815).

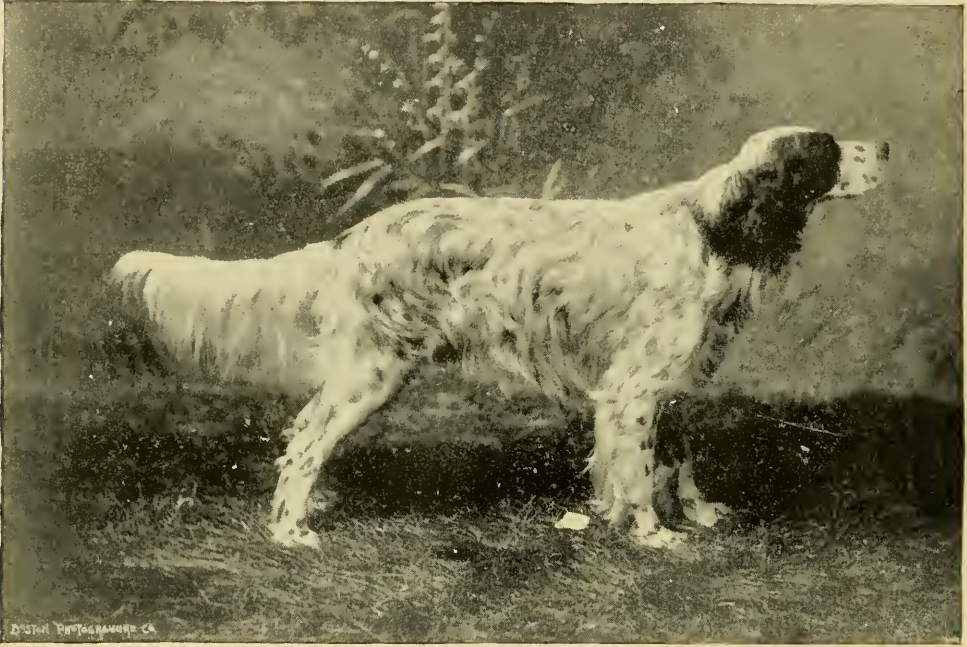
The Property of the Seminole Kennels, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

## IRISH SETTERS.

BY AN OLD BREEDER.

THE beauties of this noble dog would fill more pages than allotted me here if I should begin to name them. Suffice to say, imagine an animal superb in shape, intelligent in face, with a magnificent suit of rich, dark, mahogany red. He is full of fire, quick and active, with a sweet disposition, and is the best of companions in the field. The Irish setter has great speed, activity, endurance, and is capable of withstanding severe fatigue, wet and cold. The typical dog is well described as one "whose coat should be coarse for hard work, smooth and not wavy or curly. On the upper parts of the body the hair should be of moderate length, the foot half tawny, the tip half deep senna, appearing as if stained with port wine, but never showing black on the ears, head, back and tail. The legs and under parts are deep or pale tawny, while white should not appear anywhere except in the center of the forehead and the center of the breast. The ears should be long, reaching to the end of the hair at the nose, pendulous, and as if lying in a fold, set well back and low on the head. They should never be set high, short in length, or half diamond-shaped, while their feather should be moderate. The eye is of a rich hazel or bright brown, well set, full, kind, sensible and loving, the iris being mahogany color. The nose is mahogany, dark flesh or blackish mahogany, never black or pink. The whiskers red, and the head itself long and narrow, yet wide in the forehead and arched in the peaked cranium behind. A short bullet head, a wide flat one, or one running to a point at the snout is very common and very bad, the lips deep or moderately so. The chest ribs deep, the loins long and moderately wide, while the belly is well tucked up. The fore legs should be straight, moderately feathered, and the feet close and small. The ham straight, flat and muscu-

lar, feathered well with buff-colored hair. The tail, carried in a horizontal line with the back, should be well covered with coarse hair, curling along the tip, and hanging moderately though bushy from beneath.'



THE ENGLISH SETTER, "KENT II."

The Property of the Cohannet Kennels, East Taunton, Mass.

## ENGLISH SETTERS.

FROM DATA FURNISHED BY A BREEDER.

THE English Setter is described as follows: "A long, narrow head but high at the forehead; nose, large and wide, showing an inclination to fall inwards towards the eyes. The jaws are strong, nostrils very moist; ears six inches long, set on low, hanging close to the head and well feathered with silky hair. He should have a long, thin neck (with slight arch), well covered with muscle, while his shoulders should be deep and sloping, elbows well let down, and the forearm and leg straight and strong. The soles are thick and strong, with cat-like feet. The chest is deep, the body long and muscular with well-developed thighs; the tail is set well up on the back, without the slightest curl, while the feather is flat, long and silky." The coat must be fine and silky, though hard to the touch. The weight is usually from 50 to 70 lbs., and the height, at the top of the shoulder, from 22 to 24 inches. The color in the setter varies considerably, and is not much insisted upon. The following are the usual ones met with: 1st, black and white ticked with large splashes, and more or less marked with black known as blue belton; 2d, orange and white freckled, known as orange belton; 3d, plain orange or lemon and white; 4th, liver and white; 5th, black and white, with slight tan markings; 6th, black and white; 7th, liver and white; 8th, pure white; 9th, black; 10th, liver; 11th, red or yellow. The English setter is an affectionate companion, easily trained, an excellent hunter, and his beaming eyes shine with intelligence and faithfulness.



THE CLUMBER SPANIEL, "FRIAR BOSS" (22,532).

The property of James L. Little, Esq., Newcastle Kennels, Brookline, Mass.

## THE CLUMBER SPANIEL.

BY JAMES L. LITTLE, ESQ.

THE breed of dogs bearing this name is of very ancient origin and was first found in England at Clumber House, Nottinghamshire, the Duke of Newcastle's country seat.

The Duc de Nouailles, a French nobleman, is said to have given the original Clumber House specimens of this breed to the Duke of Newcastle, he having obtained them from Spain.

In North America, Canada has the honor of having introduced this breed, and she had the first, also the best until recently, when by a change the United States can now claim the best and largest kennel of Clumber spaniels.

These dogs have a marvelous scent, hunt mute, and retrieve equally well on land or in water. For snipe, woodcock or partridge they cannot be excelled by any other breed of sporting dogs. They hunt close to the gun, and flush and mark down admirably. The general appearance of the Clumber spaniel should be long, low and heavy looking, with a sedate, intelligent and thoughtful expression. The head should be large and massive, muzzle powerful, nostrils large and open.

Eyes should be large, soft, and deep set, and of a hazel color.

Ears, broad at the top, long, set low, vine-shaped, hair short and silky, and not wavy.

The neck and shoulders should be thick, powerful and very strong and muscular.

The body long and set low, with good ribbing and long coupling, while the chest should be deep, loin powerful, back long, broad and straight and free from bow.

Fore legs, short, straight, and very heavy bone, and well in at the elbow. Hind



Swiss Mountain Kennels

- King Raven, Jr. (30,212).
- Red Doc (10,404).
- Douglas (31,916).
- Jack of Clubs (27,604).
- Champion Middy (26,430).

COCKER SPANIELS.

The property of the Swiss Mountain Kennels, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn.



legs heavily bowed, but lighter than fore legs. Thick heavy feather on back of legs above the foot, but none below hocks. Feet large, compact, and well filled with hair between toes.

Coat silky and straight, very dense, but not extremely long.

Color should be white as far as possible, the fewer markings on the body the better, the most perfect marking being white body and lemon or orange ears, and evenly marked head and eyes.

The day is undoubtedly not far distant when the Clumber spaniel will be quite as popular in America as he is at present, and has been for years, in England, and in fact Great Britain generally. They are essentially the gentleman's dog in every sense, both at home or in the field.

## THE COCKER SPANIEL.

BY JAMES WATSON, ESQ.

OF all varieties of the sporting spaniel, it is probable that the Cocker more nearly conforms to the Spanish dog, the original of the breed, whence it gets its name. It antedates the setter, which was known two centuries ago as the setting spaniel, and whose duties were to find the game and set so that the fowler could draw over it the net in which he snared the birds as shown in old prints.

The Cocker spaniel has, however, been undoubtedly much altered in appearance and formation, and the best specimens of the present day are the blacks or bred from them, liver, red and cream colored being only varieties of the blacks. The requirements are a dog of about 25 pounds, somewhat square in build, with plenty of substance for his size and avoiding any appearance of legginess, and with a head approaching that of the setter rather than the thick blocky head which came in a few years ago, when efforts were made to get them lower on the leg than they had been. Although it was usual in the early years of the century to say that the spaniel should be crooked in front legs, it is now considered essential to have straight legs. The coat should be plentiful and flat, or at least devoid of any tendency to curl, with plenty of feather on the legs. The ears require to be set on the side of the head and well clothed with long hair. A noticeable point in the spaniel is the down carriage of the tail and its quick, nervous action when the dog is in the field. No other dog possesses this peculiarity.

The Cocker is mainly used in thick cover, when his size gives him the advantage of being able to get through the brush and raise the game for the sportsman. As an all-round dog, he is unequalled; the zest with which he works his ground and retrieves the game from land and water showing how thoroughly he enjoys his employment.

## THE FIELD SPANIEL.

THE Field Spaniel in general appearance should be considerably larger, heavier and stronger in build than the Cocker, says the standard adopted by the American Spaniel Club, and is more active and animated than the Clumber and has little of the sedateness characteristic of the latter. The colors most preferred are solid black or liver, but liver and white, black and white, black and tan, orange, and orange and white are all legitimate spaniel colors. The coat should be straight and flat, silky in texture and thick enough to give good protection to the skin in thorny coverts, as well as moderately long. The ears, back of fore legs, between the toes, and on the back quarters are heavily fringed

with feather. The Field Spaniels or "Springers" are especially adapted to hunting or "springing" partridges, woodcocks and pheasants. They range from twenty-eight pounds to forty-five in weight, and are intelligent, docile and courageous. They have a keen scent, are easily trained, and are excellent companions both in the field and in the house.



BROWN FRENCH POODLE, "DIAMAND."

The Property of H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Esq., Hill Hurst Kennels, Wellesley, Mass.

## FRENCH POODLES.

BY H. H. HUNNEWELL, JR., ESQ.

**F**RENCH poodles are as a breed one of the most, if not the most, intelligent variety of dogs. The number of tricks which they can be taught is boundless, and they are renowned for their faithfulness to their masters. They are splendid house dogs, most entertaining companions, and of the mildest disposition. They are by no means, as many people suppose them to be, merely toy dogs, but are very strong and useful. In Germany and France the market hunters use them extensively for retrieving. They have good noses, take to water readily, and are strong runners and beautiful jumpers. In general outlook a poodle should be more or less on a cobby type, but nevertheless showing speed. They should be strong about the chest, shoulders and loins, with good straight legs and powerful hindquarters, so as to be able to run and jump well. They should show a great deal of style, with a very lively, bright and intelligent look, always on the alert, and full of spirits. The coat should be close and fine and in tight curls, whether brown or black, devoid of white. In the brown variety the color should be a rich, dark brown. The head should show intelligence, not too massive, and rather long from the eyes to the nose, with no drop. The eyes should be dark, and not too prominent. The ears should be naturally by the side of the head, rather long and well covered with hair. The tail should not be carried down nor straight over the back.



THE FRENCH POODLE, "RAJAH" (30,823).

Property of Morey Kennels, Passaic, N. J.



THE SCOTCH COLLIE CHAMPION, "CHRISTOPHER" (21,675).

The Property of Henry Jarrett, Esq., Chestnut Hill Kennels, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

## SCOTCH COLLIE OR SHEEP DOG.

BY GEORGE A. FLETCHER, ESQ.

**C**OLLIES or Sheep Dogs are divided into three classes, the rough-coated collie, the smooth-coated collie, and the old English or bob-tailed sheep dog. The rough-coated are by far the most numerous, and are shown in large numbers at all the leading shows in this country and in England. The smooth-coated are built on the same general lines as the roughs; the only difference being in the coat, which in the roughs is long and hard, with a dense under-coat, which serves to keep out the water which would soon make a rough dog a burden to himself; for this reason partly the smooths are rather preferred as workers, as their short, hard coat enables them to work in all weathers. The origin of the sheep dog is, like that of all other breeds, shrouded in mystery, though the sharp nose, upright carriage of ears, heavy coat, and general alert appearance go far to prove that he is closely related to the wild dog, though his disposition has been softened and his wildness toned down by centuries of constant contact with man. The collie should have a long, pointed head, not snipy nor domed, and with room for a good-sized brain; his ears should be carried semi-erect when excited, at other times should lie on the neck and be buried in the mane, which should be abundant and heavy, as also should be the frill, which is a great ornament to a rough dog. The mouth should be level, though some people in trying to get length of head are apt

to use dogs with overshot jaws, which is objectionable and in the eyes of many a great disfigurement. The coat of the roughs should be very profuse, the outer coat long, hard and straight, the under-coat thick. The eyes should be dark-colored and with that wide-awake look that only intelligent dogs can have. The neck should be strong and of good length. Shoulders should be sloping as tending more to the racing type and giving greater freedom of action. Back should be broad and strong. Fore legs straight, well in at shoulder, and well feathered. Hind legs well let down at the hocks and free from feather below them. The feet should be close, round, and hard, free from tufts of hair between the toes. The thighs should be covered by long, thick hair behind. The tail should be like a fox's brush rather than a flag, and should normally be carried low, with a slight upward turn at the tip; when excited it should be carried gaily, but never should curl over the back. There is a tendency among breeders on the other side, in the craze for long heads, to run to an extreme at the expense of intelligence, and it is to be hoped that the breeders of this country will not be carried away by it, and that the good, intelligent dog with a long but not a greyhound head may not be put entirely in the shade by the too snipy heads so often seen at the front at our dog shows.

The bob-tailed sheep dog has a more wiry coat than the rough coated, and his peculiar claims to distinction are that his tail is very short and sometimes missing; he is also decorated with one and sometimes two wall eyes, which give him a quite uncanny expression, though be it said that in common with all collies his disposition is good, and the wild look given him by his "China" eye is far from being a true index of his character. Many instances might be cited of the intelligence of the sheep dog, but the limit of this article forbids, but here let it be recorded that no dog is more affectionate to his master than the collie, and no dog will try harder to do what is required of him, when he knows what that is. With children he is the best dog in the world, always ready for a frolic, and never cross or snappish. "Take him for all in all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again."

## BULL TERRIERS.

BY FRANK F. DOLE, ESQ.

THE English Bull Terrier has made very rapid strides in the last ten years into popular favor; this has been brought about by the class of people who have reared and shown them. Taken all round, there is no dog equal to them for city or country life, for either lady or gentleman as a companion. I have sold hundreds of these dogs during the past ten years, and have yet to meet anyone who did not like them after knowing them. While there is no doubt of their being a "game dog," they have such a kind disposition towards their master or mistress that they are kept easily under control. They are not every man's dog, and have the power of discerning between friend and foe. People who have them never are troubled with tramps or beggars. It is much easier to breed bull terriers now than it was a few years ago; then the wall-eye would crop out, several in a litter; sometimes others would be heavily marked. Nowadays I hardly ever have a pup with a wall-eye, and few litters have any marked ones. A few words in regard to marked bull terriers, — it is a fact that some of the *best* that ever lived are marked. My dog "Gully the Great," for instance, is without doubt the grandest bull terrier the world ever saw. In England, in 1891, I was offered the best bull terrier there. I have never regretted buying Gully, although I gave the highest price ever paid for one of this breed. Not only was there pleasure in owning him, but my fellow fanciers and the breed have been much benefited by his presence. While they may have better ones in England, the percentage of good ones is larger here in America than there. To the breeder I would say, beware of the English terrier type, which some of

our judges give preference to. They are wrong, and they will find it out at no distant day. The following is quoted from Vero Shaw:—

“Do not be frightened at him, don't knock him about or ill-use him, and no dog will treat his master with greater love and respect than will the game and handsome, intelligent and loveable bull terrier.”



THE BULL TERRIER "GULLY THE GREAT."

The Property of Frank F. Dole, Esq., New Haven, Conn.

The points of a bull terrier: Head long, wedge-shape, level as possible from skull to head of nose; strong jaw and level mouth; small dark eyes, not too prominent; broad chest, short body, well ribbed up; fore legs showing plenty of bone and muscle, medium length; strong, well-arched feet; hind legs well-hocked, showing great strength; tail fine and straight, carried in line with back when not excited,—game dogs will get them up.

## BULL DOGS.

BY A BULL DOG BREEDER.

THE Bull Dog is thoroughly English, and was for many years used in England for baiting bulls, but when that cruel sport was abolished, he was bred simply for points, and as a watch dog and companion. We hear so much of the ferocity of this breed, that it may be looked upon as strange when I say that no more affectionate animal can be found than they are to their masters. Their fierceness comes only when aroused, and they are ready for battle, and stop only when utterly vanquished. When the dogs attack,



THE BULL DOGS, "CHAMPION KING LUD" AND "KATISHA."

The Property of Johns H. Congdon, Esq., Providence, R.I.

they will fly at the head or throat, and never let go until the victim is suffocated or partially so, while they are perfectly fearless themselves of all danger. The standard calls for a body thick set and compact; very heavy in front, and comparatively light build behind; legs strong, short and muscular, set outside the body; foot narrow, and well split up, like a hare's; the shoulders massive, and standing out; the chest deep and wide; skull large, temples high, with a well-defined stop; eyes black and set well apart; the jaw wide and well turned up; nose large and black; very short ears, rose-shaped and well laid back; a short roach back; ribs well sprung; loin fine; tail set on low, short and tapering. The colors are red, dark fawn, blue fawn, and brindled in several shades, but the latter should not be too dark. The coat is fine and smooth; the height is 16 to 21 inches, and the total length according to height and weight from twenty to thirty-four inches.

## BOSTON TERRIERS.

BY JOHN P. BARNARD, ESQ.

THE Boston Terrier has been a well-known breed in and about Boston for the past twenty-five years, but has been little known elsewhere; in fact until recognized by the A. K. C. he was looked upon by a great many as a mongrel.

He probably originated from a cross of the small English Bull Dog that was common in England thirty years ago, and the white Terrier, and after quite a number of times inbreeding, he developed into what will now come as true to a type as any breed

of dogs. A cobby, short-headed, low-set, jolly little chap, weighing from fifteen to thirty pounds, always ready for a lark, good natured and true, but game to the bone if imposed upon, is the Boston Terrier. His skull is large and flat on top, short face, no lay-back nor wrinkle, wide, deep muzzle. Even mouth, lips covering teeth; large, soft eyes, wide apart; ears cut; neck slightly arched, no dewlap, nor too short; good high shoulders, not out at elbow; short body, wide at chest; ribs well sprung, tapering towards the stem, straight legs, not much muscled, small, round cat-foot; short or crank



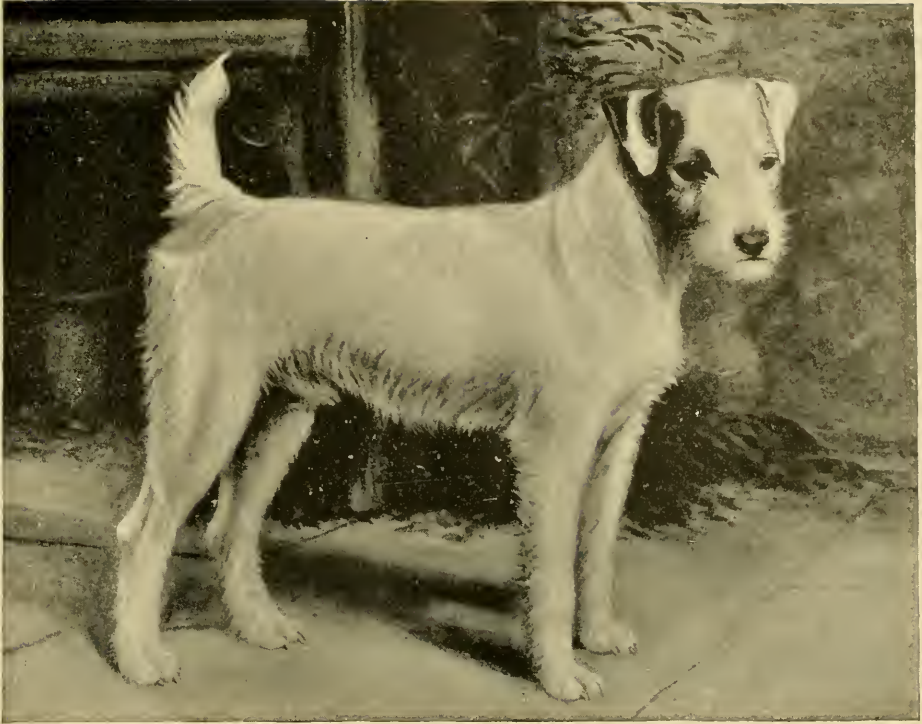
THE BOSTON TERRIERS, "TOM" AND "MIKE."

The Property of John P. Barnard, Esq., Weymouth Heights, Mass.

tail, carried low; short, hard, bright coat, and his color the most popular in the Bull Dog fancy, namely, brindle, white, brindle and white, fawn, fawn and white, and I don't much object to a black with brindle legs, although this is a disputed point among Boston Terrier fanciers.

The above points are considered by many of the oldest breeders the correct ones, — breeders who have made the dog what he is to-day, the best all-round pet dog in existence. A companion for the wealthy young miss in her Victoria, and also a sharer of the joys and misfortunes of the poorer class in their humble abodes.





THE WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER, "SAINT CRIBBAGE" (30,836).

The Property of Harry W. Smith, Esq., Worcester, Mass.

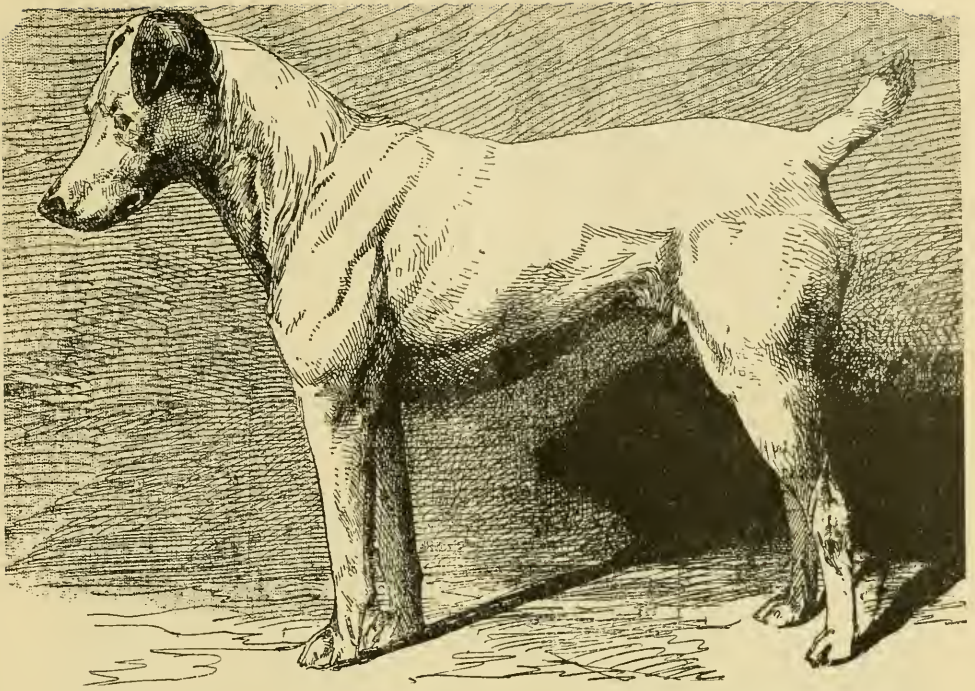
## WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS.

BY HARRY W. SMITH, ESQ.

THIS breed of terriers, while perhaps not as popular as the smooth terriers, are bred and largely used in England, where game vermin terriers to work over and under ground are wanted. Their characteristics and show points are identical with the smooth, with the exception of their rough, wiry jacket, which enables them to work to better advantage in wet, marshy places, especially late in the fall or early in the spring. This coat should, above all, be wiry and rough. Nothing is so detestable to a wire-haired judge as a soft, silky coat. What is wanted is a coat that can stand wear and tear and be of service against water and frost. It should be about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long on the body, growing shorter on the legs and feet, none at all on the ears, between the eyes and ears, or on the cheeks, but there should always be a little tuft over each eye and a stiff beard on the upper lips and under the chin. The wire-haired terrier originated from some of the old kennel terriers kept in England for use with either the fox or otter hound packs, and without doubt their blood runs much truer than that of the smooth terriers, for the reason that the best blood has always been in the hands of a few.

William Carrick of Carlisle, England, stands far and away the first wire-haired breeder that the fancy has ever known. His first crack was Carlisle Trick, and he was sired by Old Jester, the fountain-head of all good wire blood. By breeding Trick to the well-known champion Lil Foiler, Carlisle Tack was produced, and until Carlisle Tyro was brought out, he was acknowledged to be the most perfect rough or

smooth in England. Again by breeding Carlisle Tack to Vice, Carlisle Tyro was produced, and from the first time he was shown until he was retired he reigned supreme, winning all firsts, specials and challenge cups, beating both roughs and smooths. Both Tack and Tyro were all white dogs of great courage and terrier character, and it will be seen from the above that Mr. Carrick not only owned three of the best wire-hairs ever put on the benches, but bred them himself. Almost the last terrier he bred before retiring from the fancy was champion Saint Cribbage, whose dam Carlisle Tinsel was out of that good bitch Carlisle Tib, own sister to Carlisle Tyro. By breeding Carlisle Tinsel to Carlisle Trick Mr. Carrick went back as far as he possibly could to the foundation of wire blood, and the get (Cribbage) shows how right he was. Any description of Cribbage and his winnings would be superfluous, as they are already too well known. It is sufficient to say that he was sold by Mr. Carrick when under a year old, and very shortly afterwards won first and challenge cup at the Oxford Fox Terrier Show, following same by winning firsts and cups at all the principal shows in England, and after being purchased by Mr. Clear for 100 guineas, was shown at Antwerp, Belgium, winning the Prix d'honneur as the best dog in the show, over 90 first-prize winners. Again when shown at Edinburg, Scotland, he won first and specials for the best wire-hair in the show, and the cup for the best fox terrier in the show, beating the smooth champion Vice Regal. He was then sold to come to America, and was first brought out at the New York Show of 1894, where he won first in the open class, all specials for wire-haired fox terriers, the grand challenge cup for the best wire or smooth in the show beating Belmont's Blemton Victor 11, who has held the cup for the past three years; shown at Boston he won easily, and was awarded the challenge cup over Thayer's Stardens King, for the second time. That Mr. Carrick's terriers were game can be easily proved from those who have seen them work with his brother's pack of otter hounds in Carlisle. Before Sister Pattern was imported to America she was bred to champion Cribbage, and one of the dog puppies born in America having had its leg broken by being stepped on by a cow, was given to the farmer who had them at walk. This puppy at eight months old would go to earth and fight any woodchuck on the farm, and at a year old would go in and either kill the chuck in the hole or else draw him out. The last of this July an old foxhound belonging to the farmer ran what was supposed to be a fox into a ledge not far from the house. Thinking to test the terrier's gameness, he was brought from the house and put in the ledge. In about three minutes the fight commenced and continued for fully two and one-half hours, and from the noise issuing from the crevices, all hands decided it must be a coon fighting the dog, and not a fox; so crowbars and shovels were sent for, and after digging for some time, a crack was opened and the body of the terrier was seen lying still and apparently dead, but in a moment he was up and at the fight again. The crevice was enlarged and finally both coon and dog could be viewed, but it seemed impossible to get at them. They would clinch and fight from three to five minutes, and then out of sheer exhaustion lie down and take breath with their noses not four inches apart; then at it again. The terrier always on the offensive. At last a long piece of bale wire was procured and a hook on the end inserted in the terrier's collar; the moment he felt the hook pull on him he gave one last jump for the coon and caught him just under the throat, and held on until they were both pulled out into the air. The coon was so used up that he laid down and could not move a step, and the moment the terrier was loosened and could get around to the back of the coon, he quickly put an end to him. This was a large dog coon weighing 17 lbs., but poor in condition on account of the time of the year. The weight of the terrier is 15 lbs., and it was fully ten days before he recovered from his terrific encounter, as his eyes, face, ears and throat were one mass of cuts and tears. Nature, however, has worked wonders, and he is again as useful as ever, although scarred like a veteran.



A TYPICAL SMOOTH FOX TERRIER.

After an English Authority.

## SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.

FROM DATA FURNISHED BY A BREEDER.

THE Smooth Fox Terrier is exactly like the Wire-Haired Fox Terrier, with the exception of his coat. A description taken from the standard is as follows: "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. Cheeks must not be full; ears V-shaped, small, of moderate thickness and drooping forward close to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head like foxhounds. The jaw, upper and under, should be strong and muscular; the nose toward which the muzzle must gradually taper should be black; the eyes and the rims should be dark in color, small, rather deep set, full of fire, life, and intelligence, and as nearly as possible circular in shape. The teeth should be as nearly as possible level, the upper teeth on the outside of the lower teeth. The neck should be clean and muscular, shoulders long and sloping, well laid back, while the chest is deep and not broad. The back should be straight, short and strong, with no appearance of slackness, while the loin should be powerful, and very slightly arched. Hind quarters strong and muscular, free from droop or crouch, thighs, long and powerful, hocks near the ground, the dog standing well up on them like a foxhound, and not straight in the stifle. The legs raised in any direction must be straight, showing little or no appearance of ankle in front. The feet should be round, and compact. The coat should be smooth, flat, but hard, dense and abundant, while the belly and under side of the thighs should not be bare. In color, white should predominate; brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable, otherwise this point is of no importance."



IRISH TERRIER DOG, "MERLE GRADY."

The Property of Walter J. Comstock, Esq., Providence, R.I.

## THE IRISH TERRIER.

From data furnished by WALTER J. COMSTOCK, ESQ., the only American member of the "Irish Terrier Club."

IT is a fact that dogs that are game are usually surly, but the Irish Terrier as a breed is an exception, being remarkably good tempered, especially with mankind. He is, however, very ready to resent any interference on the part of other dogs. The Irish terrier has been called the "dare-devil," because of his heedless, reckless pluck, which is characteristic. When at home they are quiet and have a caress-inviting appearance, and their whole demeanor is such that it is difficult to realize that they can prove they have the courage of a lion and will fight to the last breath in their bodies. They develop an extraordinary affection for their masters and have been known to track them an almost incredible distance. The general appearance of an Irish terrier is as follows: The head is long, skull flat and rather narrow between the ears, getting slightly narrower towards the eye, being entirely free from wrinkle. The stop hardly visible except in the profile. The jaw must be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek, and of a good punishing length, but not so fine as a white English terrier's. There should be a slight falling crown below the eye, so as not to have a greyhound appearance. The hair on the face is of the same description as on the body, but short (about a quarter of an inch long), while in appearance it should be 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 it is characteristic. The teeth should be strong and level, while the lips are not so tight as in the bull terriers, but well fitting, showing through the hair their

black lining. The nose must be black, a nose cherry or red disqualifying. The eyes are a dark hazel color, small, not prominent, and full of life, fire and intelligence. When uncut, the ears are small and V-shaped, of moderate thickness, set well up on the head and dropping forward closely to the cheek. The hair on the ear is shorter and generally darker than the body in color. There is generally a slight sort of frill visible at each side of the neck running nearly to the corner of the ear, which is looked on as very characteristic. The neck should be of fair length and gradually widening towards the shoulders. The shoulders must be fine, long and sloping well into the back, while the chest is deep and muscular. The body and loin is moderately long, while the back is strong and straight. The hind quarters are well under the dog and are strong and muscular, while the stern is generally docked, free of fringe and carried pretty high, but not over the back or curled. The feet are small, and black toe-nails are preferable and most desirable. The legs are perfectly straight and moderately long, being free of feather, but covered like the head with as hard a texture of coat as the body. The coat is hard and wiry, straight and flat, with no shagginess, and free of lock and curl. The color should be "who'e colored," the most preferable being bright red next, wheaten, yellow, and gray. The weight in condition is about 16 to 22 pounds for bitches, and from 18 to 24 pounds for dogs. The most desirable weight is 22 pounds, and the dog must present an active, lively, lithe and wiry appearance.

## THE BLACK AND TAN TERRIER.

BY H. T. FOOTE, M.D., D.V.S.

OF all breeds of terriers now recognized, the black and tan seems to claim priority; but, in the days before breeding was made a science, instead of the fine finished gentleman who always seems dressed in his best suit of black, with dark tan trimmings, he was a coarse, rough fellow with a shaggy coat, and rather too loud in his display of yellowish tan to be considered a member of any but the shabby genteel. While vastly improved in looks by the refinements in form and dress that the breeder has accomplished, he has lost some of the courage and business qualities that made the early type so famous and which has been maintained to a considerable degree in the various breeds of rough-coated terriers of the present time, all of which are more or less closely related to this old English terrier. The black and tan of to-day is essentially a house companion, clean and sleek in appearance, and so short in coat that if a few hairs are left about on the parlor upholstery they are unnoticeable. Ever alert, a better burglar alarm cannot be devised, and if not too greatly pampered by luxurious surroundings and affectionate masters he retains quite enough of his forefather's courage to take care of himself when in disagreeable company and to enjoy a hunt through the fields for a woodchuck, or a killing seance in an inclosure well supplied with rats. It is as rat killers that the breed probably excels other breeds, but the natural instinct must be kept up by training, or in a few generations it is wanting. I had a puppy four months old who jumped of his own accord off a bale of hay and into a large empty milk can after the first rat he ever saw. The rat was nearly as large as himself and old enough to know all the tricks in battle, but the pup conquered and never whimpered over the punishment he received. A dog of this breed in a public competition in Europe killed one hundred rats in a rat-pit in less than seven minutes, or at the rate of over fourteen rats per minute. As the breed originated in England, the few good specimens we meet with in this country are the result of importations during the last ten years. Several of England's best have been brought over, and the subject of the illustration has been considered in recent years the equal, if not the superior in conformation, coloring, etc., of any in existence. He is a

thoroughly game dog, and in terrier characteristics is an exceptional specimen of the breed. Black and tans are not suitable dogs to breed in kennels or to keep in large numbers. They are exceedingly prone to disease, and especially to skin troubles, so that they can only be bred successfully in a small way. One or two brood bitches at most are all that should be kept, and as the young stock does not stand exposure well, it is best not to breed in the fall or winter. Furthermore, in our northern latitudes it will not do to kennel grown dogs without some artificial heat, although it is a great mistake to at any time keep them in such temperature as will render them sensitive to the



THE BLACK AND TAN TERRIER, "BLOOMFIELD SULTAN" (20,668).

The Property of Dr. H. T. Foote, Rochelle Kennels, New Rochelle, N.Y.

cold. When not kept in numbers there is no unusual susceptibility to disease, and they are not delicate or difficult to raise. In the above I have written of the large type, weighing over fourteen pounds.

The head should be narrow, almost flat, and should be slightly wedge-shape, tapering to the nose; the eyes small and set moderately close; nose perfectly black; ears button, small and thin; feet compact, split up between toes, with jet-black nails, the hind feet shaped like those of a cat; the tail moderately short and set on where the arch of the back ends thick where it joins the body; coat close, short and glossy, not fine; color, black and tan as distinct as possible; the tan should be a rich mahogany color; a tan spot over each eye and another on each cheek, the latter as small as possible; the lips of the upper and lower jaws should be tanned, the tan extending under the jaw to the throat, ending in the shape of the letter V; the inside of the ear is partly tanned; the fore leg is tanned to the knee, with a black patch "thumb mark" between the pastern and the knee; the toes have a distinct black mark running up each, called the "pencil mark"; the tan on the hind legs should continue from the penciling on the feet up the inside of

the legs to a little below the stifle joint, and the outside of the legs should be perfectly black. There should be tan under the tail and on the vent, but only of such size as to be covered by the tail. In every case the tan should meet the black abruptly.



THE DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER "KING O' THE HEATHER"

The Property of Edward Brooks, Esq., Heather Kennels, Hyde Park, Mass.

## DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.

BY EDWARD BROOKS, ESQ.

**T**HIS breed, being one of the oldest of all the present breeds of terriers, should hold first place with the agricultural public, combining as it does a dead game vermin dog with a faithful companion and good watch-dog. General description as follows: Height, 8 to 11 inches at shoulder; length from top of shoulder to root of tail about twice height. Weight as near 18 pounds as possible. Coat-hair from skull to root of tail hard without wire, and soft under-jacket. Hair on under part of body lighter and softer. Color, either pepper or mustard, i. e., reddish yellow or bluish black with tan markings. Legs and fore shoulders, bony and powerful. Showing well set neck and a broad fore-leg. Head strongly made and large, but not out of proportion. Jaws muscular and large. Teeth very strong and of good size. My experience with this breed is that when once their blood is up they will top at nothing, even giving good fight to a coon of the same or greater might, and always coming out the best. I have some dogs of this breed that as ratters are as good as any cat, patiently watching a rat-hole till either the rat comes out or the ferret has bolted him. In the house they are perfect and companionable, easily making up with the children and devoted to the women.



THE SCOTTISH TERRIER, "KILROY" (A. K. C. S. B. 25,089).

The Property of Brooks and Ames, Wankie Kennels, West Medford and North Easton, Mass.



## THE SCOTTISH TERRIER.

BY HENRY BROOKS, ESQ.

THIS breed of Terrier is one of the oldest indigenous to Scotland. They have been known for years in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland as the Cairn or Highland Terrier. The name, Scottish Terrier, was given them about '89, when a club was formed in both England and Scotland, and the following standard drawn up and adopted:—

Skull (value 5) : Proportionately long, slightly domed, and covered with short hair, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. long or less. It should not be quite flat, as there should be a sort of stop, between the eyes.

Muzzle (value 5) : 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 (value 5) : Set wide apart, of a dark brown or hazel color; small, piercing, very bright, and rather sunken.

Ears (value 10) : 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 (value 5) : Short, thick and muscular; strongly set on sloping shoulders.

Chest (value 5) : Broad, in comparison to the size of the dog, and proportionately deep.

Body (value 10) : Of moderate length, not so long as a skye's, and rather flat-sided; but well ribbed up, and exceedingly strong in hind quarters.

Legs and Feet (value 10) : Both fore and hind legs should be short, and very heavy in bones, the former being straight or slightly bent, and well set on under the body, as the Scottish terrier should not be out at the elbows. Hock 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, and well let down to the ground.

Tail (value  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ) : Which is never cut, should be about 7 inches long, carried with a slight bend and often gaily.

Coat (value 15) : Should be rather short (about 2 inches), intensely hard and wiry in texture, and very dense all over the body.

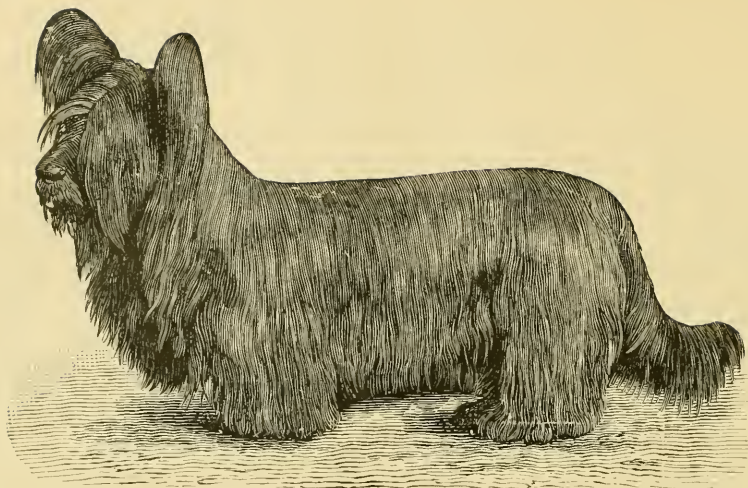
Size (value 10) : About 16 lbs. to 18 lbs. for a bitch, 18 lbs. to 20 lbs. for a dog.

Colors (value  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ) : Steel or iron grey, brindle or frizzled; black, sandy and wheaten. White markings are objectionable, and can only be allowed on the chest, and that to a small extent.

General Appearance (value 10) : The face should bear 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. He should be from 9 inches to 12 inches in height.

The Faults are : Muzzle, either under or overhung. Eyes, large or light colored. Ears, large, round at the points or drop; it is also a fault if they are too heavily covered with hair. Coat, any silkiness, wave, or tendency to curl is a serious blemish, as is also an open coat. Size, specimens over 18 lbs. should not be encouraged.

As companions, the Scottish terrier possesses qualities that recommend them to many. They are hardy and plucky, will stand any weather, and are good for any amount of sport. His disposition is charming, and while he possesses all the qualities of a terrier generally. Their one great distinguishing characteristic is their undying affection for their master.



THE SKYE TERRIER CHAMPION, "SIR STAFFORD" (33,731).

The property of Clifford A. Shinn, Esq., 1709 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa

## SKYE TERRIERS.

BY CLIFFORD A. SHINN, ESQ.

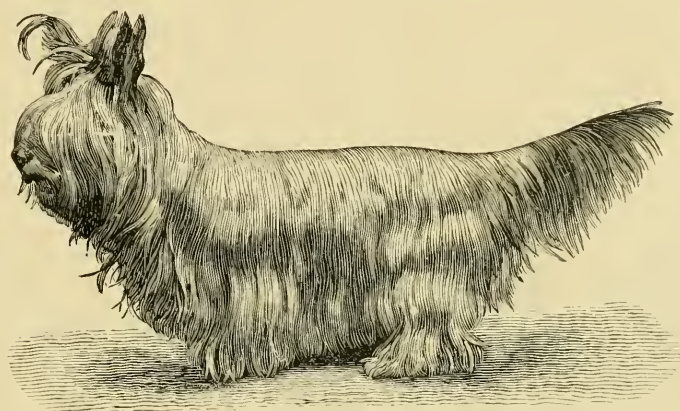
THE Skye Terrier takes his name from the chief of those northwestern islands of Scotland, which as far back as his history can be traced, upwards of three centuries ago, formed his native home. The Skye terrier is a vermin dog and is admirably adapted for his work, which, as it is well known, is to enter vermin burrows and make his way where large dogs, or those of a different formation, would be unable to penetrate. He has necessarily very strong legs, short in proportion to the length of the body, which is long and measures well in girth. He possesses a keen scent, and in disposition is determined and courageous. Having a strong and muscular jaw, he is enabled to grip tenaciously. Dame Nature has provided this breed with an ample covering all over; and, from the thickness and hard, wet-resisting quality of his coat, the Skye can face with impunity almost any degree of cold to which he may be exposed. He is the smallest of all the useful terrier tribe, the lowest set, the longest in body, the most muscular and flexible in his whole frame, with an unequalled acuteness of sight and hearing, an unrivalled alacrity of action and an indomitable pluck. Possessed of pre-eminent qualifications for his special work, he needs only to have it put before him to prove that he is imbued with the spirit of his native master, who, when taken from his hill to the battlefield, and was told:—

"There's the foe; he has nae thought but how to kill twa at a blow."

Mr. Rawdon B. Lee, of London, and Mr. D. J. Thomson Gray (Whinstone) write of the Skye: "No kennel can be complete without him. To the present day he remains as unchanged as any variety of the canine race, and has certainly lost none of his merits or attractions, for he is exceptionally clean and sweet, less dependent on exercise than any other; his delicate sensibility, shrewd sagacity, exclusive attachment, and devoted courage, combined with his elegant form, graceful attire, and aristocratic air, render him, during his brief day, man's best friend,

"A thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The height of the dog at the shoulder should be about 9 inches; length of back of skull,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; root of tail to tip of joint, 9 inches; while the total length is about 40 inches. In the bitches, the animal is half an inch lower, and two and a half inches shorter than the dogs, all parts proportionally; thus, body 21 inches, head 8 and tail  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, making total of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The average weight in the dogs is 18 lbs., while the bitch is 16 lbs. No dog should be over 20 lbs. or under 16 lbs. The bitch should not be over 18 lbs. nor under 14 lbs. The judicial awards are governed as follows: Over extreme of weight to be handicapped 5 lbs. of excess, while doctored ears or tail, or over or under-shot mouth is to disqualify, and no extra value for greater length of coat than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.



CLYDESDALE TERRIER, "CLYDESDALE LADY."

The Property of Clifford A. Shinn, Esq., 1709 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Penn.

## CLYDESDALE TERRIERS.

BY CLIFFORD A. SHINN, ESQ.

**I**N character and disposition the Clydesdale Terrier resembles the Skye, being good-natured, intelligent, and lively. They make excellent house pets, and any one who desires something more substantial than a toy will find in the elegant shape and pleasing outline of the Clydesdale terrier a dog to please them. They are not delicate, like the Yorkshire and most toys.

The description of the Clydesdale terrier is almost a counterpart of the Skye, with the exception of his coat, which, instead of being hard and wiry, is as silky and long as that of a Yorkshire terrier; the longer and finer, the more value is attached to this point. It is perfectly flat and free from curl. The color is various shades of blue, dark blue being considered perfection in color. The length of the hair on head and face gives character to this point; it reaches to the nose, obscuring the eyes completely; the ears must be erect, are well furnished with long hair, the fringe being a material point. The tail should be carried almost straight, in a line with the back, the parting of the hair at shoulder being continued to the top of the tail, the fringe being thin and hanging straight and gracefully. This terrier, in disposition, is all that can be desired, good natured,

affectionate, and lively; an intelligent companion, an excellent house-dog, and most suitable for a lady who wishes something more substantial than a toy dog.

*The English Stock-keeper* has frequently described this terrier as one of the most beautiful of the Scotch breeds. The general appearance is that of a long, low dog, having a rather large head in proportion to its size, and with a coat which looks like silk or spun glass. It shows considerably more style or quality than almost any other fancy terrier, and has all the game of his race.



THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER, "DUKE."

The property of Ferdinand Senn, Esq., 278 West 11th St., New York.

## THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER.

BY FERDINAND SENN, ESQ.

IT has been said that "Happy is the nation that has no history," and perhaps our charming little friend the Yorkshire may be congratulated on that score. Mystery seems to have attached to his origin until recent years, when a good deal of it has been cleared up; however he still stands or falls on his own transcendent merits. The Yorkshire has been called a "manufactured" breed; well, so it is, and it redounds to the lasting credit of the patient and persevering Yorkshire operatives who, about forty years since, with infinite intelligence, and tireless care and trouble, to a great extent perfected this crowning triumph of the breeder's skill, this marvel of beauty and grace,

the modern Yorkshire. Excellent as he was many years ago, I consider that the care in breeding and selection that is constantly exercised shows its good effects, and that these little favorites are continually improving and are superior to the dogs we had ten years since. This beautiful breed suffers no diminution in demand, but on the contrary has been steadily increasing in popularity, especially for the past dozen years. So dainty and delicate a dog as the Yorkshire deserves the most painstaking care in the matter of his toilet, and many a valuable pet has been spoiled by careless washing. In my experience I find that he should have a bath about once in every two weeks, and the night before should have a little olive oil lightly brushed into his coat. All the trouble that is taken in this way is amply repaid, for the little fellow every time he is washed and groomed looks like a new dog, so fresh and "fit" do his ablutions render him. In bathing use luke-warm water; do not apply the soap upon the dog, but make suds, and apply these with a hair-brush with long bristles of the first quality, carefully rinse all suds out of his coat, and dry it by gently pressing a towel over his body and using dry brushes on his coat, always brushing the hair downwards from his back. When thoroughly dried, rub a little of the oil on the hands and smooth them over the dog's coat. To keep off fleas, simply spray with a little alcohol, then pass the brush, which should have bristles at least  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, through the hair. Many Yorkshires are "off color," coming with blue back and silver head, or perhaps all silver, others again all tan and a great many all blue. For all these there is a demand; they are all beautiful anyway, and many of our ultra-fashionable ladies like to have just the dog whose color will harmonize well with a costume or even a complexion, and will take great pains to secure just the specimen their taste dictates. It may truly be said that every Yorkshire is valuable, though some are much more so than others. This delightful little companion is all life and vivacity, and no pet can possibly exceed him in that qualification. He has this great advantage over all other toy dogs, that if properly cared for he never sheds his coat, which keeps on growing, and he merely wears it off.

The head of the Yorkshire terrier resembles the Manchester terrier of smaller type, fine and gradually tapering toward the muzzle. The eyes and nose are small and well protected, of dark color and sparkling, when not concealed, the nose being black. The jaws are not heavy, but rather deficient in strength, though fine in outline. The ears, if uncut, should be very fine, half erect, their color fine deep tan, coat on ear short and soft. The body is short and compact, with wide chest well developed, good loin, and top of back level, the body being covered with silky hair. The legs are straight, well placed on the body and well coated, feathered with long silky hair. The feet are of good terrier type and feathered, the toe-nails being black. Tail is docked and about 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, carried straight out from back. The coat is long, of glossy, silky texture and straight. The color on the head is a beautiful tan, which deepens lower on the face. It is two or three shades lighter on top of the head, with the same character of hair. The color of the hair on the back is a deep steel-color, while on the feet and legs it is a very deep tan.

The general appearance is a most graceful, pretty and dainty dog, looking the perfection of a pet, and full of energy and vitality. The weight should be from five to eight pounds.

## THE JAPANESE SPANIEL.

BY FERDINAND SENN, ESQ.

**A**BOUT twenty-two years ago I obtained a pair of Japanese Spaniels from the English ship *Lothair*, a male and a female; at that time these beautiful and vivacious little Orientals were extremely rare and generally unknown, and not a single fancier or ken-

nelman I met could give them a name. Finally I sold them to Mrs. J. W. Stewart, who exhibited them at the first bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, in 1877, and the following year showed a pair of their puppies. From that time they have steadily increased in numbers and popularity and are now recognized as standard dogs, having their own classes and devoted admirers at all the prominent dog-shows of the country. It has frequently been stated that the Japs *must* be fed on the same diet he gets in his native country, i. e. rice and fish exclusively. I have found in my own successful experience that it is quite otherwise. They may suitably be fed on fowl or game of any kind, potatoes, or better still, broiled or fried sweet-potatoes, of which these dainty little fellows are very fond; a little roast beef, or mutton gravy poured over sweet, stale bread or crackers is excellent, and fried fresh fish may be given them when convenient. Above all



THE JAPANESE SPANIEL "TOKIO."

The Property of Mrs. Ferdinand Senn, 278 W. 11th St., New York.

things avoid sweets and do not over feed. Never feed two of them from the same dish, as they are then sure to fight and will also injure themselves by bolting their food; indeed they should have their platters placed out of sight of one another or they are sure to quarrel over their food, for generosity to one another is *not* one of their attributes, as it is amongst those blue-blooded Britons the Blenheims, who have been known to keep their comrades supplied with food when tied up and unable to procure it for themselves. Whilst so selfish and disagreeable with one another, these beautiful little creatures are devoted to their owners, untiring in their affection, and full of self-sacrifice; I have known several instances where Japs, that have been reared from puppies and parted from at two years of age, have been broken hearted and refused all nourishment, finally dying from grief resulting from separation from all that was dear to them.

The points of the Japanese are as follows: The jaw should be square and snug as in King Charles, no overhanging or underhanging jowl; teeth shorter than any other breed of spaniels and about same length, — ought to be even, though often irregular. The nose should be black in black or black and white dogs, and brown in yellow or yellow and white ones. It should be wide and very short, more so than in any other toy dog; deep nostrils, large and open. The stop must be the same as in the King Charles. In 5 lb. dog or over the eyes should be as large as a quarter of a dollar, brilliant and fiery. In color they should be black in black or black and white dogs, and brown in yellow or yellow and white dogs. The head should be round, but not so large as in King Charles, forehead well projected over nose and almost touching it. The ears are set higher in the skull than in King Charles, position being otherwise the same, while they should be V shaped, with hair from six to eight inches in length. The shape should be short, thick-set, generally about same build as King Charles, but finer in bone. The color should be black and white or white and black (the first named color in combination predominating), lemon and white, tawny brindled and white, mouse color and white, black, white and tan (tan dots in black over eye), solid black, solid rich red, pure white and solid mouse colored (last very rare). The coat is perfectly straight, more so than other spaniels, with a pearly satin or lustrous gloss, fine silky and long. The chest should be covered with a frill or mane over the whole breast from six to eight inches long. The Japanese is "hare footed." On the tail the length of hair should be from ten to twelve inches. The tail should be simply thrown over on either side close to the body so that it falls over the hips, but is *not* curled. It should be either solid black or white (or solid of the rarer colors), not two colors mixed into one. The feathering on hind quarters is more abundant and luxuriant in growth than in any other spaniel, and adds much to the peculiar beauty of these graceful little animals.

## THE KING CHARLES SPANIEL

AND A FEW NOTES ON THE BLENHEIM, PRINCE CHARLIE, AND RUBY.

BY FERDINAND SENN, ESQ.

THE King Charles Spaniel, as the following couplet aptly says:

"To Second Charles of England owes his name,  
A regal gift from Second Charles of Spain,"

and the Merry Monarch took great delight in these clever little creatures. Similar spaniels were doubtless known in England long before, but a choicer breed was found in Spain, hence the special value of this royal present. It is too often the practice among those who really know scarcely anything of them to speak scornfully of toy spaniels as being lacking in intelligence. Nothing is further from the truth than this notion. They are plucky little chaps of brilliant wits. They can readily be trained to hunt for game, in the pursuit of which they are full of confidence and resource, though their diminutive size, for the really choice specimen often does not exceed six or seven pounds, makes such work for them appear comical. An interesting story of the high degree of intelligence of these little fellows is told by that eminent naturalist and ardent admirer of dogs, the Rev. J. G. Wood, F.Z.S.

"An English family living in Gloucestershire had a King Charles that every morning would voluntarily fetch his towel and brush and stand patiently to be washed, combed and groomed by his mistress. Generally he took his meals with the family, but if his mistress was going to dine from home she would say to him, 'Prince, you must go and dine at the Rectory to-day.' He would then set off for the parsonage, a long and in-

tricate road, reaching there *in time* for dinner — *never late* — spend the evening in a jovial way, doing all his clever little tricks to amuse his hosts, stay to a late supper, and then, if no one called for him, trot off home by himself." I have known many such instances in my own experience of the wonderful sagacity of toy spaniels, having been a breeder of them for over twenty years and an exhibitor from the first show of the Westminster Kennel Club, in 1877. The points for a King Charles are well summed up in the following lines: —

“ Head, eye and ear, nose, coat, shape, color, size;  
 In these combined the stamp of beauty lies,  
 Head, full and round, large eye projecting clear,  
 With short snub nose and neat well feathered ear;  
 Of glossy coat, with raven locks beset,  
 Face, breast and limb of tan, and body jet.”



THE KING CHARLES SPANIEL "KING OF THE CHARLIES" (27,115).

The Property of Mrs. F. Senn, 278 West 11th Street, New York.

The under jaw should not project over the upper or the upper over the lower. The under jaw should be wide between the tusks and well turned, but not to show the teeth, which should meet evenly; mouth must be regular, even and wide, not to have twisted appearance, but a beautiful even cut. The nose should be short as possible, almost in a line with the eyes, and though it is turned up in appearance it gives a finished look to the face, just as a young lady's retroussé nose often adds to the beauty of a charming countenance. The stop is a very important feature in a true King Charles. We have seen it stated that the stop should be large enough to hold a marble. This I consider an error, for in the highest type of King Charles now living a silver dime would fit snugly in



the stop, which is a mere crevice between the nose and the base of the skull. The eyes should be extremely large, bright and clear, and projecting, but mild and fawn like, gently shaded from the pupil and set wide apart. The head should be full and round, of large size, short from forehead to base of ear, and run up as much as possible to a dome shape; front appearance should be wider than the side view. The forehead should project well over the eyes, so as to almost touch the nose. The ears should be set low; the fleshy and cartilaginous part in the true old massive type of King Charles is wide but not long, covered with very long black, silky hair of wonderfully fine texture, lined with tan (this old type, it is much to be regretted, is extremely rare), this beautiful hair giving the fine lengthy appearance to the ear so different from that of the modern King Charles, produced from a cross with the Cocker which has a *long* narrow ear, with hair nothing nearly so soft and silky. The coat on a good specimen is of the fine fleecy appearance, silky in texture and wavy, but free from curl and very luxuriant. There is abundance of feathering on the legs; glossy black and rich tan are the King Charles colors; face, breast and legs tan, and body jet. The shape, low set straight limbs, good barrel, short in neck, ribbed up close, wide in breast. Tail should be carried in line with back. Loin should be strong and stocky. For very choice specimens the weight should be from six to seven pounds, ordinarily eight to ten pounds.

The Blenheim Spaniel, the Prince Charlie and the Ruby all possess the characteristics of the King Charles, belonging to the same class of dogs. An excellent English authority thus speaks of the Blenheim: "This exquisitely beautiful little dog should partake of all the distinguishing characteristics of the King Charles spaniel, possessing properties and organs from a phrenological point of view more nearly resembling the human head than any other kind of dog. He knows at a glance the canine friend, while the *dog-hater* may try his best to win his favor in vain." In common with his kingly cousin, the memory of the Blenheim is wonderful. A story is told of *Blossom*, who belonged to the famous Blenheim breeder, Mrs. J. W. Berrie. Blossom had caught a shrewmouse, which had been taken from her and placed in a hole of a barn wall, and which she made vain but energetic efforts to regain. On visiting the barn many years afterwards, Blossom went straight to the hole and did her best to peep into it to find the mummy of the mouse she had captured so long before. It is greatly to be regretted that the Blenheim, so attractive and beautiful as he is, should be exceedingly hard to rear, and hence the scarcity of really fine specimens and the high prices it is necessary to pay for them. The *Blenheim* in color should be a rich ruby red and pure pearly white. The best marked dogs are those with well defined red markings on the side and back and a splash at the root of the tail.

The Prince Charlie and the Ruby only differ from the King Charles in color, and all my remarks made under his head aptly apply to these relatives. The Prince Charlie should be black, white and tan, while the Ruby is a deep rich Irish setter red, free from white.

## THE PUG

THE origin of this well known little dog is, like that of many other breeds lost in obscurity. He is however supposed to be a close relation of the Mastiff, having many of the characteristics of that noble dog, and to have been first bred in England. His great popularity as a pet arises not only from his kindly disposition and intelligence, but also from the fact that he is very clean, and is one of the few dogs which have no offensive odor from the skin. Kept almost altogether as a pet, he bears confinement well, is quick to learn, and makes a good watch dog. The saucy, independent, dignified air of the pug makes him an amusing companion, and his affectionate ways many friends. The

weight of the pug is from thirteen to seventeen pounds. The standard says as follows : In general appearance he should be square and cobby, a lean-legged pug and a dog with short legs and a long body being objectionable. He should have strong, straight legs, nails black. The muzzle, ears, moles on the cheeks, thumb-mark or diamond on



THE IMPORTED MORRISON PUG, "TEDDY."

The Property of Capt. J. Marshall Phillips, Taunton, Mass.

the forehead and back trace, a line extending from the occiput to the tail, should be as black as possible. The coat should be silver or apricot fawn, smooth and glossy, while the tail should be curled as tightly as possible over the hip, the double curl being perfection.

## THE SCHIPPERKE.

BY F. W. CONNELLY, ESQ.

THE Schipperke, usually considered a tailless species of dog, is a native of Belgium, where they serve a very useful purpose as ratters. They were introduced into England eight years ago, where they were received by the first society as a house-dog and pet. They deserve to be well and favorably known, as they possess all the desirable qualities for a house-dog, and are devoid of all possible objectionable ones. They weigh 10 or 12 lbs., have a jet, slick, smooth coat, of a coarse wiry texture, from 1 to 1½ inches in length, which lays close to the body, requiring no special attention; a healthy Schipperke's coat being always in condition. They are stoutly built, quite hardy, enduring our New England climate well, frolicking in the snow with delight. They have a sharp

nose, flat head, small black eye, erect natural ear, situated well up on the head, presenting a fascinating appearance. They have a short, thick neck; stout legs, short body, well-ribbed back, with no tail, which latter is not always natural; the small appendix or apology for tail being sometimes present, is removed at birth. Their disposition is perfect, even strangers cannot induce them to bite; while they are not troublesome with other dogs, and have little or no inclination to run in the street. Their intelligence is remarkable, one being brought up in a family seems to understand whatever is said to it, without raising the voice or making a sign. They demonstrate their affection at every opportunity, and are naturally a neat, tidy dog, easily house-broken. They are constantly on the alert, each movement is full of style and grace, and their lack of tail seems to render them an entirely different species from dogs as a class. They are not noisy, seldom barking, unless an unusual sound is heard, when they are instantly alert.

### IRISH WATER SPANIELS.

THERE are two varieties of this Spaniel; the North of Ireland Water Spaniel and the South of Ireland Spaniel; they are very intelligent, easily broken to retrieve, and make excellent companions for a sportsman. "Stonehenge" describes the northern dog as follows: "Short ears, with little feather either on them or on the legs, but with a considerable curl in his coat. In color he is generally liver, but with more or less white, which sometimes predominates, so as to make him decidedly white and liver." The following is a description of the southern dog: "Head capacious, forehead high, and eyes intelligent, though rather small. The face is clothed with short hair, over which hangs a topknot of considerable length, coming forward to a peak, these two points being indicative of true breeding. The ears should be long, measuring fully 26 inches across when extended. The body is moderately long and very strong, covered with short, crisp curls, which often become dragged towards the moulting season. The tail is round, without feather, terminating in a sharp point, and is rather short. The color is a pure deep puce, without white, and in other particulars these dogs should resemble the ordinary Spaniel."

### TOY BLACK AND TAN TERRIER.

IN the preceding pages are given a description of the Black and Tan Terrier, his characteristics and peculiarities. Of the toy variety, Dr. H. T. Foote says as follows: "The toy variety, which should not exceed seven pounds, are essentially playthings. They are delicate and difficult to raise. They lack the character and type of their larger brothers and have little to recommend them beyond their dwarfed development and their fondness for a warm lap to cuddle in. But few of them can show pure breeding for a reasonable number of generations, and they usually are seriously lacking in coat and color."

