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THE NEW

BOOK OF THE DOG
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THE NEW BOOK OF THE DOG

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

By ROBERT LEIGHTON
ASSISTED BY EMINENT AUTHORITIES ON THE VARIOUS BREEDS

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

Vol. III
SPECIAL EDITION

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SECTION III.

THE TERRIERS.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE OLD WORKING TERRIER.

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

—RING-OUZEL.

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

"Another sorte there is," wrote the doctor's translator in 1576, "which hunteth the Fox and the Badger or Greye onely, whom we call Terrars, because they (after the manner and custome of ferrets in searching for Connyes) creep into the grounde, and by that maner make afrayde, nyppe and bite the Foxe and the Badger in such sorte that eyther they teare them in pieces with theyr teeth, beying in the bosome of the earth, or else hayle and pull them perforce out of theyr lurking angles, darke dongeons, and close caues; or at the last through cocened feare drive them out of their hollow harbours, in so much that they are compelled to prepare speedie flyte, and, being desirous of the next (albeit not the safest) refuge, are otherwise taken and in-trapped with snayres and nettes layde over holes to the same purpose. But these be the least in that kynde called Sagax."

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

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

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

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

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

Some of the breeds of terriers seen nowadays in every dog show were equally obscure and unknown a few years back. Thirty-five years ago the now popular Irish Terrier was practically unknown in England, and the Scottish Terrier was only beginning to be recognised as a distinct breed. The Welsh Terrier is quite a new introduction that a dozen years ago was seldom seen outside the Principality; and so recently as 1881 the Airedale was merely a local dog known in Yorkshire as the Waterside or the Bingley Terrier. Yet the breeds just mentioned are all of unimpeachable ancestry, and the circumstance that they were formerly bred within limited neighbourhoods is in itself an argument in favour of their purity.
We have seen the process of a sudden leap into recognition enacted during the past few years in connection with the white terrier of the Western Highlands—a dog which was familiarly known in Argyllshire centuries ago, yet which has only lately emerged from the heathery hillsides around Poltalloch to become an attraction on the benches at the Crystal Palace and on the lawns of the Botanical Gardens; and the example suggests the possibility that in another decade or so the neglected Sealy Ham Terrier, the ignored terrier of the Borders, and the almost forgotten Jack Russell strain, may have claimed a due recompense for their long neglect.

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

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

“I possessed many years ago some very good working rough terriers, and had pretty well the run of a forest and marshes to kill what I liked, bar the game. On one occasion I was hunting a stream for water-rats or whatnot, when my companion, a very old friend, exclaimed: ‘Look out! Boxer’s got a rat!’

But I saw in a moment that it was something more important. The little dog was frantic, threw his tongue—which was not his general custom—and raced under the hollow banks as if something was on foot. I said that it was a pole-cat, as we had killed those animals in the vicinity before, but then Boxer took to crossing and re-crossing and swimming both up and down stream. I was puzzled—never dreamt of an otter being in the country. But early days in South Devon made me observe that if otters were about, I should swear that one was here. Well, a trail seemed to lie up-stream, the terrier flashing too much, over-running it, and coming back again, and so on for the best part of two miles. At that point Boxer struck across a meadow and got to some gutters, then another meadow. We let him do as he liked until coming to a clump or small plantation surrounded by water. Into this we threw him, and in a moment his small tongue was going, with all the sticks
cracking like fire, and in less than a minute out came one of the finest otters I had ever seen in my life. He crossed to another planting before the terrier could get at him, and there, of course, we lost him. As it was four in the afternoon before we first found the trail and five o'clock when we found the otter, we calculated that the trail was at least fourteen hours old, and yet Boxer could hunt him single-handed."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are many more local varieties of the working terrier, as, for example, the Roseneath, which is often confused with the Poltalloch, or White West Highlander, to whom it is possibly related. And the Pittenweem, with which the Poltalloch terriers are now being crossed. And considering the great number of strains that have been preserved by sporting families and maintained in more or less purity to type, it is easy to understand how a “new” breed may become fashionable, and still claim the honour of long descent. They may not in all cases have the beauty of shape which is desired on the show bench; but it is well to remember that while our show terriers have been bred to the highest perfection we still possess in Great Britain a separate order of “earth dogs” that for pluckily following the fox and the badger into their lairs or bolting an otter from his holt cannot be excelled all the world over.

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

1. **Smooth-coated Terriers**—
   - The White English.
   - Black and tan.
   - Bull Terrier.
   - Boston Terrier.
   - Smooth Fox-terrier.

2. **Broken-haired Terriers**—
   - Wire-haired Fox-terrier.
   - Airedale.
   - Bedlington.
   - Irish.
   - Welsh.
   - Scottish.
   - West Highland White.
   - Dandie Dinmont.

3. **Long-haired Terriers**—
   - Skye.
   - Clydesdale.
   - Yorkshire.
CHAPTER XXX.

THE WHITE ENGLISH TERRIER.

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

—SOUTHEY.

This dog, one would think, ought, by
the dignified title which he bears, to be
considered a representative national
terrier, forming a fourth in the distinctively
British quartette whose other members are
the Scottish, the Irish, and the Welsh
Terriers. Possibly in the early days when
Pearson and Rooacre bred him to perfection
it was hoped and intended that he should
become a breed typical of England. He is
still the only terrier who owns the national
name, but he has long ago yielded pride of
place to the Fox-terrier, and it is the case
that the best specimens of his race are bred
north of the border, while, instead of being
the most popular dog in the land, he is
actually one of the most neglected and the
most seldom seen. At the last Kennel Club
show (1906) there was not a single specimen
of the breed on view, nor was one to be
found at the more recent shows at Edinburgh,
Birmingham, Manchester, or Islington, nor
at the National Terrier Show at Westminster.
It is a pity that so smart and beautiful a
dog should be suffered to fall into such
absolute neglect. One wonders what the
reason of it can be. Possibly it is that the
belief still prevails that he is of delicate
constitution, and is not gifted with a great
amount of intelligence or sagacity; more
probably the reason is to be sought in the
circumstance that there is now no club
sufficiently enterprising to devote itself
energetically to the welfare of the breed.
There is no doubt, however, that a more
potent factor than any of these in hastening
the decline is to be found in the edict
against cropping. Neither the White Terrier
nor the Manchester Terrier has since been
anything like so popular as they both were
before April, 1898, when the Kennel Club
passed the law that dogs’ ears must not
be cropped.

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

In the National Portrait Gallery there is
a portrait of Mary of Modena, Queen
Consort of James II., painted in 1670 by
William Wissing, who has introduced at
the Queen's side a terrier that is undoubtedly of this type. The dog has slight brown or brindle markings on the back, as many English White Terriers have, and it is to be presumed that it is of the breed from which this variety is descended.

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

It is to be questioned, therefore, whether the fanciers of this breed were wholly wise in their objection to coloured markings. Forty years ago the coloured, parti-coloured, or even brindled English Terrier stood a good chance of taking a prize at the public shows at which they were exhibited in competition, and these are said to have been much harder dogs than their descendants of the present day. Here we have an instance of the mistake so often made by breeders in striving to breed up to an artificial ideal. Idstone was of opinion that the coloured specimens rejected in favour of the pure white were decidedly the better dogs, and that it was these who formed the foundation of the breed now commonly received as the Fox-terrier.

Mary of Modena, with a Smooth-Coated Terrier.
From the painting by W. Wissing, 1670.
In the National Portrait Gallery.
Photograph by Emery Walker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Nose.—Perfectly black.

4. Ears.—Cropped and standing perfectly erect.

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

6. Chest.—Narrow and deep.

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

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

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

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


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

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

14. Weight.—From 12 lb. to 20 lb.

R. L.
CHAPTER XXXI.

THE BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER.

BY F. C. HIGNETT.

"Calm though not mean, courageous without rage,
Serious not dull, and without thinking sage;
Pleased at the lot that Nature hath assigned,
Smite as I list, and freely bark my mind;
As churchman wrangle not with jarring spite,
Nor statesmanlike caressing whom I bite;
View all the canine kind with equal eyes,
I dread no mastiff, and no cur despise.
True from the first, and faithful to the end,
I bark no mistress, and forsake no friend.
My days and nights one equal tenour keep,
Fast but to eat, and only wake to sleep.
Thus stealing along life I live incog.,
A very plain and downright honest dog."

William Hamilton (of Bangour).

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

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

Formerly there was but little regard paid to colour and markings, and there was a considerably greater proportion of tan in the coat than there is at the present day, while the fancy markings, such as pencilled toes, thumb-marks, and kissing spots were not cultivated. The general outline of the dog, too, was less graceful and altogether coarser. A fair idea of what the ancient Black-and-tan Terrier was like may be gathered from the accompanying woodcut, where the dogs appear not only of a very different colour, but also far heavier in build, as well as thicker in the head, than would now be tolerated.

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

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

Rat-killing was a favourite pursuit in the

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

One of the most famous dogs, by reason of his winning so many matches, was a cross-bred terrier, dark brown in colour; and, as rabbit-coursing was also freely indulged in by the same school, the idea occurred to one John Hulme, who lived at Crumpsall, to produce a dog which would suit both purposes; hence it was that he bred from this terrier and a Whippet. The idea was also taken up by W. Pearson, of the same place, and, as the result was very satisfactory from a utilitarian point of view, many others in the neighbourhood of Manchester followed suit, a few of the more notable being Jos. Kay, Henry Lacy, M. Openshaw, C. Harling, J. Barrow, W. Fielding, Josh Fielding, W. Fletcher, J. Fletcher, Joe Walker, S. Handley, Robt.

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

In those days very few dog shows were promoted, the majority of them being held in public-houses, and, of course, the individuals before mentioned took an active interest in them; wherefore it follows that classes for these terriers were introduced, and very shortly many other adherents
who afterwards gained fame, joined the ranks of exhibitors. Of these several became prominent judges, notably J. Barrow and J. Taylor, while the successful prize-winners were J. Allen's Cupid, Mr. Justice's Vixen, Viper, and Victor, Mr. J. Key's Topsy and Virago. Then Mr. John Tatham introduced his two Jerrys, and a little later Mr. J. H. Mather got together a very formidable team, the nucleus of which was obtained from Mr. Justice.

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

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

Colonel C. S. Dean afterwards came into possession of Ch. Pearl, he having established at Bebboning the largest and most complete kennels ever devoted to the breed, from which emanated many champions, notable amongst which were Starkie Ben—picked up cheaply after he had made a successful appearance at a small show which took place at Farnworth, near Bolton—Benham Daisy, Benham Beauty, and others who did credit to that prefix. Mr. J. Howarth, of Manchester, also made his mark; one of his dogs, Strangeways General, being not only a big winner but a noted sire. Mr. T. Whalley, ex-chairman of the Kennel Club Council of Representatives, Mr. Tweed, and Mr. H. Monk have been amongst the most successful exhibitors in the south, but for some occult reason the breed has never become so popular there as it is in the north; the neighbourhood of Bolton, in particular, is noted as a breeding centre.

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

There are many who hold the opinion that one of the chief reasons for the decadence in the popularity of the Black-and-tan terrier, notwithstanding its many claims to favour, is to be found in the loss of that very alert appearance which was a general characteristic before the Kennel Club made it illegal to crop the ears of such as were intended for exhibition. It must be admitted that until very recently there was a considerable amount of truth in the prevalent
opinion, inasmuch as a rather heavy ear, if carried pretty erect, was the best material to work upon, and from which to produce the long, fine, and upright, or “pricked” effect which was looked upon as being the correct thing in a cropped dog; hence it followed that no care was taken to select breeding stock likely to produce the small, semi-erect, well-carried, and thin ears required to-day, consequently when the edict forbidding the use of scissors came into force there were very few small-eared dogs to be found. It has taken at least ten or a dozen years to eradicate the mischief, and even yet the cure is not complete, although the difficulty has, to a great extent, been overcome, for the majority of the exhibits at the principal shows are as nearly correct as may reasonably be expected. Still, prejudice will prevail, and it would be futile to indulge the hope of any immediate prospect of greater partiality being shown to the breed by those who are undecided as to what variety is most suitable to start with in the exhibition world.

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

The breed is gaining ground in Scotland owing to the enterprise of the club which exists and fosters it north of the Tweed, but the original Black-and-tan Terrier Club, which has its headquarters and holds all its annual meetings in London, does not appear to exert itself much in the direction which would place it in a position of greater influence, and bring sufficient funds into its exchequer, from which more shows could be supported, and the prosperity of the breed ensured. This is in some measure probably to be accounted for by the fact that most of the members who can attend the meetings are principally interested in the Toy variety (which are separately dealt with in another chapter); at all events, it has only been on very rare occasions during the last two years that the club has granted special prizes, much less guaranteed classes, at any shows, for Black-and-tan terriers proper.

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

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

2. Head.—The head should be long, flat, and narrow, level and wedge-shaped, without showing cheek muscles; well filled up under the eyes, with tapering, tightly-lipped jaws and level teeth.
3. Eyes.—The eyes should be very small, sparkling, and bright, set fairly close together and oblong in shape.

4. Nose.—Black.

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

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

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

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

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

10. Tail.—The tail should be of moderate length and set on where the arch of the back ends; thick where it joins the body, tapering to a point, and not carried higher than the back.

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

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

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

THE BULL-TERRIER.

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

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

—Cowper.

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

At one period in England, Bull-terriers were used in gladiatorial contests, being pitted against so formidable an antagonist as the lion, as they were at Warwick in 1825. They were then heavier and more powerful dogs than are their artistically bred descendants. Fifty-five pounds was not an uncommon weight. One might almost suppose that they had an infusion of Mastiff blood in their veins. Their colour, too, was not necessarily white. Brindle and fawn frequently occurred, and many were black and tan; but the larger number, next to pure brindle, were white with fallow markings, similar in distribution to the colours seen at the present day in the Boston Terrier, who is a near relative.

The breed is sufficiently modern to leave no doubt as to its derivation. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century attention was being directed to the improvement of terriers generally, and new types were sought for. They were alert, agile little dogs, excellent for work in the country; but the extravagant Corinthians of the
time—the young gamesters who patronised the prize-ring and the cock-pit—desired to have a dog who should do something more than kill rats, or unearth the fox, or bolt the otter: which accomplishments afforded no amusement to the Town. They wanted a dog combining all the dash and gameness of the terrier with the heart and courage and fighting instinct of the Bulldog. Wherefore the terrier and the Bulldog were crossed.

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

The animal, however, was neither a true terrier nor a true Bulldog, but an uncompromising mongrel; albeit he served his immediate purpose, and was highly valued for his pertinacity, if not for his appearance. In 1866 Lord Camelford possessed one for which he had paid the very high price of eighty-four guineas, and which he presented to Belcher, the pugilist. This dog was figured in The Sporting Magazine of the time. He was a short-legged, thick-set fawn-coloured specimen, with closely amputated ears, a broad blunt muzzle, and a considerable lay-back; and this was the kind of dog which continued for many years to be known as the Bull-and-terrier. He was essentially a man’s dog, and was vastly in favour among the undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

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

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

BULL-TERRIER BITCH, MILLSTONE VENUS.

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

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

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

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

The prompting cause of this decision was a prosecution at Worship Street police court early in 1895 against three offenders "for causing to be tortured and for actually torturing and ill-treating, by cutting its ears, a certain dog." The dog in question is believed to have been an Irish terrier, but whatever its breed the three defendants were each fined £5 and £2 2s. costs. The case was discussed at a meeting of the Kennel Club, and, although the members were not at first in full agreement, yet it was ultimately decided and a rule was formulated that "no dog born after the 31st of March, 1895, should, if cropped, win a prize at any show held under Kennel Club rules."

The president of the Kennel Club, Mr. S. E. Shirley, M.P., had himself been a prominent owner and breeder of the Bull-terrier. His Nelson, bred by Joe Willock, was celebrated as an excellent example of the small-sized terrier, at a time, however, when there were not a great many competitors of the highest quality. His Dick, also, was a remarkably good dog. Earlier specimens which have left their names in the history of the breed were Hinks's Old Dutch, who was, perhaps, even a more perfect terrier than the same breeder's Madman and Puss; Alfred George's Spring, G. Smith's Young Puss, Tredennick's Bertie, and R. J. Hartley's Magnet and Violet, who are said to have been a magnificent pair. Godfree's Young Victor, although disfigured by a patch over his eye, was famous for his perfection of shape and his success as a sire, and many of our recent champions have his name in their pedigrees. Sir W. E. H. Verney's Ch. Tarquin, a son of Young Victor, was the most distinguished Bull-terrier during the four years prior to 1878. He was a pure white dog, weighing 45 lb. His recorded measurements may be useful for the purpose of comparison with those of the terriers of the present day. They are: Nose to stop, 3½ inches; stop to occiput, 5½ inches; length from occiput to root of tail, 30½ inches; girth of skull, 18 inches; girth of muzzle, 12½ inches; girth of chest, 26½ inches; girth of loins, 22 inches; girth of forearm, 6½ inches; girth of pastern, 4 inches; hock to ground, 5 inches; height at shoulder, 18½ inches.

Lancashire and Yorkshire have always been noted for good Bull-terriers, and the best of the breed have usually been produced
in the neighbourhoods of Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, Bolton, Liverpool, and Birmingham. At one time Londoners gave careful attention to the breed, stimulated thereto by the encouragement of Mr. Shirley and the success of Alfred George.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Colour.—Should be white.

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

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

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

13. Weight.—From 15 lbs. to 50 lbs.

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

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

R. L.
CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE BOSTON TERRIER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **General Appearance.**—A smooth, short-coated, compactly built dog of medium stature. The head should indicate a high degree of intelligence, and should be in proportion to the dog’s size, the body rather short, and well knit, the limbs strong and finely turned, no feature being so prominent that the dog appears badly proportioned. The dog conveys an idea of determination, strength and activity—style of a high order, carriage easy and graceful. He is plucky, not quarrelsome or aggressive—is very loyal to his master, obedient, affectionate, and of a sweet nature, quick in motion and very intelligent; he makes a most desirable house dog, and wins a warm corner in the hearts of those who become his fortunate possessors.

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

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

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**CH. WHISPER**

**BY SULLIVAN’S PUNCH—AMES REINA.**

PROPERTY OF MR. WALTER E. STONE,

BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

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

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

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

6. **Jaws.**—Broad and square.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. **Tail.**—Of moderate length, set on low,
fine tapering and without fringe or coarse hair; not carried above the level of the back.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. L.
CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE SMOOTH FOX-TERRIER.

BY DESMOND O'CONNELL.

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

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

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

From three dogs then well known—Old Jock, Trap, and Tartar—he claims descent; and, thanks to the Fox-terrier Club and the great care taken in compiling their stud-books, he can be brought down to to-day. Of these three dogs Old Jock was undoubtedly more of a terrier than the others. It is a moot point whether he was bred, as stated in most records of the time, by Captain Percy Williams, master of the Rufford, or by Jack Morgan, huntsman to the Grove; it seems, however, well established that the former owned his sire, also called Jock, and that his dam, Grove Pepper, was the property of Morgan. He first came before the public at the Birmingham show in 1862, where, shown by Mr. Wootton, of Nottingham, he won first prize. He subsequently changed hands several times, till he became the property of Mr. Murchison, in whose hands he died in the early 'seventies. He was exhibited for the last time at the Crystal Palace in 1870, and though then over ten years old won second to the same owner's Trimmer. At his best he was a smart, well-balanced terrier, with perhaps too much daylight under him, and wanting somewhat in jaw power; but he showed far less of the Bull-terrier type than did his contemporary Tartar.

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

Mention has been made of Mr. Murchison, and to him we owe in a great measure the start in popularity which since the
foundation of his large kennel the Fox-terrier has enjoyed. Mr. Murchison's chief opponents in the early 'seventies were Mr. Gibson, of Brockenhurst, with his dogs Tyke and Old Foiler; Mr. Luke Turner, of Leicester, with his Belvoir strain, which later gave us Ch. Brockenhurst Joe, Ch. Olive and her son, Ch. Spice; Mr. Theodore Bassett, Mr. Allison, and, a year or so later, Mr. Frederick Burbidge, the Messrs. Clarke, Mr. Tinne, Mr. Francis Redmond, and Mr. Vicary. About this time a tremendous impetus was given to the breed by the formation, in 1876, of the Fox-terrier Club, which owed its inception to Mr. Harding Cox and a party of enthusiasts seated round his dinner table at 36, Russell Square, among whom were Messrs. Bassett, Burbidge, Doyle, Allison, and Redmond, the last two named being still members of the club. The idea was very warmly welcomed, a committee formed, and a scale of points drawn up which, with but one alteration, is in vogue to-day. Every prominent exhibitor or breeder then, and with few exceptions since, has been a member, and the club, now under the able guidance of the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. C. Tinne, who has held the post uninterruptedly since 1881, is by far the strongest of all specialist clubs.

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

1. Head and Ears.—The Skull should be flat and moderately narrow, and gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Not much "stop" should be apparent, but there should be more dip in the profile between the forehead and top jaw than is seen in the case of a Greyhound.

The Cheeks must not be full.

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

The Jaw, upper and under, should be strong and muscular; should be of fair punishing strength, but not so in any way to resemble the Greyhound or modern English Terrier. There should not be much falling away below the eyes. This part of the head should, however, be moderately chiselled out, so as not to go down in a straight line like a wedge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Loin should be powerful and very slightly arched. The fore-ribs should be moderately arched, the back-ribs deep; and the dog should be well ribbed up.
5. Hindquarters.—Should be strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch; the thighs long and powerful; hocks near the ground, the dog standing well up on them like a Fox-hound, and not straight in the stile.

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

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

9. Symmetry, Size, and Character.—The dog must present a general gay, lively, and active appearance; bone and strength in a small compass are essentials; but this must not be taken to mean that a Fox-terrier should be cloggy, or in any way coarse—speed and endurance must be looked to as well as power, and the symmetry of the Fox-hound taken as a model. The terrier, like the hound, must on no account be leggy, nor must he be too short in the leg. He should stand like a cleverly-made hunter, covering a lot of ground, yet with a short back, as before stated. He will then attain the highest degree of propelling power, together with the greatest length of stride that is compatible with the length of his body. Weight is not a certain criterion of a terrier’s fitness for his work—general shape, size and contour are the main points; and if a dog can gallop and stay, and follow his fox up a drain, it matters little what his weight is to a pound or so, though, roughly speaking, it may be said he should not scale over twenty pounds in show condition.

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

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

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

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

Values of Points.

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Disqualifying Points.

1. Nose—white, cherry, or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours.
2. Ears—prick, tulip, or rose.
3. Mouth—much overshot or much undershot.

In order to give some idea of the extraordinary way in which the Fox-terrier took the public taste, it will be necessary to hark back and give a résumé of the principal kennels and exhibitors to whom this was due. In the year in which the Fox-terrier Club was formed, Mr. Fred Burbidge, at one time captain of the Surrey Eleven, had the principal kennels. He was the pluckiest buyer of his day, and once he fancied a dog nothing stopped him till it was in his kennels. He bought Nimrod, Dorcas, Tweezers, and Nettle, and with them and other discriminating purchases he was very hard to beat on the show-bench. Strange to say, at this time he seemed unable to breed a good dog, and determined to have a clear out and start afresh. A few brood bitches only were retained, and the kennels moved from Champion Hill to Hunton Bridge, in Hertfordshire. From thence in a few years came Bloom, Blossom, Tweezers II., Hunton Baron, Hunton Bridegroom, and a host of others, which spread the fame of the great Hunton strain.

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

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

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

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

As an outcross Mr. Redmond purchased Dreadnought, one of the highest class dogs seen for many years, but had very bad luck with him, an accident preventing him from being shown and subsequently causing his early death. We must not forget Duchess of Durham or Duke of; but to enumerate all Mr. Redmond’s winners it would be necessary to take the catalogues of all the important shows held for the past thirty years. To no one do we owe so much; no one has made such a study of the breed, reducing it almost to a science, with the result that even outside his kennels no dog has any chance of permanently holding his own unless he has an ample supply of the blood.

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

It is fortunate for the breed of Fox-terriers how great a hold the hobby takes, and how enthusiastically its votaries pursue it, otherwise we should not have amongst us men like Mr. J. C. Tinne, whose name is now a household word in the Fox-terrier world, as it has been any time for the past
thirty years. Close proximity, in those days, to Mr. Gibson at Brockenhurst made him all the keenest, and one of his first terriers was a bitch of that blood by Bitters. With daughters of Old Foiler he did very well—to wit, Pungent, sister to Dorcas, while through Terror we get Banquet, the grandam of Despoiler. He purchased from Mr. Redmond both Deacon Diamond and Daze, each of whom was bred to Spice, and produced respectively Auburn and Brockenhurst Dainty; from the latter pair sprang Lottery and Worry, the grandam of Tom Newcome, to whom we owe Brockenhurst Agnes, Brockenhurst Dame, and Dinah Morris, and consequently Adam Bede and Hester Sorrel.

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

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

Amongst the smaller kennels is that of Mr. Reeks, now mostly identified with Oxonian and that dog's produce, but he will always be remembered as the breeder of that beautiful terrier, Avon Minstrel. Mr. Arnold Gillett has had a good share of fortune's favours, as the Ridgewood dogs testify; whilst the Messrs. Powell, Castle, Glynn, Dale, and Crosthwaite have all written their names on the pages of Fox-terrier history. Ladies have ever been supporters of the breed, and no one more prominently so than Mrs. Bennett Edwards, who through Duke of Doncaster, a son of Durham, has founded a kennel which at times is almost invincible, and which still shelters such grand terriers as Doncaster, Dominie, Dodger, Dauphine, and many others well known to fame. Mrs. J. H. Brown, too, as the owner of Captain Double, a terrier which has won, and deservedly, more prizes than any Fox-terrier now or in the past, must not be omitted.

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

This question of size is one that must sooner or later be tackled in some practical way by the Fox-terrier Club, unless we are to see a race of giants in the next few generations. Their own standard gives 20 lb.—a very liberal maximum; but there are dogs several pounds heavier constantly winning prizes at shows, and consequently being bred from, with the result which we see. There are many little dogs, and good ones, to be seen, but as long as the judges favour the big ones these hold no chance, and as it is far easier to produce a good big one than a good little one, breeders are encouraged to use sires who
would not be looked at if a hard-and-fast line were drawn over which no dog should win a prize. There are hundreds of Fox-terriers about quite as capable of doing their work as their ancestors ever were, and there is hardly a large kennel which has not from time to time furnished our leading packs with one or more dogs, and with gratifying results. It is, therefore, a great pity that our leading exhibitors should often be the greatest delinquents in showing dogs which they know in their hearts should be kept at home or drafted altogether, and it is deplorable that some of our oldest judges should by their awards encourage them.

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

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

In the first place, never breed from an animal whose pedigree is not authenticated beyond a shadow of a doubt; and remember that while like may beget like, the inevitable tendency is to throw back to former generations. The man who elects to breed Fox-terriers must have the bumps of patience and hope very strongly developed, as if the tyro imagines that he has only to mate his bitch to one of the known prize-winning dogs of the day in order to produce a champion, he had better try some other breed. Let him fix in his mind the ideal dog, and set to work by patient effort and in the face of many disappointments to produce it. It is not sufficient that, having acquired a bitch good in all points save in head, that he breeds her to the best-headed dog he can find. He must satisfy himself that the head is not a chance one, but is an inherited one, handed down from many generations, good in this particular, and consequently potent to reproduce its like. So in all other points that he wishes to reproduce. In the writer's experience, little bitches with quality are the most successful. Those having masculine characteristics should be avoided, and the best results will be obtained from the first three litters, after which a bitch rarely breeds anything so good. See that your bitch is free from worms before she goes to the dog, then feed her well, and beyond a dose of castor oil some days before she is due to whelp, let Nature take its course. Dose your puppies well for worms at eight weeks old, give them practically as much as they will eat, and unlimited exercise. Avoid the various advertised nostrums, and rely rather on the friendly advice of some fancier or your veterinary surgeon.

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

THE WIRE-HAIR FOX-TERRIER.

BY WALTER S. GLYNN.

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

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

Law's Ode to the Fox-terrier Raquet.

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

Mr. O'Connell, in his treatise on the smooth variety, comprehensively inquires into the origin of the Fox-terrier, and he no doubt has chapter and verse for all he says, though in reality it will be seen that he himself does not state exactly from what or how many breeds this very popular and extensively owned variety of the dog originally sprang.

In mentioning the breeds which he believes have been employed for this purpose he, however, omits to mention one which had undoubtedly a great deal to do with the evolution of the Fox-terrier. There can be no doubt that the old black-and-tan wire-hair terrier was England's first sporting
terrier, and it seems hard to understand whence comes the wire-hair jacket in the one variety under notice, unless among his numerous progenitors there was a dog similarly blessed in this respect. The black-and-tan mentioned by Mr. O'Connell must be assumed to be the old Manchester Terrier, a smooth-coated dog of quite another stamp, and if this be so none of the breeds mentioned by him could be responsible for a wire-hair jacket, though it may well be they would be capable of producing a smooth Fox-terrier.

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

The smooth variety has always, apparently from the very beginning, had an advantage over his wire-haired brother, in that he has been a rich man's dog, whereas his brother life nearer akin to that of the pitman's "tyke." Fabulous sums have for many years frequently been paid for specimens of the Fox-terrier, so long as their coats were smooth. He has had every chance; his popularity has been tremendous. Millionaires, successful merchants, people in the higher walks of the dog "Fancy" have ever aspired to own him, have always fancied him more than his somewhat despised brother, and some of his chief owners—even at the present day—would become seriously ill, if they awoke one fine day and found a wire-hair terrier in their kennels, somehow or other bred by themselves.

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

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

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

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

The inherent merit possessed by the wire-hair has gradually but surely brought him forward until he is now a very serious rival to the smooth. A suggestion that such a thing were possible, some few years back, would have been laughed to scorn, but as testimony to it one cannot do better than read the words used by a well-known judge of both varieties, in a report of his published in The Kennel Gazette, of February, 1907, in which he makes some pertinent remarks on this subject, and prognosticates that from what he has recently seen when judging at different shows, it is not at all improbable that very shortly the wire-hair will altogether eclipse in point of merit and numbers his smooth relative. When one considers that these remarks emanate from one of the very oldest and most successful breeders of the smooth in existence, and that he (Mr. Robert Vicary) never, as far as the writer’s memory serves him, owned a wire-hair in his life, the value of such testimony must readily be admitted.

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

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

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

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

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

The North of England and South Wales (to a lesser extent) have ever been the home of the wire-hair, and nearly all the best specimens have come originally from one or the other of those districts. There is no doubt that there was excellent stock in both places, and there is also no doubt that though at times this was used to the best advantage, there was a good deal of carelessness in mating, and a certain amount in recording the parentage of some of the terriers. With regard to this latter point it is said that one gentleman who had quite a large kennel and several stud dogs, but who kept no books, used never to bother about remembering which particular dog he had put to a certain bitch, but generally
satisfied himself as to the sire of a puppy when it came in from "walk" by just examining it and saying "Oh, that pup must be by owd Jock or Jim," as the case might be, "'cos he's so loike 'im," and down he would go on the entry form accordingly. However this may be, there is no doubt that the sire would be a wire-hair Fox-terrier, and, although the pedigree therefore may not have been quite right, the terrier was invariably pure bred.

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

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

The greatest care must be exercised in the matter of coat before any such cross is effected. The smooth that is crossed with the wire must have a really hard, and not too full coat, and, as there are very, very few smooths now being shown with anything like a proper coat for a terrier to possess, the very greatest caution is necessary.

Some few years back, almost incalculable harm was done to the variety by a considerable amount of crossing into a strain of smooths with terribly soft flannelly coats. Good-looking terriers were produced, and therein lay the danger, but their coats were as bad as bad could be; and, though people were at first too prone to look over this very serious fault, they now seem to have recovered their senses, and thus, although much harm was done, any serious damage has been averted. If a person has a full-coated wire-hair bitch he is too apt to put her to a smooth simply because it is a smooth, whom he thinks will neutralise the length of his bitch's jacket, but this is absolute heresy, and must not be done unless the smooth has the very hardest of hair on him.

If it is done, the result is too horrible for words: you get an elongated, smooth, full coat as soft as cotton wool, and sometimes as silkily wavy as a lady's hair. This is not a coat for any terrier to possess, and it is not a wire-hair terrier's coat, which ought to be a hard, crinkly, peculiar-looking broken coat on top, with a dense undercoat underneath, and must never be mistaken for an elongated smooth terrier's coat, which can never at any time be a protection from wind, water, or dirt, and is, in reality, the reverse.

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

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

Several incidents could be quoted by the writer to prove the existence of what always seemed to him the shallow-minded and foolish opposition which the wire-haired had to put up with from many owners of his smooth brethren. It used to be said of them that they had in reality no good points; that they were full of faults, which were always hidden by a clever manipulation of hair, which made their crooked legs appear straight,
their thin feet cat-like, their snipy jaws more powerful; that their owners, indeed, ought all to be barbers and that the variety was unworthy to be shown in competition against the honest smooth, the latter being a genuine article, the former a spurious one, and so on ad infinitum. Some of this sort of exaggerated nonsense is still to be heard, and all that can be said about it is that if there is truth in it, if a wire-hair’s bad points can be hidden successfully in this way, it does not say much for the judges; for the slightest amount of handling by them would at once expose any such deception. A silly little stab—as silly and little as it can be—that has been given the wire-hair by secretaries of clubs and others, supposed to be fostering the breed, is that until quite recently they would insist upon describing the variety under notice in their schedules, rules, etc., as “rough” instead of giving it its proper title, the one approved by the Kennel Club, and on its registration list, viz. “Wire-hair.” Their coats, so said the traducers, were not entitled to the name, and the proper thing was to call them “Rough,” just as you do some Collies, St. Bernards, and Pomeranians. Despite the old maxim which concerns glass houses, stones, and people, the greatest difficulty has been experienced in putting this matter straight, but it is believed that with one exception this child’s work has died out.

The fourth difficulty referred to—“The incompetency of gentlemen appointed to officiate as judges of the variety at several of the shows”—has always been a stumbling block to the proper advancement of the wire-hair. People have often judged, and still frequently judge, the breed who, on their own showing, on the statements of their own lips, have no right whatever to do so. It is the writer’s belief that no person is competent to judge a terrier, especially one with a wire-hair coat, unless he has had many years’ experience in breeding and keeping dogs with this peculiarity. Without this experience a judge cannot pick out the sound, honest-coated dog from the one who has had his coat prepared; he is therefore unable to do his duty in penalising the wrong-coated dog to the advantage of the right one, and thus encouraging people in the keeping, breeding, and exhibiting of the latter, to the total exclusion of the former. On many occasions a gentleman, who, because he is a breeder and exhibitor of the smooth variety, has been invited, and agreed, to judge both varieties, has been heard to declare, after he has finished his smooths, that he wished to goodness he had not to judge the wire-hairs, as he knows nothing of them, hates the sight of them, and is sure he will make a mess of them.

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

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

No one can possibly make a good job of judging a class of wire-hairs if he does not properly handle every exhibit. The remarks one hears about “putting their legs and feet in water,” to judge their points, are senseless and beside the question. If the judge will pass his hand down the legs, right to the end of the toes, he can—if he has any nous—find out everything he wants, everything that is there. Recently a case occurred at an important
show where a terrier with marvellously straight legs and great bone was very badly treated by a judge (of smooths), and when asked the reason why, his reply was "Oh, her legs are so crooked." As a fact, the hair had got ruffled up on the legs, as of course it is always likely to do; the judge had never handled the terrier, and one pass of the hand down the leg would at once have corrected his misapprehension, and have revealed a pair of "props" like unto those of a perfect Foxhound, and this it was surely his duty to find out.

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

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

There is a vast difference between legitimate trimming, and what is called "faking." All dogs with long or wire-hair or rough coats naturally require more attention, and more grooming than those with short smooth coats. For the purposes of health and cleanliness it is absolutely necessary that such animals should be frequently well groomed. There is no necessity, given a wire-hair with a good and proper coat, to use anything but an ordinary close toothed comb, a good hard brush, and an occasional removal of long old hairs on the head, ears, neck, legs and belly, with the finger and thumb. The Kennel Club regulations for the preparation of dogs for exhibition are perfectly clear on this subject, and are worded most properly.

They say that a dog "shall be disqualified if any part of his coat or hair has been cut, clipped, singed, or rasped down by any substance, or if any of the new or fast coat has been removed by pulling or plucking in any manner." There is no law, therefore, against the removal of old coat by finger and thumb, and anyone who keeps long-haired dogs knows that it is essential to the dog's health that there should be none.

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

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

\[ \text{MISS HATFIELD'S OH. MORDEN BULLSEYE} \]

\[ \text{BY COTTAGE PETER—MORDEN BELLA.} \]

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

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

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

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

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

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

This, although somewhat crudely put, will show, to those who understand it, exactly how to keep a “tarrier” fit, gives the secret, in fact, in a nutshell, and they can take the assurance of the writer that the terriers shown by this man were always shown fairly, and in the best of form, condition, and health, bright, happy, and full of life. My friend was, of course, exaggerating,
and simply meant that he was always grooming and looking after his terrier, whom he always had with him.

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

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

Mr. Carrick, of Carlisle, was also a prominent owner years ago, and showed some excellent terriers, the best being Carlisle Tack, Trick and Tyro. The latter was an exceptionally good dog, and the variety lost a staunch supporter when Mr. Carrick retired in consequence of the disqualification of this dog for having a cut ear. Someone had apparently been over zealous in the matter, entirely without Mr. Carrick’s knowledge, it being as a fact proved beyond doubt that that gentleman knew nothing whatever about the operation. Tyro, bar this defect, was a very perfect little terrier that would probably do very well on the bench to-day; there was in all likelihood no necessity to perform the stupid operation, for nearly all ears, if taken in hand, when the dog is a puppy, can be easily worked and trained into the orthodox carriage, and Tyro was a puppy when objected to.

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

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

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

Mr. Harding Cox was years ago a great supporter of the variety. He exhibited with varying success, and was always much in request as a judge; one knew in entering under him that he wanted firstly a terrier, and further that the terrier had to be sound. Mr. Cox has of course played a big part in the popularisation of the Fox-terrier, for, as all the world knows, he was the instigator of the Fox-terrier Club, it being founded at a meeting held at his house. His love has ever been for the small terrier—who shall say it was misplaced?—and certainly the specimens shown by him, whatever their individual faults, were invariably a sporting, game-looking lot. Mr. Sidney Castle has for many years shown wire-hair Fox-terriers of more than average merit; he thoroughly understands the variety, indeed, perhaps as well as anybody. Messrs. Bartle, Brumby Mutter, G. Welch, and S. Wilson, are all old fanciers who have great experience, have bred and shown excellent specimens, and are sound judges, who, for the good of the variety, in common with the survivors of those mentioned above, ought to judge much more frequently than they do.

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

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

No article on the wire-hair Fox-terrier would be complete without mentioning the name of the late Mr. S. E. Shirley, President of the Kennel Club. Mr. Shirley was a successful exhibitor in the early days of the variety, and while his terriers were a good-looking lot, though not up to the show form of to-day, they were invariably hard-bitten, game dogs, kept chiefly for work. Mr. Shirley was induced to judge wire-hairs at the Fox-terrier Club show about four or five years ago, when the writer had the honour of officiating on the smooth variety, and, as we all knew he would, went in strictly for the little ones, irrespective, to a certain extent, of their points.

On this question of size nearly all the principal judges of the Fox-terrier are agreed. Their maxim is "a good little one can always beat a good big one." The difficulty arises when the little ones are no good, and the big ones are excellent; it is a somewhat common occurrence, and to anyone who loves a truly formed dog, and who knows what a truly formed dog can do, irrespective altogether, up to a certain point, of the length of his legs, it is an extremely difficult thing to put the little above the larger. All big dogs with properly placed shoulders and sound formation are better terriers for work of any sort than dogs half their size, short on the leg, but bad in these
points. It is in reality impossible to make an inexorable rule about this question of size; each class must be judged on its own merits. Only quite recently a gentleman, who is a well-known judge of smooths, was intrepid enough to lay it down in black and white, and cause it to be published to the world, that never, no, never would he ever, so long as he lived, give a prize again to a terrier who scaled more than 17 lb. It may be added that this gentleman has since judged on several occasions, and it is very much to be doubted whether he has in any instance—except maybe in puppy classes—given a prize to any dog that has not scaled more than 17 lb.

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

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

The names of the exhibitors of the wire-hair to-day in most parts of the world are legion. The excellent terriers to be seen are numerous. It would be quite impossible in this chapter to give anything like an exhaustive list of either.

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

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

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

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

THE AIREDALE TERRIER.

BY WALTER S. GLYNN.

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

—SOMERVILLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From this time on the breed prospered pretty well; several very good terriers were bred, the hound gradually almost disappeared, as also did to a great extent the bad-coloured ones. The best example amongst the early shown dogs was undoubtedly Newbold Test, who had a long and very successful career. This dog
exelled in terrier character, and he was sound all over; his advent was opportune—he was just the dog that was wanted, and there is no doubt he did the breed a great amount of good.

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

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

Some years ago, when the breed was in the stage referred to above, a club was formed to look after its interests, and there is no doubt that though perhaps phenomenal success did not attend its efforts, it did its best, and forms a valuable link in the chain of popularity of the Airedale. It was at best apparently a sleepy sort of concern, and never seems to have attracted new fanciers, or to have caught the eye much in any way. Some dozen years ago, however, a club, destined not only to make a great name for itself, but also to do a thousandfold more good to the breed it espouses than ever the old club did, was formed under the name of the South of England Airedale Terrier Club, and a marvellously

MR. REGINALD KNIGHT'S THUNDER (1879).
Earliest Published Portrait of an Airedale.
Drawn by C. Burton Barber.

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

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

1. Head.—Long, with flat skull, but not too broad between the ears, narrowing slightly to the eyes, free from wrinkle; stop hardly visible, and cheeks free from fulness; jaw deep and powerful,
well filled up before the eyes; lips light; ears V-shaped with a side carriage, small but not out of proportion to the size of the dog; the nose black; the eyes small and dark in colour, not prominent, and full of terrier expression, the teeth strong and level. The neck should be of moderate length and thickness, gradually widening towards the shoulders, and free from throatiness.

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

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

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

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

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

7. Colour.—The head and ears, with the exception of dark markings on each side of the skull, capped when competing with dogs of the standard weight; and any of the club judges who, in the opinion of the committee, shall give prizes or otherwise push to the front, dogs of a small type, shall be at once struck off from the list of specialist judges.

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<th>Scale of Points.</th>
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<td>Head ............. 10</td>
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This standard is noteworthy in one or two particulars. The scale of points is certainly the most remarkable thing of its sort in existence.

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

MR. HOLLAND BUCKLEY’S CH. ROYAL PAGEANT.

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

8. Weight.—Dogs 40 lb. to 45 lb., bitches slightly less. It is the unanimous opinion of the Airedale Terrier Club that the size of the Airedale Terrier as given in the standard, is one of, if not *the* most important characteristics of the breed; all judges who shall henceforth adjudicate on the merits of the Airedale Terrier shall consider undersized specimens of the breed severely handi-
and smaller until he should approach the size of a Welsh Terrier, a thing which lovers of either breed are anxious should not come to pass. But what terrible pains and penalties are held over the heads of any judges who dare offend! “Any of the club judges who, in the opinion of the committee shall give prizes or otherwise push to the front” (the italics are the writer’s) “dogs of a small type, shall be at once hung, drawn, and quartered.”

How do you push a dog to the front? What does it mean? The only way one can perform this feat on a dog besides giving it prizes is, maybe, if you own and exhibit it or report on it in some paper or other. It behoves you to be careful, indeed!

Now let us consider the scale of points drafted by the Airedale Terrier Club, adopted—surely solely out of loyalty—by the South of England Airedale Terrier Club. Out of a total of 100, not one single point is given for character, expression, or general appearance. It is clear, according to it, that what is wanted is simply an animal with points; no such thing as a dog that is a terrier, with perfect balance, manners, character, and expression is considered at all. He is not catered for; he is not wanted. Let us see what is wanted. Count the points given for head and its appurtenances, and you will find that nearly half the total—40 out of 100—is given for head. Surely, this must be wrong advice to give to anyone who happens to believe that what is wanted is a terrier, and a sound one. Will he not naturally think that what is required is something of a monstrosity—a clothes-horse, e.g. with a head—it must be a head—on one end of it? The writer sometimes comes across judges in other walks of terriedom who tell him that they cannot look at a terrier unless he has what they choose to call a “nob” on him. An Airedale bred to standard must suit these gentry because there would be no doubt about his “nob.” It would be a “nob”! It must be, as has been said above, that this standard was adopted by the new body purely out of loyalty for its originators, the older society. The Airedale fanciers of the present day are so astute, and breed such good terriers, that it must be assumed they take little heed of the standard and go their own ways. One often hears the present-day Airedale man talking of type. He is, in fact, a great stickler for type, and yet, funnily enough, the standard which he has fathered will not allow him to take any notice of it, and does not allot even half a point for it.

As has already been hinted, the one great factor in the life of the Airedale was the foundation of the South of England Airedale Terrier Club some twelve years ago. At the time this club was formed the state of the Airedale was critical; possessed of perhaps unequalled natural advantages, lovely dog as he is, he had not made that progress that he should have done. He had not been boomed in any way, and had been crawling when he should have galloped. From the moment the new club was formed, however, the Airedale had a new lease of life. Mr. Holland Buckley and other keen enthusiasts seem to have recognised to a nicety exactly what was required to give a necessary fillip to the breed; they appear also to have founded their club at the right moment, and to have offered such an attractive bill of fare, that not only did everyone in the south who had anything
to do with Airedales join at once, but very shortly a host of new fanciers was enrolled, and crowds of people began to take the breed up who had had nothing to do with it, or, indeed, any other sort of dog previously. An excellent idea in connection with the new club was the holding of novice shows and what are called evening matches. These latter proved an especial attraction. The members of the club meet together at them, and matches are decided between their dogs, some being the outcome of challenges made and accepted before the meeting, but many being got up on the spur of the moment at the meeting itself, members taking dogs there on the chance of finding a willing opponent. A truly sporting spirit was thus engendered by the new club, it being quite a treat to attend any of its functions. No one seems to mind whether he wins or not, the merits of the opponent’s dog being fully acknowledged just as the faults in the member’s own dog are freely admitted. An excellent nursery this, not only for the production of the true fancier who takes his licking like a man, but also for the making of really competent judges, who, frequently seeing dogs pitted against each other and capably judged, get in the way of properly weighing up the points of a terrier, judging in a correct method, and thus eventually themselves fittingly occupying the judicial chair.

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

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

The Airedales that have struck the writer as the best he has come across, besides those already mentioned, are Master Briar, Clonmel Monarch, Clonmel Marvel, Dumbarton Lass, Tone Masterpiece, Mistress Royal, Master Royal, Tone Chief, Huckleberry Lass, and Fielden Fashion. Two other champions in York Sceptre and Clonmel Floriform were, as far as he can remember, unseen by the writer. Nearly every one of these is now, either in the flesh or spirit, in the United States or Canada.
The first-named dog in this list—Master Briar—is, perhaps more than any other terrier, responsible for the great improvement in the quality of his kind, so manifest during the past decade. Amongst others, he sired Clonmel Monarch, who again, both in England and the United States, has done the breed an immensity of good.

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

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

In all probability, the person who knows more about this terrier than anyone living is Mr. Holland Buckley. He has written a most entertaining book on the Airedale; he has founded the principal club in connection with the breed; he has produced several very excellent specimens, and it goes without saying that he is—when he can be induced to “take the ring”—a first-rate judge. Mr. Buckley has frequently told the writer that in his opinion one of the best terriers he has seen was the aforesaid Clonmel Floriform, but, as this dog was sold for a big price very early in his career, the writer never saw him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER.

BY HAROLD WARNES.

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

—BLACKLOCK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The present day Bedlington very closely resembles the dogs described by Aynsley, excepting that, like a good many other
terriers, he has become taller and heavier than the old day specimens. This no doubt is due to breeding for show points. He is a lathy dog, but not shelly, inclined to be flatsided, somewhat light in bone for his size, very lively in character, and has plenty of courage. If anything, indeed, his pluck is too insistent.

The standard of points as adopted by the National Bedlington Terrier and The Yorkshire Bedlington Terrier Clubs is as follows:

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

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

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

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

5. **Teeth.**—Level or pincher-jawed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Value of Points adopted by the National Bedlington Terrier Club.

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<tr>
<th>Point</th>
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<tr>
<td>Head</td>
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<td>Size</td>
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<td>Legs and feet</td>
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The Yorkshire Bedlington Terrier Club Scale of Points.

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<th>Point</th>
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<td>Skull</td>
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<td>Jaw</td>
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<td>Eyes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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I think the latter scale of points is the better one, as it does not give more for head than body, and therefore encourages symmetry, which is sadly wanting in a good many of the present show dogs.

There is a tendency nowadays towards excess of size in the Bedlington. It is inclined to be too long in the body and too
leggy, which, if not checked, will spoil the type of the breed. It is, therefore, very important that size should be more studied by judges than is at present the case. The faults referred to are doubtless the result of breeding for exceptionally long heads, which seem to be the craze just now, and, of course, one cannot get extra long heads without proportionately long bodies and large size. If it were possible to do so, then the dog would become a mere caricature.

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

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

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

In spite of all these difficulties the Bedlington has held his head up, and a marked increase in the numbers exhibited has recently been apparent. For instance, at the National Terrier Show at Westminster in 1907 there were eighteen benched, and at
Cruft's the record number of thirty-eight faced the judge; so there is still hope.

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

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

Of the dogs of note exhibited in recent years mention may be made of the following: Mrs. P. R. Smith's champions Clyde Boy, Breakwater Girl and Breakwater Squire (all blues), Breakwater Flash (liver), and Breakwater Peer (blue), Mr. Harold Warnes' Ch. Miss Oliver, Cranley Rosette, and Cranley Rags (livers), Cranley Piper, Cranley Blue Boy, and Cranley Blue Peter (blues), Mr. J. Blench's Ch. Afton Jessie (blue), Mr. J. W. Blench's Berwick Blue Boy (blue), Mr. W. B. Baty's Champions Beaconsfield, Turquoise, and Bellerby Bishop, Bellerby Maid, and Bellerby Piper (all blues), Mr. W. Wear's Clyde Pincher (blue), Mr. J. Wilson's Dudley Blue Boy, Mr. Holmes' Afton Nettle, Mr. R. C. Irving's Champions Jock of Oran (blue), and Viva (liver), Mr. John Cook's Ch. Beaconsfield Temporise (liver).

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

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

THE IRISH TERRIER.

BY ROBERT LEIGHTON.

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

Moore’s Irish Melodies.

The dare-devil Irish Terrier has most certainly made his home in our bosom. There is no breed of dog more genuinely loved by those who have sufficient experience and knowledge to make the comparison. Other dogs have a larger share of innate wisdom, others are more aesthetically beautiful, others more peaceable; but our rufous friend has a way of winning into his owner’s heart and making there an abiding place which is all the more secure because it is gained by sincere and undemonstrative devotion. Perhaps one likes him equally for his faults as for his merits. His very failings are due to his soldierly faithfulness and loyalty, to his too ardent vigilance in guarding the threshold, to his officious belligerence towards other canines who offend his sense of proprietorship in his master. His particular stature may have some influence in his success as a chum. He is just tall enough to rest his chin upon one’s knee and look up with all his soul into one’s eyes. Whatever be the secret of his attraction—whether it is merely a subtle Irish blarney that conquers, or a spontaneous worship of the being who is to him instead of a god—’tis certain that he has the Hibernian art of compelling affection and forgiveness, and that he makes one value him, not for the beauty of his ruddy raiment, the straightness of his forelegs, the set of his eye and ear, the levelness of his back, or his ability
to win prizes, but rather for his true and trusty heart, that exacts no return and seeks no recompense. He may be but an indifferent specimen of his kind, taken in as a stranger at the gates; but when at length the inevitable time arrives, as it does all too soon in canine nature, one then discovers how surely one has been harbouring an angel unawares.

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

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

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

In the same year at a show held in Belfast a goodly number of the breed were brought together, notable among them being Mr. D. O'Connell's Slasher, a very good-looking wire-coated working terrier, who is said to have excelled as a field and water dog. Slasher was lint white in colour, and reputed to be descended from a pure white strain. Two other terriers of the time were Mr. Morton's Fly (the first Irish Terrier to gain a championship) and Mr. George Jamison's Sport. These three dogs were heard of with curiosity in England, and in The Live Stock Journal of August 20th, 1875, an engraved portrait of Sport was published. The illustration was received with great interest, representing as it assuredly did a genuine and typical Irish Terrier. In the portrait the dog's muzzle is seen to be somewhat snipy; he is light in the eye, but his ear carriage is good and his shape of head, his limbs, body, stern and coat are admirable. From all that one can gather concerning him, he seems to have been, in reality, a far better example of his intrepid breed than any that were put above him in competition—better, for instance, than the same owner's Banshee, who died a champion, and at least equal to Mr. W. Graham's Sporter or Mr. E. F. Despard's Tanner, by whom he was frequently beaten.

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

Jamison's Sport is an important dog historically, for various reasons. He was undoubtedly more akin to our present type than any other Irish Terrier of his time of which there is record. His dark ears were uncropped at a period when cropping was general; his weight approximated to our modern average. He was an all coloured red, and his legs were of a length that would not now be seriously objected to. But in his day he was not accepted as typical, and he was not particularly successful in the show ring. The distinguished terrier of
his era was Burke’s Killeney Boy, to whom, and to Mr. W. Graham’s bitch Erin, with whom he was mated, nearly all the pedigrees of the best Irish Terriers of to-day date back. Erin was said to be superior in all respects to any of her breed previous to 1880. In her first litter by Killeney Boy were Play Boy, Pretty Lass, Poppy, Gerald, Pagan II., and Peggy, every one of whom became famous. More than one of these showed the black markings of their grand-dam, and their progeny for several generations were apt to throw back to the black-and-tan, grey, or brindle colouring. Play Boy and Poppy were the best of Erin’s first litter. The dog’s beautiful ears, which were left as Nature made them, were transmitted to his son Bogie Rattler, who was sire of Bachelor and Benedict, the latter the most successful stud dog of his time. Poppy had a rich red coat, and this colour recurred with fair regularity in her descendants. Red, which had not at first been greatly appreciated, came gradually to be the accepted colour of an Irish Terrier’s jacket. Occasionally it tended towards flaxen; occasionally to a deep rich auburn; but the black and brindle were so rigidly bred out that by the year 1890, or thereafter, they very seldom recurred. Nowadays it is not often that any other colour than red is seen in a litter of Irish Terriers, although a white patch on the breast is frequent, as it is in all self-coloured breeds.

In addition to the early celebrities already named, Extreme Carelessness, Michael, Brickbat, Poppy II., Moya Doolan, Straight Tip, and Gaelic have taken their places in the records of the breed, while yet more recent Irish Terriers who have achieved fame have been Mrs. Butcher’s Bawn Boy and Bawn Beauty, Mr. Wallace’s Treasurer, Mr. S. Wilson’s Bolton Woods Mixer, Dr. Smyth’s Sarah Kidd, and Mr. C. J. Barnett’s Breda Muddler. Of these Sarah Kidd was, perhaps, the most perfect, but unquestionably the most famous was Bolton Woods Mixer. Probably no dog of any breed has in its career been more familiar to the public. In his prime he was to be seen at almost every important dog show, always occupying a prominent position. He must have earned quite a respectable income for his master. Indeed, he was known as “Sam Wilson’s Bread-winner.” Over two thousand first prizes, cups, medals, and championships were credited to him, and it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Wilson refused as much as £700 for him. Mixer lived to a good old age, for at the time of his death from pneumonia and blood poisoning, in April, 1907, he was in his twelfth year.

Naturally in the case of a breed which has departed from its original type, discussions were frequent before a standard of perfection for the Irish Terrier was fixed. His size and weight, the length or shortness of his limbs, the carriage of his tail, the form of his skull and muzzle, the colour and texture of his coat were the subjects of controversy. It was considered at one juncture that he was being bred too big, and at another that he was being brought too much to resemble a red wire-hair Fox-terrier. When once the black marking on his body had been eliminated no one seems to have desired that it should be restored. Red was acknowledged to be the one and only colour for an Irish Terrier. But some held that the correct red should be deep auburn, and others that wheaten colour was the tone to be aimed at. A medium
shade between the two extremes is now generally preferred. As to size, it should be about midway between that of the Airedale and the Fox-terrier, represented by a weight of from 22 to 27 lb.

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

Opinions differ in regard to slight details of this terrier’s conformation, but the official description, issued by the Irish Terrier Club, supplies a guide upon which the uncertain novice may implicitly depend:

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

2. **Teeth.**—Should be strong and level.

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

4. **Nose.**—Must be black.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. **Feet and Legs.**—Feet should be strong, tolerably round, and moderately small; toes arched, and neither turned out nor in; black toe nails most desirable. Legs moderately long, well set from the shoulders, perfectly straight, with plenty of bone and muscle; the elbows working freely clear of the sides; pasterns short and straight, hardly noticeable. Both fore and hind
legs should be moved straight forward when travelling, the stifles not turned outwards, the legs free of feather, and covered, like the head, with a hard a texture of coat as body, but not so long.

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

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

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

16. Temperament.—Dogs that are very game are usually surly or snappish. The Irish Terrier as a breed is an exception, being remarkably good-tempered, notably so with mankind, it being admitted, however, that he is perhaps a little too ready to resent interference on the part of other dogs. There is a heedless, reckless pluck about the Irish Terrier which is characteristic, and, coupled with the headlong dash, blind to all consequences, with which he rushes at his adversary, has earned for the breed the proud epithet of “The Dare-Devils.” When “off duty” they are characterised by a quiet, caress-inviting appearance, and when one sees them endearingly, timidly pushing their heads into their masters’ hands, it is difficult to realise that on occasions, at the “set on,” they can prove they have the courage of a lion, and will fight unto the last breath in their bodies. They develop an extraordinary devotion to and have been known to track their masters almost incredible distances.

MR. J. J. HOLGATE’S HAUTBOY
BY STRAIGHT BOY—KITTY.

Scale of Points for Judging Irish Terriers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Points</th>
<th>Negative Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head, ears, and expression</td>
<td>White nails, toes, and feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs and feet</td>
<td>Much white on chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Dark shaded on face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulders and chest</td>
<td>Mouth undershot or cankered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back and loin</td>
<td>Coat shaggy, curly, or soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindquarters and stern</td>
<td>Uneven in colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>Total</td>
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It is difficult to refer to particular Irish Terriers of to-day without making invidious distinctions. There are so many excellent examples of the breed that a list even of those who have gained championship honours would be formidable. But one would hardly hesitate to head the list with the name of Ch. Paymaster, a dog of rare and almost superlative quality and true Irish Terrier character. Paymaster is the property of Miss Lilian Paull, of Weston-super-Mare, who bred him from her beautiful bitch Erasmic from Ch. Breda Muddler, the sire of many of the best. Miss Paull’s kennel has also produced notably good specimens of the breed in Postman (litter brother to Paymaster), President, and Postboy. Side by side with Ch. Paymaster, Mr. F. Clifton’s Ch. Mile End Barrister might be placed. It would need a council of perfection, indeed, to decide which is the better dog of the
two. Very high in the list, also, would come Mr. Henry Ridley’s Ch. Redeemer. And among bitches one would name certainly Mr. Gregg’s Ch. Belfast Erin, Mr. Clifton’s Ch. Charwoman, Mr. Everill’s Ch. Erminie, and Mr. J. S. McComb’s Ch. Beeston Betty. These are but half a dozen, but they represent the highest level of excellence that has yet been achieved by scientific breeding in Irish Terrier type.

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

Very justly is he classed among the sporting dogs. He is a born sportsman, and of his pluck it were superfluous to speak. Fear is unknown to him. In this characteristic as in all others, he is truly a son of Erin, and, like his military countrymen, he excels in strategy and tactics. Watch him when hunting on his own on a rabbit warren; see him when a badger is about; follow his movements when on the scent of a fox; take note of his activity in the neighbourhood of an otter’s holt; observe his alertness even at the very mention of rats! As a ratter the Irish Terrier has no rival. Mr. Ridgway’s story of Antrim Jess illustrates both the terrier’s ratting capabilities and its resourceful strategy. A bank was being bored for the wily vermin. One bolted. Jess had him almost before he had cleared his hole. Then came another and another, so fast that the work was getting too hot even for Jess; when a happy thought seemed to strike her, and while in the act of killing a very big one, she leaned down and jammed her shoulder against the hole and let them out one by one, nipping them in succession until eighteen lay dead at her feet!
CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE WELSH TERRIER.

BY WALTER S. GLYNN.

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

E. B. BROWNING.

This breed is near akin to the wire-hair Fox-terrier, the principal differences being merely of colour and type. The Welsh Terrier is a wire-haired black or grizzle and tan. The most taking colouring is a jet black body and back with deep tan head, ears, legs, belly, and tail. Several specimens have, however, black foreheads, skulls, ears, and tail, and the black will frequently be seen also extending for a short way down the legs. There must be no black, however, below the hock, and there must be no substantial amount of white anywhere; a dog possessing either of these faults is, according to the recognised standard of the breed, disqualified. Many of the most successful bench winners have, nevertheless, been possessed of a little white on the chest and even a few hairs of that colour on their hind toes, and, apparently, by the common consent of all the judges of the breed, they have been in nowise handicapped for these blemishes. Though one would, of course, prefer to have a whiteless specimen, as long as the mark in that colour is not on a prominent position of the dog’s anatomy, and is not in any way extensive, there is no need to trouble about it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Well over a hundred years ago there existed, near Dolwyddelan, an old farmer named Griffith Hughes, noted for his Welsh Terriers that were famed throughout the countryside for their prowess with fox or otter. There is in existence an original painting of this old sportsman with one of his best Welsh Terriers, a dog that was known to have killed a great number of foxes. The original picture is in the possession of Mr. Rumsey Williams, of Carnarvon, and a copy of it is to be seen at Ynysfor.
In the early part of the last century we know there were several strains of Welsh Terriers in South Carnarvonshire kept purely for sporting purposes, but most carefully kept and bred, their different owners being very proud of them, and each firmly convinced that his own were the best in the world. In one district, near a place called Four Crosses, they were all Lewis Jones, Saddler, breed; in the Llyn district they were the Nauhoron breed; at and about the town of Carnarvon, the Rumsey breed; at and about Dolgelly, the Williams breed; at Harlech “Shon go” breed, and so on.

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

“Urddasol fflou im eoesoch—a gast dda,
Daeargast ddu dorgoch,
T dagn’r fflwlbart dugoch,
Ac i ewy go’r cacicio coch.”

This, literally translated, reads:—

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

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

The specimens which were first shown were, as may be imagined, not a very high-class-looking lot. Although the breed had been kept pure, no care had been taken in the culture of it, except that which was necessary to produce a sporting game terrier, able to do its work. One can readily understand, therefore, that such an entirely “fancy” point as a long foreface and narrow, clean skull had never been thought of for a moment, and it was in these particulars that the Welsh Terrier at first failed, from a show point of view. Naturally enough, good shoulders, sound hind-quarters, more than fair legs and feet, and excellent jackets were to be found in abundance, but as the body was almost invariably surmounted by a very short and wedge-shaped head and jaw, often accompanied with a pair of heavy, round ears, an undershot mouth, and a light, full eye, it will be realised that the general appearance of the dog was not prepossessing.

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

Then came the struggle for supremacy. The beautiful Old English Terrier had, naturally perhaps, the general sympathy; the insignificant short-faced Welsh Terrier was laughed at, ridiculed, and treated with contumely; and though a small band of determined admirers treated all this with the scorn it deserved and stuck to their dog, it was a hard struggle for them, and it took some little time ere the foe was successfully done with. That he was effectually vanquished is a matter of history. To the thinking person, who knew the facts of the case, the victory of the Welsh Terrier was assured from the first. The one a pure breed established for centuries; the other, a child of the moment, a mongrel of the first water. So long as the pure breed was kept pure, the Nemesis of the other was bound to come. The Old English Terrier emanated from the counties in the North of England, wherein reside probably the cleverest animal breeders in the world.
The Airedale and the Fox-terrier had most to do with his production, but several other breeds and varieties added their quota as his progenitors. Classes were given for him at all the principal shows. Wherever there was a Welsh Terrier class, so there would be one for Old English Terriers, and some shows gave classes for Welsh or Old English Terriers, which, inasmuch as has been said the latter were the more showy, was felt by the supporters of the former to be very objectionable and most damaging to the interests of their breed, then in the initial stage of its transformation into the show dog.

The Welsh Terrier Club, ably managed as it was by its first secretary, Mr. W. Wheldon Williams, worked hard, however, to set matters straight, and, from the first, met with a certain amount of success. Formed in the year 1885, it numbered among its members several well-known men in the dog world who did all they could to assist a deserving cause. The classes that were given at the very earliest shows, such as Carnarvon, Pwllhehli, and others, were given for “Welsh or Black-and-tan Wire-haired Terriers,” and it was quite marvellous the support they received and the success attending them. One knows that nowadays classes given for brand-new breeds obtain at first but poor entries, are usually included in a schedule as a consequence of the liberality of some individual, and that a breed generally takes some years to work up, so that a respectable entry is obtained. Here, however, from the very first, as soon as classes were provided for the “Welsh or Black-and-tan Wire-haired Terrier,” a large entry was obtained in every such class, and people flocked to the shows in Wales to see them. The writer himself was present at the first shows that catered for the breed. One such—Pwllhehli, in 1885—had three classes, each with an entry of over thirty per class, and was a notable example—notable not only on this account, but also from the fact that the whole show was judged by two old Welsh squires, splendid old gentlemen of the sporting type, both of them Masters of Hounds at one time or other, who had kept Welsh Terriers all their lives and knew very well what was required in hunter, hound, or terrier. Both have been dead now some years, but their memory remains. The method of their judging, though somewhat peculiar, seemed to give satisfaction, and there is a probability that the best dogs were properly recognised. Two old black oak armchairs were procured from a neighbouring cottage, and, seated in these, our judges caused each dog to be separately brought before them. Their good and bad points were carefully noted down, and the awards were ultimately given out without further comparison being made. It was a lengthy business, and, perhaps, rather hard lines on those whose terriers wanted something in the way of dog-flesh to show at. But there was little if any grumbling at the results; the judges were so cheery, and all was so pleasant and nice.

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

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

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

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

The Welsh Terrier breeds as true as steel; you know what you are going to get. Had
popular clamour had its way years ago, goodness only knows what monstrosities would now be being bred.

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

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

The man who justly may be named the father of the Welsh Terrier in its present generation is Cledwyn Owen, of Pwllheli. Mr. Owen, unfortunately, does not now judge the breed often, but there is in all probability no better judge, and the good he did in connection with the breed when it first came into prominence as a show terrier is well known to all those who remember the time referred to. Mr. Owen judged the breed at the 1887 Jubilee show at Barn Elms, and in upsetting all previous awards on the merits of the two terriers Bob Bethesda and Mawddy Nonsuch by
WELSH TERRIERS GLANSEVIN COQUETTE AND CHAMPION GLANSEVIN CODA.
BRED AND OWNED BY MRS. H. AYLMER, RISBY MANOR, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.
FROM THE PAINTING BY LILIAN CHEVIOT
unhesitatingly putting them in the order named, there is no doubt that considerable good was done. A check was put on the further introduction of terriers of wrong type, and breeders saw which way to go. As Mr. Owen said, the one was a Welsh Terrier, the other was not; and, as he happened to be judging a class of the former kind, it was advisable to put up top a terrier of the sort catered for in the class.

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

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

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

Prominent amongst its supporters to-day are Mrs. Aylmer (a brace of whose excellent terriers will be found illustrated in colour in connection with this chapter), Mrs. H. D. Greene, Lord Mostyn (in whose family the breed has been from almost time immemorial), Colonel Savage, and Messrs. T. H. Harris, W. J. M. Herbert (the popular Hon. Secretary of the Welsh Terrier Club), H. D. Greene, G. R. Marriott, E. Powell, William Jones, M. Palmer, John Jones, John Williams, W. A. Dew (whose kennel some years back was
invincible), W. Speed, J. Smithson, Junior; J. S. Smithson, W. Pendlebury, and Major Brine, the latter of whom has, after years of difficult labour, compiled a stud-book giving, as far as possible, the names and pedigrees of all terriers known to have existed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Points Standard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head and jaws</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ears</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck and shoulders</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loins and hindquarters</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs and feet</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stern</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>General appearance</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disqualifying Points.

1. Nose white, cherry, or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours.

2. Ears prick, tulip, or rose.

3. Undershot jaw or pig jayed mouth.

4. Black below hocks or white anywhere to any appreciable extent, black pencilling on toes.

This standard was very carefully drawn up with a view to appraising fairly the different parts of the dog, and not, as is the case in some such standards, to value too highly fancy and other points at the expense of parts of the dog entitled in reality to just as much recognition. It is believed to be the best appraisement of a wire-hair terrier yet drawn up.
"Losh! Bogie man, haul off your han’;  
Nor thrash me black and blue.
Fae fools and foes I seek nae praise,  
But frien’s should aye be true.

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

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

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

"He’ll face a fowmart, draw a brock,
Kill rats and whitterrits by the score,
He’ll bang tod-lourie frae his hole,
Or slay him at his door.

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

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

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

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

The above lines are an excellent description of the Scottish Terrier. They appear over the name of Dr. Gordon Stables in The Live Stock Journal of January 31st, 1879. At about this time a somewhat fierce and certainly most amusing controversy was going on as to whether or not there was such a thing as a pure-
bred "Scottish Terrier." The pages of the above publication for the months of January, February, March, April, and May of that year are well worth reading by anyone interested in the subject of this chapter. He will find there several letters written by different enthusiasts, prominent among whom were "Strathbogie" (mentioned in the poem at the head of this chapter), "The Badger," Mr Russell Earp, Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Everett Millais, Dr. Gordon Stables, R.N., and Mr. Thomson Gray.

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

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

For some time this seems to have put an end to the correspondence, possibly because no one felt himself able to fulfil the editorial condition. However this may be, eventually, in January, 1879, we find the said "Strathbogie" again brings the matter up, writes to the said journal, and publishes therein his idea of what a Scottish Terrier should be. He deplores the fact that prizes go to mongrels with coats 10½ inches long, and says the Scottish Terrier should "be in colour either grey or iron grey; dark, with brown muzzle; legs brown or dark fawn, no white about them.

His head should be fairish long, strong muscular jaws; ears small, dropping to the front; body lengthy; legs stout and well covered with muscle; tail carriage, hound-like; length of coat not over, if possible, 3 inches, which ought to be hard and dense; weight from 12 lb. to 18 lb., not more, though I have known good specimens a trifle over this weight; temper good, both with man and dog. Scotch Terriers are far from quarrelsome; they are kind, quiet, and fond of each other. . . . I am astonished the K.C. does not give us a class for this famous breed."
It was this letter of "Strathbogie's" that brought forth as a rejoinder the verses which head this chapter, for in the said letter "Strathbogie" complains that in an article written some time previously by Dr. Gordon Stables on the breed, the doctor, a Scotsman, appeared to class Scottish Terriers with "the silly long-woalled Toys of Bradford," and he goes on to say, "Now I am not second to the funny doctor in my admiration (love, if you like) for 'flowing tresses,' still I prefer such to adorn the shapely head of a bonnie Highland lassie to seeing them covering the backs of Scotch Terriers"—a sentiment, no doubt, with which not one of the many male admirers of the Scottish Terrier of the present day will fall out. "Strath-

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

The Scottish Terrier as a show dog undoubtedly, therefore, dates from about 1877 to 1879. He seems almost at once to have attained popularity, and he has progressed gradually since then, ever in an upward direction, until he is—for he does in fact exist—to-day one of the most popular and extensively owned varieties of the dog. Sir Paynton Pigott had undoubtedly at that time a very fine kennel of the breed, for in The Live Stock Journal of May 30th, 1879, we find his kennel fully reviewed in a most enthusiastic manner by a correspondent who visited it in consequence of all the controversy that was going on at the time, as to whether or not there was such a dog at all, and who, therefore, wished to
see and judge for himself as to this point. At the end of his report on the kennel the writer adds these words: "It was certainly one of the happiest days of my life to have the pleasure of looking over so many grand little dogs, but to find them in England quite staggered me. Four dogs and eight bitches are not a bad beginning, and with care and judicious selection in mating, I have little doubt but Mr. Pigott’s kennel will be as renowned for Terriers as the late

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

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

Granite was unquestionably a typical Scottish Terrier, even as we know them at the present day. He was certainly longer in the back than we care for nowadays, and his head also was shorter, and his jaw more snipy than is now seen, but his portrait clearly shows he was a genuine Scottish Terrier, and there is no doubt that he, with his kennel mates, Tartan, Crofter, Syringa, Cavack, and Posey, conferred benefit upon the breed.

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

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

It is a most extraordinary fact that Scotland should have unto herself so many different varieties of the terrier. There is strong presumption that they one and all came originally from one variety, and it is quite possible, nay probable, that different crosses into other varieties have produced the assortment of to-day. The writer is strongly of opinion that there still exist in Scotland at the present time specimens of the breed which propagated the lot, which was what is called even now the Highland Terrier, a little long-backed, short-legged, snipy-faced, prick or drop-eared, mostly sandy and black-coloured terrier, game as a pebble, lively as a cricket, and all in all a most charming little companion; and further, that to produce our present-day Scottish Terrier—or shall we say, to improve the points of his progenitor?—the
assistance of our old friend the black and tan wire-haired terrier of England was sought by a few astute people living probably not very far from Aberdeen. The writer feels the vials of the wrath of the Scotsman, the hiss of his breath, the hatred of his eye, and if it were not that they never do such a thing, he would add the curse of his lip; but, for all of it, he is confident that he is right and whole-heartedly congratulates the gentlemen north of the Tweed on the animal they have produced.

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

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

soi-disant wiseacre. All this is unquestionably true, as far as it goes; but there can be no doubt that originally there must have been some reason for the name. In a letter to the writer, Sir Paynton Pigott says, “Some people call them and advertise them as the Aberdeen Terrier, which is altogether a mistake; but the reason of it is that forty years ago a Dr. Van Bust, who lived in Aberdeen, bred these terriers to a large extent and sold them, and those buying them called them, in consequence, ‘Aberdeen Terriers,’ whereas they were in reality merely a picked sort of Old Scotch or Highland Terrier.” Sir Paynton himself, as appears from the columns of The Live Stock Journal (March 2nd, 1877), bought some of the strain of Van Bust, and therein gives a full description of the same.

“Strathbogie,” however, would have none of the Aberdeen Terriers, and would not even admit there was such a dog. He endeavoured, previously in the same year, to put “The Badger” and Dr. Gordon Stables right on the point by telling them they were just about as correct as was a certain Lord Provost on an occasion when he was invited by a captain of a ship, who had returned from Jamaica, to dine with him on his ship.
and examine the wondrous cargo he had brought home. As the Provost and other dignitaries were sitting at dinner in the cabin, the former’s pigtail was vigorously pulled several times, and at last the Provost, being unable to stand it any longer, turned round and addressed the puller thus: “Come that gait again, laddie, an’ I’ll pit ye in the hert (prison) of auld Aberdeen.” “What’s the matter with you, Provost?” said the captain. “Oh,” said the Provost, “that laddie ye hae fasen wi’ ye has been tug-tug-tuggin’ at my tail, till the hair is near oot at the reets.” “Laddie, did ye say?” replied the captain; “why, that’s a monkey,” and monkey sure enough he was. “Monkey, do ye ca’ it?” answered the great man. “I thought it wis a Wast Indian planter’s son, come hame tae our university for his education.”

Sir Paynton Pigott’s kennel of the breed assumed quite large proportions, and was most successful, several times winning all the prizes offered in the variety at different shows. He may well be called the Father of the breed in England, for when he gave up exhibiting, a great deal of his best blood got into the kennels of Mr. H. J. Ludlow, who, as everyone knows, has done such a tremendous amount of good in popularising the breed and has also himself produced such a galaxy of specimens of the very best class. Mr. Ludlow’s first terrier was a bitch called Splinter II., a terrier that has been called the Mother of all the breed and did a quite unfathomable amount of good to it. The name of Kildee is, in the breed, almost world-famous, and it is interesting to note that in every line does he go back to the said Splinter II. Rambler—called by the great authorities the first pillar of the stud book—was a son of a dog called Bon-Accord, and it is to this latter dog and Roger Rough, and also the aforesaid Tartan and Splinter II. that nearly all of the best present-day pedigrees go back. This being so, it is unnecessary to give, in this chapter, many more names of dogs who have in their generations of some years back assisted in bringing the breed to its present state of perfection. An exception, however, must be made in the case of two sons of Rambler, by name Dundee and Alister, names very familiar in the Scottish Terrier pedigrees of the present day. Alister especially was quite an ex-traordinary stud dog. His progeny were legion, and some very good terriers of today own him as progenitor in nearly every
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line. The best descendants of Alister were Kildee, Tiree, Whinestone, Prince Alexander, and Heather Prince. He was apparently too much inbred to, and though undoubtedly he produced or was responsible for several beautiful terriers, it is much to be doubted whether in a breed which is unquestionably nowadays suffering from the ill-effects of too much inbreeding, he was not, unwittingly, of course, one of the greatest sinners.

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

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

This standard is still the same as far as the English Club is concerned, though the Scottish Club has, it is believed, altered it in some not very important particulars.

STANDARD OF POINTS OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER.

1. Skull.—Proportionately long, slightly domed and covered with short hard hair about ¾ inch long or less. It should not be quite flat, as there should be a sort of stop or drop between the eyes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. General Appearance.—The face should wear a very sharp, bright and active expression, and the head should be carried up. The dog (owing to the shortness of his coat) should appear to be higher on the leg than he really is; but at the same time he should look compact and possessed of great
muscle in his hindquarters. In fact, a Scottish Terrier, though essentially a Terrier, cannot be too powerfully put together, and should be from about 9 inches to 12 inches in height.

Special Faults.

Muzzle.—Either under- or overhung.

Eyes.—Large or light-coloured.

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

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

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

Mrs. B. M. Hannay’s Ch. Heworth Rascal

BY SEAFIELD RASCAL—SEAFIELD ROSIE.

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

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

Scale of Points.

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

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

There have, of recent years, been many very excellent specimens of the Scottish Terrier bred and exhibited. Pre-eminent among them stands Mrs. Hannay’s Ch. Heworth Rascal, who was a most symmetrical terrier, and probably the nearest approach to perfection in the breed yet seen. Other very first-class terriers have been the same lady’s Ch. Gair, Mr. Powlett’s
Ch. Callum Dhu, Mr. McCandlish’s Ems Cosmetic, Mr. Chapman’s Heather Bob and Heather Charm, Mr. Kinneir’s Seafield Rascal, Mr. Wood’s Hyndman Chief, Messrs. Buckley and Mills’s Clonmel Invader, and Mr. Deane Willis’s Ch. Huntley Daisy and Ch. Carter Laddie.

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

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

Nothing is perfect in this world. Everything has faults. The Scottish Terrier is no exception. His fault is not, however, of his own making. It is a fault which, if possible, should be eradicated, and every step should be taken with a view to accomplishing this. In purchasing a Scottish Terrier one must be careful not to become possessed of one of the timid, nervous, snappy ones. In almost every litter that is born nowadays there is, as a rule, one of this sort. He ought to be put out of the way at once as soon as it is recognised that he belongs to the class, for nothing will ever make him better. He is a degenerate, a result, in the writer’s belief, of too much inbreeding. The danger of him is that he is at times the best-looking puppy in the litter, and though it is recognised—after several pounds have been spent on him—that he is no use to show, he is what is called relegated to the stud. The breed is in danger of him, and it is because of the love the writer bears the breed that he begs, in conclusion, for the complete annihilation, root and branch if necessary, of these “dangers.”
CHAPTER XLI.

THE WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER.

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

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

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

John Whitaker, 1771.

ANYONE who looks on the map of Scotland must be struck with the way in which ice and sea have worked together to plough long valleys out of the hills and fill them up with salt water. Sometimes even more than that has been done—the water has got all round the land and separated it from the main mass, cutting most marvellously into what it has taken, as a glance at the Island of Skye—the Winged Island—or at the Outer Hebrides will show. In this way the Western Highlands of Scotland are endowed with a sea coast of marvellous length. It is said, for instance, that there is no spot in the county of Argyll more than five miles, as the crow flies, from the sea. Except in the extreme north-east corner, most of the county is within four miles of the sea. The sea has for the most part taken away the soft stuff and left only hard rocks.

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

Man, being a hunting animal, kills the otter for his skin, and the badger also; the fox he kills because the animal likes lamb and game to eat. Man, being unable to deal in the course of a morning with
the rocks under and between which his quarry harbours, makes use of the small dog which will go under ground, to which the French name terrier has been attached.

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

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

In those days two things—and two things only—were imperatively necessary: pluck and capacity to get at the quarry. This entailed that the body in which the pluck was enshrined must be small and most active, to get at the innermost recesses of the lair, and that the body must be protected by the best possible teeth and jaws for fighting, on a strong and rather long neck and directed by a most capable brain. It is held that feet turned out a little are better for scrambling up rocks than perfectly straight Fox-terrier like feet. In addition, it was useful to have your dog of a colour easy to see when in motion, though I expect that no great weight was laid upon that point, as in the days before newspapers and trains men’s eyes were good, as a rule. Still, the quantity of white in the existing terriers all through the west coast of Scotland shows that it must have been rather a favoured colour.

I have been asked to give an account of these dogs because I ventured to show them some years ago, and to bring before the general public the claims of this most ancient race. When first I showed in Edinburgh, an old gentleman came up to me and thanked me most warmly for having revived in his breast the joys of fifty years before, when he used to hunt otters on the shores of Loch Fyne with terriers just like mine, colour and all. I can now, alas, answer personally for their having been at Poltalloch sixty years ago, and so they were first shown as Poltalloch Terriers.
When public attention had been called to them, as I cared for the breed only and had no ambition to be known as a doggy man, I joined, with a few of those interested in the breed, to form a club for the promotion of the interests of the White West Highland Terrier. The photographs which accompany this chapter show the animal.

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

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

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

If anyone wishes to learn the peculiarities of the breed as compared with the accepted “Scottish” type, let him compare these eleven dogs, all workers of one kennel, with a good photograph of a Scottish Champion, say, He- worth Rascal (see p. 388) or Ems Cosmetic (see p. 386)—though I must remark that a singularly long fore-leg among the eleven is due not to the dog, but to photographic distortion. From the picture can be gath-
the bright, intelligent eye, the look of interest shown in the faces, is quite remarkable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The West Highland Terrier of the old sort—I do not, of course, speak of bench dogs—earn their living following fox, badger, or otter wherever these went underground, between, over, or under rocks that no man could get at to move, and some of such size that a hundred men could not move them. (And oh! the beauty of their note when they come across the right scent!) I want my readers to understand this, and not to think of a Highland fox-cairn as if it were an English fox-earth dug in sand; nor of badger work as if it were a question of locating the badger and then digging him out. No; the badger makes his home amongst rocks, the small ones perhaps two or three tons in weight, and probably he has his "hinmer end" against one of three or four hundred tons—no digging him out—and, moreover, the passages between the rocks must be taken as they are; no scratching them a little wider. So if your dog's ribs are a trifle too big he may crush one or two through the narrow slit and then stick. He will never be able to pull himself back—at least, until starvation has so reduced him that he will probably be unable, if set free, to win (as we say in Scotland) his way back to the open.

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

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

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

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

But perhaps my best advocate is to be found in the vignette on the title-page of “The Art of Deer-stalking,” by William Scrope, wherein Sir E. Landseer, with deer and other hounds, shows a terrier with drop ears and the short face I plead for (see p. 391). Sir Edwin Landseer for such a picture would have the run of all the best of the Duke of Athol’s terriers for his model. The date of this vignette is 1839.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I trust I have not tired my readers, and that they understand that the West Highland White Terriers are not White Aberdeens, not a new invention, but have a most respectable ancestry of their own. I add the formal list of points, but this is the work of show bench experts—and it will be seen from what I have written that I do not agree with them on certain particulars. There should be feather to a fair degree on the tail, but if experts will not allow it, put rosin on your hands and pull the hair out—and the rosin will win your prize. The eye should not be sunk, which gives the sulky look of the "Scotch" Terrier, but should be full and bright, and the expression friendly and confiding. The skull should not be narrow anywhere. It is almost impossible to get black nails in a dog of pure breed and the black soon wears off the pad work, so folk must understand this. On two occasions recently I have shown dogs, acknowledged, as dogs, to be quite first class, "but, you see, they are not the proper"

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

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

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

I am sorry to say that the foxes about my place are nearly cleared out, but between 1894 and 1899 603 foxes were killed and counted above ground on this property alone. I have not the lists complete for the subsequent years, but we killed 74 foxes and four otters between 1902 and 1905.

In future I must do "tod" hunter for my friends.
type. The judges unfortunately have as yet their eyes filled with the "Scottish" terrier type and prefer mongrels that show it to the real "Simon Pure." I hope they will study the photographs and learn in time.

STANDARD OF POINTS.

1. The General Appearance of the White West Highland Terrier is that of a small, game, hardy-looking terrier, possessed with no small amount of self-esteem, with a "varminty" appearance, strongly built, deep in chest and back ribs, straight back and powerful quarters, on muscular legs and exhibiting in a marked degree a great combination of strength and activity.

2. Colour.—White.

3. Coat.—Very important, and seldom seen to perfection; must be double-coated. The outer coat consists of hard hair, about 2½ inches long, and free from any curl. The under coat, which resembles fur, is short, soft, and close. Open coats are objectionable.

4. Size.—Dogs to weigh from 14 to 18 lb., and bitches from 12 to 16 lb., and measure from 8 to 12 inches at the shoulder.

5. Skull.—Should not be too narrow, being in proportion to his powerful jaw, proportionately long, slightly domed, and gradually tapering to the eyes, between which there should be a slight indentation or stop. Eyebrows heavy. The hair on the skull to be from ½ to 1 inch long, and fairly hard.

6. Eyes.—Widely set apart, medium in size, dark hazel in colour, slightly sunk in the head, sharp and intelligent, which, looking from under the heavy eyebrows, give a piercing look. Full eyes, and also light-coloured eyes, are very objectionable.

7. Muzzle.—Should be powerful, proportionate in length, and should gradually taper towards the nose, which should be fairly wide, and should not project forward beyond the upper jaw. The jaws level and powerful, and teeth square or evenly met, well set, and large for the size of the dog. The nose and root of mouth should be distinctly black in colour.

8. Ears.—Small, carried erect or semi-erect, but never drop, and should be carried tightly up. The semi-erect ear should drop nicely over at the tips, the break being about three-quarters up the ear, and both forms of ears should terminate in a sharp point. The hair on them should be short, smooth (velvety), and they should not be cut. The ears should be free from any fringe at the top. Round, pointed, broad and large ears are very objectionable, also ears too heavily covered with hair.

9. Neck.—Muscular, and nicely set on sloping shoulders.

10. Chest.—Very deep, with breadth in proportion to the size of the dog.

11. Body.—Compact, straight back, ribs deep and well arched in the upper half of rib, presenting a flatish side appearance. Loins broad and strong. Hind-quarters strong, muscular, and wide across the top.

12. Legs and Feet.—Both fore- and hind-legs should be short and muscular. The shoulder blades should be comparatively broad, and well-sloped backwards. The points of the shoulder blades should be closely knit into the backbone, so that very little movement of them should be noticeable when the dog is walking. The elbow should be close in to the body both when moving or standing, thus causing the fore-leg to be well placed in under the shoulder. The fore-legs should be straight and thickly covered with short hard hair. The hind-legs should be short and sinewy. The thighs very muscular and not too wide apart. The hocks bent and well set in under the body, so as to be fairly close to each other either when standing, walking, or running (trotting); and, when standing, the hind-legs, from the point of the hock down to fetlock joint, should be straight or perpendicular and not far apart. The fore-feet are larger than the hind ones, are round, proportionate in size, strong, thickly padded, and covered with short hard hair. The foot must point straight forward. The hind-feet are smaller, not quite as round as fore-feet, and thickly padded. The under surface of the pads of feet and all the nails should be distinctly black in colour. Hocks too much bent (cow hocks) detract from the general appearance. Straight hocks are weak. Both kinds are undesirable, and should be guarded against.

13. Tail.—Six or seven inches long, covered with hard hairs, no feathers, as straight as possible; carried gaily, but not curled over back. A long tail is objectionable.

14. Movement.—Should be free, straight, and easy all round. In front, the leg should be freely extended forward by the shoulder. The hind movement should be free, strong, and close. The hocks should be freely flexed and drawn close in under the body, so that, when moving off the foot, the body is thrown or pushed forward with some force. Stiff, stilt movement behind is very objectionable.

Faults.

1. Coat.—Any silkiness, wave, or tendency to curl is a serious blemish, as is also an open coat. Black or grey hairs disqualify for competition.

2. Size.—Any specimens under the minimum, or above the maximum weight, are objectionable.

3. Eyes.—Full or light coloured.

4. Ears.—Round-pointed, drop, broad and large, or too heavily covered with hair.

5. Muzzle.—Either under or over shot, and defective teeth.
CHAPTER XLII.

THE DANDIE DINMONT.

BY E. W. H. BLAGG.

"'A bonny terrier that, sir—and a fell shielid at the vermin, I warrant him—that is, if he's been weel entered, for it a' lies in that.'

"'Really, sir,' said Brown, 'his education has been somewhat neglected, and his chief property is being a pleasant companion.'

"'Ay, sir? that's a pity, begging your pardon—it's a great pity that—beast or body, education should aye be minded. I have six terriers at hame, forbid twa couple of slow-hunds, five grews, and a wheen other dogs. There's auld Pepper and auld Mustard, and young Pepper and young Mustard, and little Pepper and little Mustard—I had them a' regularly entered, first wi' rollens—then wi' stots or weasels—and then wi' the tods and brocks—and now they fear naething that ever cam wi' a hairy skin on't.'

"'I have no doubt, sir, they are thorough-bred—but, to have so many dogs, you seem to have a very limited variety of names for them?'

"'O, that's a fancy of my ain to mark the breed, sir. The Deuke himsel' has sent as far as Charles-hope to get ane o' Dandie Dinmont's Pepper and Mustard terriers—Lord, man, he sent Tam Hudson the keeper, and sicken a day as we had wi' the fowmarts and the tods, and sicken a blythe gae-down as we had again e'en! Faith, that was a night!'"—"Guy Mannering."

The breed of terrier now known as the Dandie Dinmont is one of the races of the dog which can boast of a fairly ancient lineage. Though it is impossible now to say what was the exact origin of this breed, we know that it was first recognised under its present name after the publication of Scott's "Guy Mannering," in the year 1814, and we know that for many years previously there had existed in the Border counties a rough-haired, short-legged race of terrier, the constant and very effective companion of the Border farmers and others in their fox-hunting expeditions.

Various theories have been suggested by different writers as to the manner in which the breed was founded. Some say that the Dandie is the result of crossing a strain of rough-haired terriers with the Dachshund; others that a rough-haired terrier was crossed with the Otterhound; and others again assert that no direct cross was ever introduced to found the breed, but that it was gradually evolved from the rough-haired terriers of the Border district. And this latter theory is the one that I myself am inclined to accept.

The Dandie would appear to be closely related to the Bedlington Terrier. In both breeds we find the same indomitable pluck, the same pendulous ear, and a light silky "top-knot" adorning the skull of each; but the Dandie was evolved into a long-bodied, short-legged dog, and the Bedlington became a long-legged, short-bodied dog! Indeed to illustrate the close relationship of the two breeds a case is quoted of the late Lord Antrim, who, in the early days of dog shows, exhibited two animals from the same litter, and with the one obtained a prize or honourable mention in the Dandie classes, and with the other a like distinction in the Bedlington classes.

It may be interesting to give a few particulars concerning the traceable ancestors of the modern Dandie. In Mr. Charles Cook's book on this breed, we are given particulars of one William Allan, of Holystone, born in 1704, and known as Piper Allan, and celebrated as a hunter of otters and foxes, and for his strain of rough-haired terriers
who so ably assisted him in the chase. William Allan's terriers descended to his son James, also known as the "Piper," and born in the year 1734. An amusing story is told of an attempt on the part of Lord Ravensworth's steward to buy the piper's favourite dog Charley. After the piper had been successful in ridding his lordship's ponds of the otters which infested them, William Allan haughtily exclaiming that his lordship's "hale estate canna buy Charley." It is said that the grandsire of Mr. Somner's well-known dog Shem.

These terriers belonging to the Allans and others in the district are considered by Mr. Cook to be the earliest known ancestors of the modern Dandie Dinmont.

Sir Walter Scott himself informs us that he did not draw the character of Dandie Dinmont from any one individual in particular, but that the character would well fit a dozen or more of the Lidderdale yeomen of his acquaintance. However, owing to the circumstance of his calling all his terriers Mustard and Pepper, without any other distinction except "auld" and "young" and "little," the name came to be fixed by his associates upon one James Davidson, of Hindlee, a wild farm in the Teviotdale mountains.

James Davidson died in the year 1820, by which time the Dandie Dinmont Terrier was being bred in considerable numbers by the Border farmers and others to meet the demand for it which had sprung up since the appearance of "Guy Mannering."

Amongst other breeders about this time we find Ned Dunn, Whitelee, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Hon. George Hamilton Baillie, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Polwarth, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Messrs. Thomas Stevenson, Jedburgh; Francis Somner, West Morriston; John Stoddart, Selkirk; R. Pringle, The Haining; Dr. William Brown, Melrose; Messrs. James Scott, Newstead; Nicol Milne, Faldonside; John Stewart Lyon, Kirkmichael; James Aitken, Maryfield House, Edinburgh; Dr. Grant, Hawick; and Mr. E. Bradshaw Smith, of Blackwood House, Ecclefechan.

In later days we find amongst the leading exhibitors the Rev. Tenison Mosse with his successful dog Shamrock. Messrs. Robert and Paul Scott, of Jedburgh, with their
dog Pechem; Mr. J. H. Murchison, the
Rev. J. C. Macdona, Messrs. James Locke,
W. Carrick, James Cook, A Irving, A. H. T.
Newcomen, W. Dorchester, T. F. Slater,
J. Finchett, Captain H. Ashton, the Earl
of Antrim, Captain Keene, Messrs. T. Coup-
land, A. Steel, T. Stordy, D. J. T. Gray,
A. Weaver, A. Kemball Cook, W. Walker,
J. Sherwood, the Rev. E. S. Tiddeman,
Messrs. Houliston, T. Maxwell, A. Mutter,
J. Clarke, C. H. Lane, and Dr. Haddon.

As a result of the controversies that were
continually recurring with regard to the
points of a typical Dandie Dinmont there
was formed in the year 1876 the Dandie
Dinmont Terrier Club, with the object of
settling the question for ever, and for this
purpose all the most noted breeders and
others interested were invited to give their
views upon it.

The standard of points adopted by the
club is as follows:—

1. Head.—Strongly made and large, not out of
proportion to the dog’s size; the muscles showing
extraordinary development, more especially the
maxillary.

2. Skull.—Broad between the ears, getting
gradually less towards the eyes, and measuring
about the same from the inner corner of the eyes
to back of skull as it does from ear to ear. The
forehead well domed. The head is covered with
very soft silky hair, which should not be confined
to a mere top-knot, and the lighter in colour and
silkier it is the better. The cheeks, starting from
the ears proportionately with the skull, have a
gradual taper towards the muzzle, which is deep
and strongly made, and measures about three
inches in length, or in proportion to skull as three
is to five. The muzzle is covered with hair of a
little darker shade than the top-knot, and of the
same texture as the feather of the fore-legs. The
top of the muzzle is generally bare for about
an inch from the back part of the nose, the bare-
ess coming to a point towards the eye, and being
about one inch broad at the nose. The nose and
inside of mouth black or dark coloured. The
teeth very strong, especially the canine, which
are of extraordinary size for such a small dog.
The canines fit well into each other, so as to
give the greatest available holding and punishing
power, and the teeth are level in front, the upper
ones very slightly overlapping the under ones.
(Many of the finest specimens have a “swine
mouth,” which is very objectionable, but it is not
so great an objection as the protrusion of the under
jaw.)

3. Eyes.—Set wide apart, large, full, round,
bright, expressive of great determination, intelli-
gence and dignity; set low and prominent in front
of the head; colour a rich dark hazel.

4. Ears.—Pendulous, set well back, wide apart
and low and the skull, hanging close to the cheek,
with a very slight projection at the base, broad at
the junction of the head and tapering almost to a
point, the fore part of the ear tapering very little,
the tapering being mostly on the back part, the fore
part of the ear coming almost straight down from
its junction with the head to the tip. They should
harmonise in colour with the body colour. In the
case of a pepper dog they are covered with a soft,
straight, brownish hair (in some cases almost black).
In the case of a mustard dog the hair should be
mustard in colour, a shade darker than the body,
but not black. All should have a thin feather
of light hair starting about two inches from the
tip, and of nearly the same colour and texture
as the top-knot, which gives the ear the appearance
of a distinct point. The animal is often one or
two years old before the feather is shown. The
cartilage and skin of the ear should not be thick,
but rather thin. Length of ear, from three to four
inches.

5. Neck.—Very muscular, well developed, and
strong; showing great power of resistance, being
well set into the shoulders.

6. Body.—Long, strong, and flexible; ribs
well sprung and round, chest well developed
and let well down between the forelegs; the back
rather low at the shoulder, having a slight down-
ward curve and a corresponding arch over the loins,
with a very slight gradual drop from top of loins to
root of tail; both sides of backbone well supplied
with muscle.

7. Tail.—Rather short, say from eight inches
to ten inches, and covered on the upper side with
wiry hair of darker colour than that of the body,
the hair on the under side being lighter in colour,
and not so wiry, with a nice feather, about two
inches long, getting shorter as it nears the tip;
rather thick at the root, getting thicker for about
four inches, then tapering off to a point. It should
not be twisted or curled in any way, but should
come up with a curve like a scimitar, the tip,
when excited, being in a perpendicular line with
the root of the tail. It should neither be set on
too high nor too low. When not excited it is
carried gaily, and a little above the level of the
body.

8. Legs.—The fore-legs short, with immense
muscular development and bone, set wide apart,
the chest coming well down between them. The
feet well formed, and not flat, with very strong
brown or dark-coloured claws. Bandy legs and
flat feet are objectionable. The hair on the
fore-legs and feet of a pepper dog should be tan,
varying according to the body colour from a rich
tan to a pale fawn; of a mustard dog they are of a darker shade than its head, which is a creamy white. In both colours there is a nice feather, about two inches long, rather lighter in colour than the hair on the forepart of the leg. The hind-legs are a little longer than the fore ones, and are set rather wide apart, but not spread out in an unnatural manner, while the feet are much smaller, the thighs are well developed, and the hair of the same colour and texture as the fore ones, but having no feather or dew claws; the whole claws should be dark; but the claws of all vary in shade according to the colour of the dog's body.

9. Coat.—This is a very important point; the hair should be about two inches long; that from skull to root of tail a mixture of hardish and soft hair, which gives a sort of crisp feel to the hand. The hair should not be wiry; the coat is termed pily or pencilled. The hair on the under part of the body is lighter in colour and softer than that on the top. The skin on the belly accords with the colour of dog.

10. Colour.—The colour is pepper or mustard. The pepper ranges from a dark bluish black to a light silver grey, the intermediate shades being preferred, the body colour coming well down the shoulder and hips, gradually merging into the leg colour. The mustards vary from a reddish brown to a pale fawn, the head being a creamy white, the legs and feet of a shade darker than the head. The claws are dark as in other colours. (Nearly all Dandie Dinmonts have some white on the chest, and some have also white claws.)

11. Size.—The height should be from 8 to 11 inches at the top of shoulder. Length from top of shoulder to root of tail should not be more than twice the dog's height, but, preferably, one or two inches less.

12. Weight.—From 14 lb. to 24 lb.; the best weight as near 18 lb. as possible. These weights are for dogs in good working order.

In the above standard of points we have a very full and detailed account of what a Dandie should be like, and if only judges at shows would bear them in mind a little more, we should have fewer conflicting decisions given, and Dandie fanciers and the public generally would not from time to time be set wondering as to what is the correct type of the breed.

As long as human nature is what it is, however, I suppose we shall find that, even amongst those who are selected as judges of the canine race, this man will perhaps lay too much stress upon a dog possessing a perfect head, while that man will not award high honours to a dog with a perfect head unless the animal also possesses a body of superlative excellence. What is wanted to constitute a man a good judge of dogs in the show ring is the faculty of evenly weighing in his mind
all the points of the dog, without any undue leaning towards any one or more particular point or points. And here I would utter a word of warning to breeders and admirers of the Dandie, to the effect that they should be careful not unduly to exaggerate the points and peculiarities of the breed.

The Dandie should be “long and low.” Quite so; but though one often hears it said that a Dandie’s legs cannot be too short, such a statement is inaccurate and very mischievous. It should always be remembered that the Dandie was originally famous as a sporting terrier, as a dog that was active enough to follow his master all day over a rugged country, and, whenever the opportunity arose, to give battle to fox, otter, or badger, and to follow his quarry into its underground fastnesses. If the Dandie is bred with too short legs, or too big and heavy a body, it is impossible for him to do his work in aiding man in hunting and destroying vermin.

The so-called “top-knot” of the Dandie is another point which is in danger of over-exaggeration for show purposes at the present time. The standard of points says that the head should be covered with very soft, silky hair; but it does not say that that covering should be of excessively long hair, standing up very high over the head of the dog and giving him anything but the appearance of a working terrier. The top-knot should be abundant and long enough to give the dog the appearance of a “silver-domed” terrier, and then we have what is quite sufficient. An excessively long top-knot generally goes with too soft a body coat, and also generally induces too much growth of hair in front of the eyes, and too much hair on the ears. Then to enhance the appearance of smartness, “trimming” is often resorted to. In the interest of the dog, as well as of his owner, the less trimming that is attempted the better.

An excessive top-knot is a great pitfall for the unwary, for very often it covers a multitude of sins in the shape of a flat skull, perhaps also a narrow one, and ears that are set too high on the head.

The eye of the Dandie is an all-important point, as herein lies a great feature of his beauty and attractiveness. Many specimens at the present time have eyes too small, or eyes of too light a shade. The eyes should be large, dark hazel (not black). I emphasise this point, as one often sees it stated as a great recommendation of some Dandie that he possesses black eyes. Here we have an instance of the way in which a feature which is a good point is apt to be exaggerated until it becomes a fault.

MR. E. W. H. BLAGG’S KATRINE ROB
BY KATRINE WIZARD—KATRINE REBEL.
FROM A DRAWING BY CECIL HUNT.

Many Dandies fail with regard to the ear; either it is set too high on the skull, or is too big and heavy, or lacks the feather at the tip.

The long, flexible body is not always in evidence, the body very often being too stiff and cobby-looking, or the arched back is over-exaggerated, which seems to stiffen the body and cause a loss of flexibility, and therefore of activity and usefulness in the dog. On the other hand, a straight back is a very common failing; a dog with this fault loses much of the typical appearance of the breed.

With regard to legs and feet there is no doubt that specimens that have been very faulty in this respect have on certain occasions won high honours in the show ring; at the same time, I think there is no doubt that there has been a very great all round improvement in these points in recent years,
and, at the present time, it is very difficult for a Dandie that is not reasonably sound as to legs and feet to win much distinction.

We used to be told that a Dandie's feet should be turned out to the side, so as to enable him the more readily to follow his prey below ground, the apostles of this creed pointing to the mole and to its formation of foot. But we have not heard so much of the necessity for the Dandie's

![MR. M. P. LUCAS'S CH. MILVERTON KING BY CALLUM BEG—QUEENIE.](image)

feet to be turned out to the side since it was pointed out that the fox and the badger, the rabbit and the rat, all have straight feet, and yet they all excel at making their way below ground!

For my own part I am inclined to think that the theory really owed its origin to the difficulty of breeding and rearing Dandies whose feet have not a tendency to turn out to the side; the weight of the long body of the animal naturally inclines the feet that way. But a straight, sound foot is certainly more pleasing to the eye than a crooked one, and far more serviceable to the dog, so it is most devoutly to be hoped that the theory of the advocates of the "mole" formation of foot may never gain any ground.

It should always be remembered that the Dandie, about whom "The Wizard of the North" casts such a halo of romance, was originally a hardy, working terrier, of most indomitable pluck, and it was owing to these good qualities, coupled with his somewhat quaint appearance, that he obtained such popularity. It therefore behoves the admirers and breeders of the Dandie at the present day to see to it that he loses nothing of his fitness and capability to perform the duties that should fall to the lot of a hardy sporting terrier. He must be bred not too big and heavy, he must have a good, thick weather-resisting coat, sound legs and feet, and, above everything else, a sound constitution; then, provided always that he is properly educated and entered to his work, he will be found as capable of performing it as he was in the days of James Davidson. But those who want to use their terriers for work should bear in mind Davidson's advice about "entering" them to it.

I believe that there are very few breeds of the dog in which the appearance and

![MR. M. P. LUCAS'S CH. MILVERTON LADY BY KELSO SCOUT—MAYFIELD LILY](image)

outward characteristics of the race have remained so unchanged from early days as in the case of the Dandie Dimmont Terrier. A comparison of the pictures contained in Mr. Cook's book, more particularly the portraits of Border Queen, whelped in 1877, and of Tweedmouth, who was whelped in 1879, with the portraits of the best specimens of the present day, will show that the type now is much what it was some thirty or so years ago.

We have all of us heard of terriers who have made a great name for themselves as
slayers of cats, and some of us have heard of dogs who have been skilful in catching fish, but it has been left to a member of the race of Dandies successfully to combine the two accomplishments. A friend upon whose word I can confidently rely tells me that he made the acquaintance of a Dandie who had a most original method of putting an end to members of the feline race. This dog would pay a visit to a stream which ran close to the house, and having caught a fish would place it as a bait for poor puss, and then mount on the table and keep watch; from his coign of vantage he would jump down upon the cat, and seizing her by the back soon kill her.

But it must not be supposed from this anecdote that all Dandies kill cats! There is, as a rule, very little difficulty in training a Dandie puppy to live at peace with the house cat, though sometimes considerable difficulty is experienced in training him to leave strange cats alone.

A Dandie makes an excellent house guard; for such a small dog he has an amazingly deep, loud bark, so that the stranger, who has heard him barking on the far side of the door is quite astonished when he sees the small owner of the big voice. When kept as a companion he becomes a most devoted and affectionate little friend, and is very intelligent. As a dog to be kept in kennels there is certainly one great drawback where large numbers are desired, and that is the risk of keeping two or more dogs in one kennel; sooner or later there is sure to be a fight, and when Dandies fight it is generally a very serious matter; if no one is present to separate them, one or both of the combatants is pretty certain to be killed. But when out walking the Dandie is no more quarrelsome than other breeds of terriers, if properly trained from puppyhood. In this connection I am reminded of a little incident that happened with one of my own Dandies not so very long ago. This dog, when about a year old, was rather more prone to pick a quarrel with strange dogs than he should have been, and one day, when out for exercise with me, he espied a Fox-terrier following immediately behind a heavy trap in which two men were riding, and he instantly made a rush for the Fox-terrier. The wheel of the trap caught him in the middle of his body and went right over him. I, of course, expected that his back would be broken, or that he had received some other fatal injury. Not a bit of it. He just growled at the retreating trap and terrier, got up and shook himself, finished his walk quite gaily, ate his supper that evening with his usual gusto, and neither that day nor afterwards did he seem any the worse for his little adventure. This dog is a son of the well-known Ch. Milverton King, and certainly his adventure exemplified in a wonderful way the maxim: "A Dandie's body should feel so strong that a cart wheel might pass over it without hurting it."

There is one little matter in breeding Dandies that is generally a surprise to the novice, and that is the very great difference in the appearance of the young pups and the adult dog. The pups are born quite smooth-haired, the peppers are black and tan in colour, and the mustards have a great deal of black in their colouring. The top-knot begins to appear sometimes when the dog is a few months old, and sometimes not till he is a year or so old. It is generally best to mate a mustard to a pepper, to prevent the mustards becoming too light in colour, though two rich-coloured mustards may be mated together with good results. It is a rather curious fact that when two mustards are mated some of the progeny are usually pepper in colour, though when two peppers are mated there are very seldom any mustard puppies.

It may be of interest if I mention some of the more prominent breeders and owners of modern times, and some of the most celebrated dogs.

Mr. G. A. B. Leatham for several years owned a most powerful kennel, some of his best specimens being the pepper dog Ch. Border King, the mustard dog Ch. Heather Sandy, and his son Ch. Ainsty Dandie, also of the same colour, and the mustard bitch Ch. Heather Peggy. About the years 1893-1895 Mr. J. E. Dennis was showing a very
good mustard dog, Ch. Cannie Lad. The late Mr. Flinn of Portobello owned a good mustard dog, called Marplot, and his mustard dog Charlie II. appears in the pedigrees of very many of the best strains of Dandies. Mr. A. Weaver of Leominster has owned and bred many good Dandies, perhaps the best of them being Ainsty Vesper, Cannie Lad, and Daisy Deans. Mr. A. Steel of Kelso has bred and exhibited many excellent specimens, two of his best being the mustard dog Ch. Scotland's Prince, and the pepper bitch Ch. Linnet. Mr. G. Shiels of Hawick is another very successful breeder, his pepper dog Ch. Dargai being his best of recent years. Ch. Iethart, owned by Mr. A. Mutter, was a very good dog.

Mrs. Spencer has owned two very good specimens in the mustard bitch Ch. Elspeth, and the pepper dog Ch. Braw Lad. Mrs. Peel Hewitt had a very successful pepper dog, Ch. Tommy Atkins, and, later, a good mustard bitch, Ch. Gordon Daisy.

Mrs. Grieve of Redhill has owned the mustard dogs Ch. Thistle Dandie, and Thistlegrove Crab, and the mustard bitch Ch. Milverton Yet. Mr. M. P. Lucas of the Oaks, Leamington, has at the present time the best kennel of show Dandies, his best specimens being the pepper bitch Ch. Milverton Lady, quite the best bitch of the last year or two, the pepper dogs Ch. Milverton King and Ch. Milverton Duke, the pepper bitch Ch. Milverton Duchess and the mustard bitch Jovial Jenny. The best inmates of my own kennel have been the mustard dog Ch. Kyber, the mustard bitch, Ch. Katrine Fairy, the pepper bitch Ch. Katrine Teaser, and the mustard bitch Katrine Cress, who won championship prize at Manchester Show in 1904, beating Ch. Milverton Lady, and then unfortunately succumbed to distemper. Mrs. Lloyd Rayner's mustard dog Ch. Blacket House Yet was a very good one, and her pepper bitch Ch. Ancrum Fanny was also excellent. Other good Dandies of recent years have been Mr. T. B. Potterton's mustard dog Ch. Puff, Mr. Roger's pepper bitch Ch. Ashleigh Gyp, Mr. Oram's mustard bitch Ch. Oakapple. Amongst others who have been prominent in exhibiting Dandies in recent years or in forwarding the interest of the breed in other ways should be mentioned Mrs. Simpson Shaw, Miss M. Collyer, Miss Briscoe, Mrs. Stark, Messrs. J. Nuttford, T. F. Slater, T. I. Tweddle, C. Cornforth, H. J. Bryant, H. J. Bidwell, A. J. F. Nugent, G. F. Hempson, W. Goodall-Copestake, A. MacCulloch, Thomson, Millican, Valentine, Nightingale, MacNamara, W. Chalmers, H. S. Whipp, Ashmur Bond, J. Dillon, Dunn, Millar, Scott, Telfer, Riddle, Backhouse, Pengilly, Farrar-Roberts, Adamson, Stevenson, Irwin Scott, J. Wilson, Dr. Clay, and Dr. Smith.

The Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club, to which allusion has been made, is now one of the oldest of specialist clubs; the Hon. Secretary is Mrs. Simpson-Shaw of Aveley, Essex, and the annual subscription is half a guinea.

Though the Dandie is not at the present time so popular as a show dog as some few other breeds, such as Fox-terriers, still, wherever the classification at shows is such as to encourage entries the classes almost invariably fill. At recent shows of the Scottish Kennel Club at Edinburgh the entries in the Dandie classes have exceeded 100, and at the Kennel Club Show at the Crystal Palace they have reached 84.

We have practical proof that the best specimens of modern times are considered by experts to have reached a high pitch of excellence, for at Cruft's Show at the Agricultural Hall, in London, in 1902, the pepper bitch Ch. Bonnie Lassie was awarded the prize for the best terrier of any breed in the show, and in the year 1906 at the same venue a similar honour was won by the pepper dog Ch. Milverton King, belonging to Mr. Lucas.

The popularity of the Dandie has now lasted for nearly a hundred years, and there is no reason why it should not last for another century, if breeders will only steer clear of the exaggeration of show points, and continue to breed a sound, active, and hardy terrier.
THE DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS CH BLACKET HOUSE YET (MUSTARD) BY BIRKIE III.—MEG MERRILEES.
AND CH. ANCRUM FANNY (PEPPER) BY ANCRUM PEARL II.—GYP.
THE PROPERTY OF MRS. LLOYD RAYNER. KENTMERE, KENDAL.
FROM THE PAINTING BY ARTHUR WARDE
CHAPTER XLIII.

THE SKYE TERRIER.

BY CAPTAIN W. WILMER AND R. LEIGHTON.

"From the dim shieling on the misty island,
Mountains divide us and a world of seas;
Yet still our hearts are true, our hearts are Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides."

That the Skye Terrier should be called "the Heavenly Breed" is a tribute to the favour in which he is held by his admirers. Certainly when he is seen in perfection he is an exceedingly beautiful dog. As certainly there is no breed more affectionate, more faithful, or more lovable. Among his characteristics are a long-enduring patience, a prompt obedience, and a deep-hearted tenderness, combined with fearless courage. He is more sensitive to rebuke and punishment than most dogs, and will nurse resentment to those who are unjust to him; not viciously, but with an almost human plaintiveness which demands an immediate reconciliation. He is staunch and firm as his native hills to those who are kind to him, and for entering into battle with an enemy there is no dog more recklessly daring and resolute. No one who has seen two Skye Terriers at grips will deny that they are "terrible fechters." To separate them requires the exercise of concentrated strength and ingenuity. They have jaws like steel traps, which when once closed upon a victim are not loosened until they have done their work.

Visitors to dog shows are disposed to believe that the Skye Terrier, with its well-groomed coat that falls in smooth cascades down its sides, and its veil of thick hair that obscures the tender softness of its dark and thoughtful eyes, is meant only to look beautiful upon the bench or to recline in comfortable indolence on silken cushions. This is a mistake. See a team of Skyes racing up a hillside after a fugitive rabbit, tirelessly burrowing after a rat, or displaying their terrier strategy around a fox's earth or an otter's holt, and you will admit that they are meant for sport, and are demons at it. Even their peculiarity of build is a proof that they are born to follow vermin underground. They are long of body, with short, strong legs, adapted for burrowing. With the Dachshund they approximate more closely than any other breeds to the shape of the stoat, the weasel, and the otter, and so many animals which Nature has made long and low in order that they may inhabit earths and insinuate themselves into narrow passages in the moorland cairns.

There is a tradition frequently referred to by writers on the Skye Terrier that the breed was originally the offspring of some
“Spanish white dogs which were wrecked on the Isle of Skye at the time when the Spanish Armada lost so many ships on the western coast.” But putting aside the improbability that the Spaniards took any dogs with them on a military expedition in galleons which were already overcrowded with men and insufficiently provisioned, there is the fact that the Highlanders possessed working terriers long before the year 1588. The Norsemen who ruled in the Hebrides three centuries earlier, had brought dogs with them from Scandinavia, and the terriers of the islands were too strong to be affected in type by the introduction into their midst of “a shipwrecked Poodle.” Furthermore, Dr. Caius, who wrote a score of years or more before the time when Philip sent his Armada to invade these shores, described an “Iseland” dog which many modern authorities identify as a description of the Skye Terrier. There can be no question that these dogs, which are so typically Highland in character and appearance, as well as the Clydesdale, the Scottish, the Dandie Dinmont, and the White Poltalloch terriers, are all the descendants of a purely native Scottish original. They are all inter-related; but which was the parent breed it is impossible to determine.

It is even difficult to discover which of the two distinct types of the Skye Terrier was the earlier—the variety whose ears stand alertly erect or its near relative whose ears are pendulous. Perhaps it does not matter. The differences between the prick-eared Skye and the drop-eared are so slight, and the characteristics which they have in common are so many, that a dual classification was hardly necessary. The earliest descriptions and engravings of the breed present a terrier considerably smaller than the type of to-day, carrying a fairly profuse, hard coat, with short legs, a body long in proportion to its height, and with ears that were neither erect nor drooping, but semi-erect and capable of being raised to alertness in excitement. It is the case that drop-eared puppies often occur in the litters of prick-eared parents, and vice versa.

A good example of the working Skye Terrier of five-and-twenty years ago is shown in the engraving on p. 405 of Mr. A. M. Shaw’s Flora, who was regarded in her day as a good-looking specimen, although at the present time she would hardly be identified as a true type of the breed. Indeed, if you were to strip her of her shaggy coat and give her a pair of perkily pricked ears, she might as well pass muster for a rather long bodied Scottish Terrier as for a Skye. Still, the portrait shows that a quarter of a century ago great length of coat was not sought for in a terrier accustomed to worry its way after vermin through prickly whin bushes and among the jagged passages of a fox cairn.

As its name implies, this terrier had its early home in the misty island of Skye; which is not to say that it was not also to be found in Lewis, Oronsay, Colonsay and others of the Hebrides, as well as on the mainland of Scotland. Dr. Johnson, who visited these islands with Boswell in 1773, and was a guest at Dunvegan Castle, made no descriptive note in his letters concerning the terriers, although he refers frequently to the Deerhound; but he observed that otters and weasels were plentiful in Skye, and that the foxes were so numerous that there was a price upon their heads, which had been raised from three shillings and sixpence to a guinea, “a sum so great in this part of the world that in a short time Skye may be as free from foxes as England from wolves,” and he adds that they were hunted by small dogs. He was so accurate an observer that one regrets he did not describe the Macleod’s terriers and their work. They were at that time of many colours, varying from pure white to fawn and brown, blue-grey and black. The lighter coloured ones had black muzzles, ears, and tails. Their tails were carried more gaily than would be permitted by a modern judge of the breed.

In those days the Highlander cared less for the appearance than he did for the sporting proclivities of his dogs, whose business it was to oust the tod from the earth in which it had taken refuge; and
for this purpose certain qualities were imperative. First and foremost the terrier needed to be small, short of leg, long and lithe in body, with ample face fringe to protect his eyes from injury, and last, but by no means least, possessed of unlimited pluck and dash.

The Skye Terrier of to-day does not answer to each and every one of these requirements. He is too big—decidedly he is too big—especially in regard to the head. A noble-looking skull, with large, well-feathered ears may be admirable as ornament, but would assuredly debar its possessor from following into a fox's lair among the boulders. Then, again, his long coat would militate against the activity necessary for his legitimate calling.

The Skye Terrier, as already hinted, has a certain affinity with other breeds of terriers, with whom it is not unreasonable to suppose that he has frequently been crossed. The inexperienced eye often mistakes the Yorkshire and the Clydesdale Terriers for the Skye, although beyond the fact that each breed carries a long coat, has its eyes shaded with a fringe, and is superficially similar in build, there is no resemblance great enough to perplex an attentive observer.

It was not until about 1860 that the Skye Terrier attracted much notice among dog lovers south of the Border, but Queen Victoria's admiration of the breed, of which from 1842 onwards she always owned favourite specimens, and Sir Edwin Landseer's paintings in which the Skye was introduced, had already drawn public attention to the decorative and useful qualities of this terrier. The breed was included in the first volume of the Kennel Club Stud Book, and the best among the early dogs were such as Mr. Pratt's Gillie and Dunvegan, Mr. D. W. Fyfe's Novelty, Mr. John Bowman's Dandie, and Mr. Macdona's Rook. These were mostly of the drop-eared variety, and were bred small.

About the year 1874, fierce and stormy disputes arose concerning the distinctions of the Scottish breeds of terriers. The controversy was continued until 1879, when the Kennel Club was approached with the view to furnishing classes. In that year a dog was shown in Dundee belonging to Mr. P. C. Thomson, of Glenisla. This was brought from the Isle of Skye, and was presented as a genuine specimen of the pure and unsullied Skye Terrier. He was a prick-eared, dark-coloured dog, having all the characteristics of the breed, and his pluck was equal to that of a Bull-terrier.

He was described, however, merely as a "Scotch Terrier," a designation which was claimed for other varieties more numerous and more widely distributed. The controversy was centred upon three types of Scottish terriers; those which claimed to be pure Skye Terriers, a dog described briefly as Scotch, and a third, which for a time was miscalled the Aberdeen. To those who had studied the varieties, the distinctions were clear; but the question at issue was—to which of the three rightly belonged the title of Scottish Terrier? The dog which the Scots enthusiasts were trying to
get established under this classification was the Cairn Terrier of the Highlands, known in some localities as the short-coated, working Skye, and in others as the Fox-terrier, or Tod-hunter. A sub-division of this breed was the more leggy "Aberdeen" variety, which was less distinctly Highland, and it was the "Aberdeen" which finally came to be called, as it is still rightly called, the Scottish Terrier.

At one period the Skye, Scottish, and Paisley Terriers were threatened with extermination on the show bench. Prior to 1874 no authentic particulars regarding the terriers of Scotland were forthcoming, excepting perhaps of Dandie Dinmonts and Skyes. Dandies showed the regularity of an old-established breed, but Skyes presented the heterogeneous appearance of a variety class, and indeed might have been more correctly catalogued as rough-haired terriers. In 1875, owing to the urging of Mr. (now Sir) Paynton Pigott, the Kennel Club did give a class for Scottish Terriers, thus separating them from other breeds. In 1876 two Skyes were shown at the Agricultural Hall, in London, and the judges were denounced for not recognising them as genuine Skyes; one of these dogs was Pig (Mr. Carrick's), and the other Splinter (Mr. Gordon Murray's); the latter took second in her class, and was the dam of the well-known Bitters, Rambler, and Worry. From 1879 the Scottish Terrier, the Skye, and the Paisley Terrier parted company, to their common advantage, and have never since been confused.

It is to be remembered that the Skye Terrier was used in the Highlands for otter and fox hunting. They accompanied the hounds, keeping as near to them as their short legs would allow, and when the hounds drove the fox or the otter into a cairn where they could not follow the terriers would be hi'ed in. They were perfect devils at the work. A terrier must necessarily be small and flat in the rib to enable him successfully to undertake subterranean manoeuvres, which he has often to accomplish lying on his side. He must also have courage sufficient to face and kill his quarry, or die in the attempt. But for such work the Skye Terrier is now very seldom employed, and he has been bred to a different type. What remains in the animal himself, however, are his superb qualities of pertinacity, vivacity, devotion to his master, and many quaint and winning habits which seem to belong to every member of the breed.

The present-day Skye is without doubt one of the most beautiful dogs in existence, and always commands a great amount of admiration and attention at the exhibitions at which he makes his appearance.

He is a dog of medium size, with a weight not exceeding 25 lb., and not less than 18 lb.; he is long in proportion to his height, with a very level back, a powerful
jaw with perfectly fitting teeth, a small hazel eye, and a long hard coat just reaching the ground. In the prick-eared variety the ears are carried erect, with very fine ear feathering, and the face fringe is long and thick. The ear feathering and face fall are finer in quality than the coat, which is exceedingly hard and weather-resisting. And here it is well to point out that the Skye has two distinct coats: the under coat, somewhat soft and woolly, and the upper, hard and rainproof. This upper coat should be as straight as possible, without any tendency to wave or curl. The tail is not very long, and should be nicely feathered, and in repose never raised above the level of the back.

Some judges insist that the tail of a Skye Terrier should very seldom be seen, but be well tucked in between the legs, only the feathered point showing at the hocks. Others do not object to what might be called a Setter tail, curving upward slightly above the level of the back; and it may be said that even the best of the breed raise the tail in excitement to a height which would not be admitted were this its normal position. A gay tail ought not to be seriously objected to. The unpardonable fault is when it is set on too high at the root, and is carried at right angles to the back, curling over towards the head.

The same description applies to the drop-eared type, except that the ears in repose, instead of being carried erect, fall evenly on each side of the head. When, however, the dog is excited, the ears are pricked forward, in exactly the same fashion as those of the Airedale Terrier. This is an important point, a houngy carriage of ear being a decided defect. The drop-eared variety is usually the heavier and larger dog of the two; and for some reason does not show the quality and breeding of its neighbour. Lately, however, there has evidently been an effort made to improve the drop-eared type, with the result that some very excellent dogs have recently appeared at the important shows.

Probably Mr. James Pratt has devoted more time and attention to the cult of the Skye Terrier than any other now living fancier, though the names of Mr. Kidd and Mr. Todd are usually well known. Mr. Pratt's Skyes were allied to the type of terrier claiming to be the original Skye of the Highlands. The head was not so large, the ears also were not so heavily feathered, as is the case in the Skye of to-day, and the colours were very varied, ranging from every tint between black and white. He used fondly to carry about with him a pocket-book containing samples of hair from the different dogs he had bred and exhibited. His partiality was for creams and fawns, with black points.

In 1892 a great impetus was given to the
breed by Mrs. Hughes, whose kennels at Wolverley were of overwhelmingly good quality. It was to the Wolverley kennels that one had to go if one wished to see what the Skye Terrier in show perfection was really like. Mrs. Hughes was quickly followed by such ardent and successful fanciers as Sir Claud and Lady Alexander, of Ballochmyle, Mrs. Freeman, Miss Bowyer Smyth, and Miss McCheane, who for a time carried all before them. Lately other prominent exhibitors have forced their way into the front rank, among whom may be mentioned the Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Hugh Ripley, Mrs. Wilmer, Miss Whishaw, and Mrs. Sandwith. Mrs. Hughes’ Wolverley Duchess and Wolverley Jock were excellent types of what a prick-eared Skye should be. Excellent, too, were Mrs. Freeman’s Alister—a distinguished patriarch of the breed—and Mrs. Sandwith’s Holmwood Lassie. Not less perfect are Sir Claud Alexander’s Young Rosebery, Olden Times, and Wee Mac of Adel, Mrs. Wilmer’s Yoxford Longfellow, and Mr. Millar’s Prince Donard. But the superlative Skye of the period, and probably the best ever bred, is Wolverley Chummie, the winner of a score of championships which are but the public acknowledgment of his perfections. He is the property of Miss McCheane, who is also the owner of an almost equally good specimen of the other sex in Fairfield Diamond. Among the drop-eared Skyes of present celebrity may be mentioned Mrs. Hugh Ripley’s Perfection, Miss Bowyer Smyth’s Merry Tom, Miss Whishaw’s Piper Grey, Lady Aberdeen’s Cromar Kelpie, and Mrs. Wilmer’s Young Ivanhoe of Yoxford.

There are two clubs in England and one in Scotland instituted to protect the interests of this breed, namely, the Skye Terrier Club of England, the Skye and Clydesdale Club, and the Skye Terrier Club of Scotland. The Scottish Club’s description and value of points are as follow:

1. Head.—Long, with powerful jaws and incisive teeth closing level, or upper just fitting over under. Skull: wide at front of brow, narrowing between the ears, and tapering gradually towards the muzzle, with little falling in between or behind the eyes. Eyes: hazel, medium size, close set. Muzzle: always black.

2. Ears (Prick or Pendent).—When *prick*, not large, erect at outer edges, and slanting towards each other at inner, from peak to skull. When *pendent*, larger, hanging straight, lying flat, and close at front.

3. Body.—Pre-eminently long and low. Shoulders broad, chest deep, ribs well sprung and oval shaped, giving a flattened appearance to the sides. Hind-quarters and flank full and well developed. Back level and slightly declining from the top of the hip joint to the shoulders. The neck long and gently crested.

4. Tail.—When hanging, the upper half perpendicular, the under half thrown backward in a curve. When raised, a prolongation of the incline of the back, and not rising higher nor curling up.

5. Legs.—Short, straight, and muscular. No dew claws, the feet large and pointing forward.

6. Coat (Double).—An *under*, short, close, soft, and woolly. An over, long, averaging 5½ inches, hard, straight, flat, and free from crimp or curl. Hair on head, shorter, softer, and veiling the forehead and eyes; on the ears, overhanging inside, falling down and mingling with the side locks, not heavily, but surrounding the ear like a fringe, and allowing its shape to appear. Tail also gracefully feathered.

7. Colour (any variety).—Dark or light blue or grey, or fawn with black points. Shade of head and legs approximating that of body.

I.—AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS.

Dog.—Height at shoulder, 9 inches. Length, back of skull to root of tail, 22½ inches; muzzle to back of skull, 8½ inches; root of tail to tip joint, 9 inches. Total length, 40 inches.

Bitch.—Half an inch lower, and 21 inches shorter than dog, all points proportional; thus, body, 21 inches; head, 8 inches; and tail, 8½ inches. Total, 37½ inches.

II.—AVERAGE WEIGHT.

Dog.—18 lb.; bitch, 16 lb. No dog should be over 20 lb., nor under 16 lb.; and no bitch should be over 18 lb., nor under 14 lb.

III.—POINTS WITH VALUE.

1. Size. Height, with length | 10 inches high | 5 | 9 inches high | 10 | 8½ inches high | 15

Scale for bitches one-half inch lower throughout.

2. Head.

Skull and eyes . . . . . . 10 | Jaws and teeth . . . . . . 5 | 15

3. Ears.

Carriage, with shape, size, and feathers 10


Back and neck . . . . . . 10 | Chest and ribs . . . . . . 5 | 15

5. Tail.

Carriage and feather . . . . . . 10


Straightness and shortness . . . . . . 5 | Strength . . . . . . 5 | 10

7. Coat.

Hardness . . . . . . 10 | Lankness . . . . . . 5 | Length . . . . . . 5

8. Colour and condition . . . . . . 5

Total . . . . . . 100
IV.—JUDICIAL AWARDS.

1. Over extreme weight to be handicapped 5 per lb. of excess.
2. Over or undershot mouth to disqualify.
3. Doctored ears or tail to disqualify.
4. No extra value for greater length of coat than 5½ inches.

| Not to be commended under a total of | 60 |
| Not to be highly commended under a total of | 65 |
| Not to be very highly commended under a total of | 70 |
| No specials to be given under a total of | 75 |

The foregoing measurements and weights apply to a small dog under 20 lb. in weight, with a length of 40 inches, and standing 9 inches in height at the shoulder. The Skye Club of England recognises a larger animal, allowing another inch in height, another 1½ inch in length, and an additional 5 lb. in weight, with proportionate increase in other measurements.

In this connection it may be interesting to put on record the measurements of Ch. Wolverley Chummie, a dog who has never yet been excelled in competition, and who is recognised by all judges as being as near perfection as it is possible for a Skye Terrier to be. His weight is 27½ lb., his height at the shoulder is 9½ inches, his length from muzzle to back of skull 9 inches, from back of skull to root of tail 24 inches, his tail from root to tip 10 inches, and his total length 44 inches. Thus, while he is slightly heavier than the prescribed weight, he has the advantage of being both longer and lower than the average.

Whereas the Scottish Club limits the approved length of coat to 5½ inches, the English Club gives a maximum of 9 inches. This is a fairly good allowance, but many of the breed carry a much longer coat than this. It is not uncommon, indeed, to find a Skye with a covering of 12 inches in length, which, even allowing for the round of the body, causes the hair to reach and often to trail upon the ground.

To the uninitiated these long coats seem to present an insuperable difficulty, the impression prevailing that the secrets of a Bond Street hairdresser are requisitioned in order to produce a flowing robe, and that when obtained it is with supreme difficulty that it is kept in good order. But its attainment and management are easier matters than would appear at first sight.

Assuming that the dog is well bred to begin with, the first essential is to keep him in perfectly good health, giving him plenty of wholesome meat food, plenty of open air exercise, keeping him scrupulously clean and free from parasites, internal and external. As to grooming, the experienced owner would say, Spare the comb and brush and save the coat. As a rule, the less you tamper with a Skye’s coat the better that
coat will become. If you are constantly "redding" it, as they say in Scotland, you must inevitably tear some out with every repeated operation. All that is necessary is to keep it from tangle, and this is best done with deft fingers rather than with a raking comb. If your dog has a flea, or ticks, or any skin eruption, due to heated blood or under-feeding, he will do more in a couple of minutes to ravel and tangle his coat with scratching than would be done with weeks of neglect. To groom him once a week ought to be enough.

Needless to say, it is well to see that he does not injure his jacket by scrambling through gorse bushes or trying to make his way through forgotten gaps in wire netting, whose points will soon take tribute of treasured locks. See that there are no projecting nails in the kennel, and that the boards have no hidden splinters in which hair will catch and be torn. The open kennel window ought to be so constructed that he cannot poke his muzzle through the bars, and so wear away his beard.

The kennel should, of course, be far removed from the hen run, where fleas may abound; and it is advisable to leave no scraps of food lying near to tempt rats, which will surely bring vermin. It is well periodically to sprinkle the inside of the kennels with paraffin—an excellent insecticide—and if fleas should indeed make an invasion, paraffin is also to be recommended, mixed with neat'sfoot oil, as a dressing for the dog's coat. It will kill all insects, and at the same time nourish the hair.

A Skye Terrier should never really require conditioning for a show. He ought to be kept in such a way that at a couple of days' notice he is prepared to face the music of the ring. This is the secret pertaining to all long-coated dogs, and the desirable condition can only be secured by daily observation and scrutiny. This necessary scrutiny cannot be relegated to a kennelman, and it has been found by experience that a woman makes a far better hairdresser of Skyes than a heavier fisted man.

There are some owners of Skye Terriers who hold that these dogs should never be washed with soap and water; who argue that cleanliness may be maintained merely by the use of the long bristled brush, and that, however well rinsed out after a washing, the hair will always remain clogged with soap, spoiling the natural bloom which is one of the beauties of a Skye's jacket. This is a matter of opinion, and it may be said that all depends upon the amount of soap used. A liquid preparation in which a limited quantity of soap is included cannot do harm. As a cleansing agent, however, nothing is better than Scrubb's ammonia, sufficiently diluted. Subsequently the grooming may be facilitated by the use of some light, volatile oil, applied with the brush.

The mating and breeding of the Skye require careful attention. Already it has become difficult to obtain a complete out-
cross, and entirely to avoid relationship near or remote in the dogs mated together. This constant inbreeding, although often productive of beautiful specimens, not seldom results in a weakness of constitution and want of stamina very damaging to the ultimate well-being of the breed. It is necessary to ascertain that the dam as well as the sire is as good a one as possible; because although a first class sire is an undoubted desideratum, yet good results cannot be sure unless the dam also possesses fine quality. Size is an important consideration. There is no doubt that Skyes are bigger and weightier than was formerly deemed correct. Club points in this respect are ignored, and small dogs can seldom compete with success with the larger specimens. Equality in size, equal symmetry in form, and similarity in colouring in sire and dam are necessary in mating, but it is to be remembered that a small bitch mated to a large dog may produce large pups, and that similarity in colour does not ensure offspring resembling the parents in this respect. Mr. Pratt often produced white pups by the mating of a black sire and dam, and silver, fawn and black may all appear in the same litter. When choosing a sire, select one whom you have reason to believe is in sound health, and who has already sired good progeny, and always obtain the services of a dog who is the possessor of a nice hard coat, a long head, and fine ear feathering. If he is a prick-eared one, see that his ears are set tight. Note that he has a well-shaped body and a level back, with plenty of bone substance, and that his jaws and teeth are of good type and quality.

In selecting a puppy from the nest you are safe in choosing the biggest, ugliest, and least formed of the crew; but at six months old pups may be chosen with greater certainty. The Skye is a late furnisher, and it is sometimes a couple of years or more before he attains his full proportions and reveals the qualities which go to the making of a champion.
CHAPTER XLIV.

THE CLYDESDALE OR PAISLEY TERRIER.

BY CAPTAIN W. WILMER.

"Yes, my puir beast, though friends me scorn,
    Whom mair than life I valued dear,
An' throw me out to fight forlorn,
    Wi' ills my heart can hardly bear.

"While I hae thee to bear a part—
    My health, my plaid, an' heezie rung,
I'll scorn the unfeeling haughty heart,
    The saucy look, and slanderous tongue."

JAMES HOGG.

Perhaps his marvellously fine and silky coat precludes him from the rough work of hunting after vermin, though it is certain his game-like instincts would naturally lead him to do so. Of all the Scottish dogs he is perhaps the smallest; his weight seldom exceeding 18 lb. He is thus described by the Skye Terrier Club of Scotland:

1. General Appearance.—A long, low, level dog, with heavily fringed erect ears, and a long coat like the finest silk or spun glass, which hangs quite straight and evenly down each side, from a parting extending from the nose to the root of the tail.

2. Head.—Fairly long, skull flat and very narrow between the ears, gradually widening towards the eyes and tapering very slightly to the nose, which must be black. The jaws strong and the teeth level.

3. Eyes.—Medium in size, dark in colour, not prominent, but having a sharp, terrier-like expression, eyelids black.

4. Ears.—Small, set very high on the top of the head, carried perfectly erect, and covered with long silky hair, hanging in a heavy fringe down the sides of the head.

5. Body.—Long, deep in chest, well ribbed up, the back being perfectly level.

6. Tail.—Perfectly straight, carried almost level with the back, and heavily feathered.

7. Legs.—As short and straight as possible, well set under the body, and entirely covered with silky hair. Feet round and cat-like.

8. Coat.—As long and straight as possible, free from all trace of curl or waviness, very glossy and silky in texture, with an entire absence of undercoat.

9. Colour.—A level, bright steel blue, extending from the back of the head to the root of the tail, and on no account intermingled with any fawn, light or dark hairs. The head, legs, and feet should be a clear, bright, golden tan, free from

THE Clydesdale or Paisley Terrier is the rarest, as he is the most beautiful, of the terrier breed, and his origin has been the occasion of much controversy, especially among the Scottish fanciers. As his name implies, he hails from the Valley of the Clyde. Ignorance as to how this attractive dog originated is not confined to southerners; the Scot himself maintains an ever discreet silence on this point, and when questioned leaves his interrogator in hopeless confusion. The Clydesdale was one among the many breeds of Scotch dog which raised such a storm of controversy in the 'seventies of the last century, and he figured in the comedy as one of the principal characters.

The result of these angry storms was, however, beneficial to many varieties of Scottish dog, and they were severally disentangled from the knots which had temporarily linked and herded them together in an incongruous mass by being awarded separate classification. But though the Clydesdale thus received the impress of a distinct species few knew anything as to his antecedents, and fewer still even recognised the dog when they saw him. Some say, and with an apparent show of reason, that this breed is a cross between the Skye Terrier and the Yorkshire, to which latter he approximates to some degree in appearance.

The Clydesdale may be described as an anomaly. He stands as it were upon a pedestal of his own; and unlike other Scotch terriers he is classified as non-sporting.
THE CLYDESDALE OR PAISLEY TERRIER.

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grey, sooty or dark hairs. The tail should be very dark blue or black.

From the above description it will be seen that the Clydesdale differs very materially from the Skye Terrier, although to the inexperienced eye the two breeds bear a great resemblance the one to the other. The scale of points is as follows:

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The Clydesdale Terrier is rare, at any rate as regards the show bench; there are never more than two or three at most exhibited south of the Tweed, even when classes are provided at the big shows and championships offered, thus indicating that the breed is not a popular one; and amongst those kennels who do show there exists at the present time but one dog who can lay claim to the title of champion; this unique specimen is the property of Sir Claud Alexander, Bart., of Ballochmyle, and is known under the name of Wee Wattie. There are of course several fanciers in Scotland, among whom may be mentioned Mr. G. Shaw, of Glasgow, who is the owner of several fine examples of the breed, including the beautiful San Toy and the equally beautiful Mozart.

As with the Skye Terrier, it seems a matter of difficulty to produce a perfect Clydesdale, and until the breed is taken up with more energy it is improbable that first class dogs will make an appearance in the show ring. A perfect Clydesdale should figure as one of the most elegant of the terrier breed; his lovely silken coat, the golden brown hue of his face fringe, paws and legs, his well pricked and feathery ear, and his generally smart appearance should combine to form a picture exciting general admiration.

The one great obstacle which deters dog lovers from possessing the Clydesdale is the difficulty of keeping the dog in perfect condition; but the objection is fancied rather than real. The breed is strong in constitution, and frequent exercise, regular and wholesome food, and perfect cleanliness will ensure good health. For all long-haired dogs a meat diet is decidedly the best, and the meat should be well cooked. Sea air is not good for them. It is inclined to cause eczema, which means scratching, and a Clydesdale, a Skye, or a Yorkshire Terrier should never be allowed to scratch. Many owners of these breeds keep a pair of stockings of linen or cotton, which they tie over the back feet whenever there is a disposition to scratch. When the coat is washed, as it should be at least once a
fortnight, care must be taken to avoid tangling the hairs. Do not rub the locks round and round, but keep them extended, working the fingers through them gently. Having rinsed away all traces of soap by pouring clean tepid water along the line of the back, lift the dog out of the bath and press the coat with the flat of the hands, squeezing it free from wet. The towel should be carefully wrapped about him to absorb further moisture by pressure. The rest of the drying process should be done in front of a fire or in the warm sun, a clean long-bristled brush being used the while. If the coat is allowed to dry without this brushing it is likely to become wavy and crumpy.

Many owners of the Clydesdale keep the coat constantly soaked in grease, which is applied by the aid of a brush. Some consider that “elbow grease” is preferable as a means of maintaining the required glossy and silken consistency. Probably a union of both is best; for any amount of grease will not keep the hair in condition without frequent grooming. Oil is to be preferred to any sticky and clammy pomade. Neatsfoot oil and paraffin mixed is recommended both as a hair stimulant and an insecticide, but some fanciers prefer a mixture of olive oil and cocoanut oil in equal proportions. Mr. Sam Jessop, who has had great experience with the Yorkshire Terrier, recommends the following preparation, and what applies to the Yorkshire is equally suitable for the Clydesdale:—

Take of hydrous wool fat, 2 ounces; benzoated lard, 2 ounces; almond oil, 2 ounces; phenol, 30 grains; alcohol (90 per cent.), ½ ounce. The first three ingredients are melted together upon a water-bath; the phenol, dissolved in the alcohol, being added when nearly cold; the whole being thoroughly mixed together.

When preparing the dog for exhibition, all traces of greasy matter must of course be removed. Benzine will be found effectual here, carefully sponged over the coat before washing, and cloudy ammonia added to the washing water will do the rest, for it will complete the removal of the grease and promote a lather when the soap is sparingly applied. This washing should take place as near the day of exhibition as possible, and be followed by a more than usually complete and careful grooming in order to get the coat into perfect bloom.

The Clydesdale is difficult to breed, and one has to wait a long time before knowing if a puppy is likely to become a good specimen. He is eighteen months or two years old before his qualities are pronounced. An important point in breeding is to give particular attention to the ears of the sire and dam. The ears must be very tight. Good ear carriage is of first consideration, and a bad ear is almost always transmitted to the offspring. Although primarily an ornamental dog, the Clydesdale yet retains much of the sporting terrier characteristics. His sight and hearing are remarkably acute, he is very game, is not averse from a fight, and is grand at vermin. Beauty, however, is his supreme charm, causing him to be admired wherever he is seen.
CHAPTER XLV.

THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER.

"Don was a particularly charming specimen of the Yorkshire Terrier, with a silken coat of silver blue, set off by a head and paws of the ruiddiest gold. His manners were most insinuating, and his great eyes glowed at times under his long hair, as if a wistful, loving little soul were trying to speak through them."—Anstey’s "Story of a Greedy Dog."

The most devout lover of this charming and beautiful terrier would fail if he were to attempt to claim for him the distinction of descent from antiquity. Bradford, and not Babylon, was his earliest home, and he must be candidly acknowledged to be a very modern manufactured variety of the dog. Yet it is important to remember that it was in Yorkshire that he was made—Yorkshire, where live the cleverest breeders of dogs that the world has known.

The particular ingredients employed in his composition have not been set down in precise record. Obviously it was by no haphazard chance that the finished product was attained, but rather by studied and scientific breeding to a preconceived ideal. One can roughly reconstitute the process. What the Yorkshiremen desired to make for themselves was a pigmy, prick-eared terrier with a long, silky, silvery grey and tan coat. They already possessed the foundation in the old English black and tan wire-haired terrier—the original Airedale. To lengthen the coat of this working breed they very well have had recourse to a cross with the prick-eared Skye, and to eliminate the wiry texture of the hair a further cross with the Maltese dog would impart softness and silkiness without reducing the length. Again, a cross with the Clydesdale, which was then assuming a fixed type, would bring the variety yet nearer to the ideal, and a return to the black and tan would tend to conserve the desired colour. In all probability the Dandie Dinmont had some share in the process. Evidence of origin is often to be found more distinctly in puppies than in the mature dog, and it is to be noted that the puppies of both the Dandie and the Yorkshire are born with decided black and tan colouring. Selection and rejection must have been important factors in the production—selection of offspring which came nearest to the preconceived model, rejection of all that had the long body and short legs of the Skye, the white colouring of the Maltese, the drooping ears of the Dandie, the wiry coat of the Black-and-tan.

The original broken-haired Yorkshire Terrier of thirty years ago was often called a Scottish Terrier, or even a Skye, and there are many persons who still confound him with the Clydesdale, whom he somewhat closely resembles. At the present time he is classified as a toy dog and exhibited almost solely as such. It is to be regretted that until very lately the terrier character was
being gradually bred out of him and that
the perkiness, the exuberance and game-
ness which once distinguished him as the
companion of the Yorkshire operative was
in danger of being sacrificed to the desire
for diminutive size and inordinate length of
coat. One occasionally meets with an old-
fashioned Yorkshire Terrier who retains the
earth-dog's instinct for ratting and can do
good service in this direction. He may
be over 15 lb. in weight, and his coat,
although of the right colour and texture,
is hardly longer than that of a Dandie
Dinmont. The casual observer would not
recognise him as belonging to the same
breed as such highly cultured members as
Westbrook Fred or Sneinton Amethyst.
Nevertheless he is a genuine Yorkshire
Terrier, and one is glad to think that
there is no immediate danger of his be-
coming extinct. But for the existence of
such active representatives of the race this
chapter concerning the breed would have
been more appropriately placed in the
section relating to lap dogs and toys.

Perhaps it would be an error to blame
the breeders of Yorkshire Terriers for this
departure from the original type as it
appeared, say, about 1870. It is necessary
to take into consideration the probability
that what is now called the old-fashioned
working variety was never regarded by the
Yorkshiremen who made him as a complete
and finished achievement. It was possibly
their idea at the very beginning to produce
just such a diminutive dog as is now to be
seen in its perfection at exhibitions, glorying
in its flowing tresses of steel blue silk and
ruddy gold; and one must give them full
credit for the patience and care with which
during the past forty years they have been
steadily working to the fixed design of
producing a dwarfed breed which should
excel all other breeds in the length and
silkeness of its robe. The extreme of cul-
tivation in this particular quality was reached
some years ago by Mrs. Troughear, whose
little dog Conqueror, weighing 5½ lb., had a
beautiful enveloping mantle of the uniform
length of four-and-twenty inches.

Usually when the cultivation of particular
points in dogs has reached an extreme the
tendency is wisely checked, and in the case
of the Yorkshire Terrier's mantle it is now
deemed sufficiently long if it simply touches
the ground instead of abnormally trailing
like a lady's court train and impeding the
wearers natural action. It is recognised at
the same time that the dogs with extremely
long coats are always the best specimens in
other respects also; which is as much as to
say that length of hair is dependent upon
a sound and healthy constitution. Indeed,
no dog that is not kept in the best of physical
condition can ever be expected to grow a
good coat. Immunity from skin disease and
parasites is necessary, and this immunity
can only be attained by scrupulous atten-
tion to cleanliness, exercise, and judicious
housing and feeding.

Doubtless all successful breeders and ex-
hibitors of the Yorkshire Terrier have their
little secrets and their peculiar methods of
inducing the growth of hair. They regulate
the diet with extreme particularity, keeping
the dog lean rather than fat, and giving
him nothing that they would not themselves
eat. Bread, mixed with green vegetables,
a little meat and gravy, or fresh fish, varied
with milk puddings and Spratt's "Toy Pet"
biscuits, should be the staple food. Bones
ought not to be given, as the act of gnawing
them is apt to mar the beard and moustache.
For the same reason it is well when possible
to serve the food from the fingers. But
many owners use a sort of mask or hood of
elastic material which they tie over the
dog's head at meal-times to hold back the
long face-fall and whiskers, that would
otherwise be smeared and sullied. Simi-
larly as a protection for the coat, when
there is any skin irritation and an inclina-
tion to scratch, linen or cotton stockings
are worn upon the hind feet.

Many exhibitors pretend that they use
no dressing, or very little, and this only
occasionally, for the jackets of their York-
shire Terriers; but it is quite certain that
continuous use of grease of some sort is not
only advisable but even necessary. Opinions
differ as to which is the best cosmetic, but
the special pomade prepared for the purpose
THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER.

by Mr. Sam Jessop of Nelson, Lancashire, could not easily be improved upon. Mr. Jessop is himself a well-known authority on the Yorkshire Terrier, and no one better understands the rearing and treatment of the breed. His advice on the bathing of a long-haired dog is so practical that it cannot fail to be useful. It is here quoted from his admirable pamphlet on the Yorkshire Terrier, to which the reader is referred for further information on treatment for exhibition.

"Having filled the bath—the oval metal ones of suitable size are very convenient—with warm water to a sufficient depth to reach half-way up the body of the animal to be washed, take a piece of the best white curd soap in one hand, and a honeycomb sponge in the other; rub these together in the water until a good foamy lather is produced, then place the dog therein, and with the sponge dipped into the soapy water squeeze it out upon the parting along the neck, back, and tail, leaving the head until the last. Do this until any sticky matter attached to the coat may have become softened; then carefully work the fingers through the coat, keeping the hair extended to its full length. Do not rub the hair round and round, as though trying to make it into so many balls. Every part, excepting the head, having been thoroughly washed, carefully wet the head and wash the hair in the same way as that of the body, taking care that as little of the soap as possible gets into the eyes and up the nostrils. The reason for leaving the head until the last is that, however careful the operator may be, some soap is almost certain to get into the eyes, and cause a little irritation and consequent restlessness. If this is at the end of the washing, less inconvenience is caused to both the interested parties, and the dog can be removed immediately afterwards and rinsed in tepid water. This having been done, and a good fire having been seen to, take the dog out of the water, and squeeze the coat, then place him on a thick towel capable of absorbing plenty of moisture, stand him upon a stool or box in front of the fire, wrap the ends of the towel over the dog, and press with the hands, so as to take up as much of the water from the coat as possible. Do not rub the coat; simply mop up the moisture. When the hair commences to dry, begin to brush out with a clean brush, and loosen any mats which may have begun to form; continue to brush until the coat is quite dry. If it is allowed to dry without brushing, waviness will be likely to make its appearance, and mats be difficult to remove."

Special brushes are made for long-haired dogs. They are of convenient size, with long bristles, each tuft of which is of varied lengths that penetrate beneath the surface of the coat without the exercise of undue pressure.

For the full display of their beauty, Yorkshire Terriers depend very much upon careful grooming. Watching a collection of these exhibits at a dog show, one notices that in the judging ring their owners continue to ply the brush to the last moment when the little morsel of dog flesh is passed into the judge's hands. It is only by grooming that the silvery cascade of hair down the dog's sides and the beautiful tan face-fall that flows like a rain of gold from his head can be kept perfectly straight and free from curl or wrinkle; and no grease or pomade, even if their use were officially permitted, could impart to the coat the glistening sheen that is given by the dexterous application of the brush. The gentle art of grooming is not to be taught by theory. Practice is the best teacher. But the novice may learn much by observing the deft methods employed by an expert exhibitor.

Mr. Peter Eden, of Manchester, is generally credited with being the actual inventor of the Yorkshire Terrier. He was certainly one of the earliest breeders and owners, and his celebrated Albert was only one of the many admirable specimens with which he convinced the public of the charms of this variety of dog. He may have given the breed its first impulse, but Mrs. M. A. Foster, of Bradford, was for many years the head and centre of all that pertained to the Yorkshire Terrier, and it was undoubtedly she who raised the variety to its highest point of perfection. Her success was due to her enthusiasm, to the admirable condition in which her pets were always maintained, and to the care which she bestowed upon their toilets. Her dogs were invariably
good in type. She never exhibited a bad one, and her Huddersfield Ben, Toy Smart, Bright, Sandy, Ted, Bradford Hero, Bradford Marie, and Bradford Queen—the last being a bitch weighing only 24 oz.—are remembered for their uniform excellence. Mrs. Troughear's Conqueror and Dreadnought, Mr. Kirby's Smart, Mrs. Vaughan Fowler's Longbridge Bat, Bob and Daisy, and many bred or owned by Mrs. Bligh Monk, Lady Giffard, Miss Alderson and Mr. Abraham Bolton, were prominent in early days. Of more recent examples that have approached perfection may be mentioned Mrs. Walton's Ashton King, Queen, and Bright, and her Mont Thabor Duchess. Mr. Mitchell's Westbrook Fred has deservedly won many honours, and Mr. Firmstone's Grand Duke and Mynd Damaris, and Mrs. Sinclair's Marcus Superbus, stand high in the estimation of expert judges of the breed. Perhaps the most beautiful bitch ever shown was Waveless, the property of Mrs. R. Marshall, who is at present the owner of another admirable bitch in Little Picture. It is hazardous to pronounce an opinion upon the relative merits of dogs, but one has the support of many experienced authorities in saying that the best all round Yorkshire Terrier now living is Mrs. W. Shaw's Ch. Sneinton Amethyst, who has the merit of possessing a coat of excellent colour and texture, not abnormally long, and who in addition to his personal beauty shows a desirable amount of that terrier character which happily is being restored. Dogs are usually superior to bitches in type and substance, notwithstanding that many are unfortunately marred by imperfect mouths. The standard of points laid down by the Yorkshire Terrier Club is as follows:

1. General Appearance.—That of a long-coated pet dog, the coat hanging quite straight and evenly down each side, a parting extending from the nose to the end of the tail. The animal should be very compact and neat, his carriage being very sprightly; bearing an air of importance.

Although the frame is hidden beneath a mantle of hair, the general outline should be such as to suggest the existence of a vigorous and well-proportioned body.

2. Head.—Should be rather small and flat, not too prominent or round in the skull; rather broad at the muzzle, with a perfectly black nose; the hair on the muzzle very long, which should be a rich, deep tan, not sooty or grey. Under the chin, long hair, about the same colour as on the crown of the head, which should be a bright, golden tan, and not on any account intermingled with dark or sooty hairs. Hair on the sides of the head should be very long, of a few shades deeper tan than that on the top of the head, especially about the ear-roots.

3. Eyes.—Medium in size, dark in colour, having a sharp, intelligent expression, and placed so as to look directly forward. They should not be prominent. The edges of the eyelids should be dark.

4. Ears.—Small, V-shaped, and carried semi-erect, covered with short hair; colour to be a deep rich tan.

5. Mouth.—Good even mouth; teeth as sound as possible. A dog having lost a tooth or two, through accident or otherwise, is not to disqualify, providing the jaws are even.

6. Body.—Very compact, with a good loin, and level on the top of the back.

7. Coat.—The hair, as long and as straight as possible (not wavy), should be glossy, like silk.
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(not woolly), extending from the back of the head to the root of the tail; colour, a bright steel blue, and on no account intermingled with fawn, light or dark hairs. All tan should be darker at the roots than at the middle of the hairs, shading off to a still lighter tan at the tips.

8. Legs.—Quite straight, should be of a bright golden tan, well covered with hair, a few shades lighter at the ends than at the roots.

9. Feet.—As round as possible; toe-nails black.

10. Tail.—Cut to medium length; with plenty of hair, darker blue than the rest of the body, especially at the end of the tail, which is carried slightly higher than the level of the back.

11. Weight.—Divided into two classes; under 5 lb. and over 5 lb. to 12 lb.

Attempts have frequently been made to establish the Yorkshire Terrier in the United States, whither some choice specimens have been exported. But the climatic conditions in that country appear to be detrimental to most of the long-coated breeds. Among American fanciers Mrs. Raymond Malloch has possessed many good examples, and Mrs. Thomas has done much to make this variety popular during the past few years, succeeding to some extent in overcoming the difficulties of the long coat. Her Endcliffe Muriel is of excellent colour and type, as are her more diminutive Endcliffe Midge and Margery, while her Ch. Endcliffe Merit (known in England as Persimmon) has carried off a large share of the honours of the show ring. Mrs. Phelan's Mascotte is also worthy of mention, and Mrs. Senn's Queen of the Fairies is representative of the few really good products of American breeding.

In France and Germany the Yorkshire Terrier has become popular as a lap dog, sharing distinction with the King Charles and other chiens de luxe au d'agrément. At the exhibition of dogs held in the Tuileries Gardens in May, 1907, there were fifteen entries of Yorkshires, prominent among the bitches being Royale-Beauté, Mont Thabor Avent and Gamine; and among the dogs Mont Thabor Teddy, Royal Idéal, and Tiny, who, judged by Mr. F. Gresham, were placed as prize winners in the order mentioned.

R. L.

MRS. M. A. WHITE'S SENSATION
BY GRINDLAY SUPERS—NAN.
Photograph by Russell.
SECTION IV.

PET AND TOY DOGS.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE POMERANIAN.

BY G. M. HICKS.

"Ruffino was a little Pomeranian dog with a small black nose, and large black eyes, and a ruff as wide and imposing as Queen Elizabeth's. He held women in profound scorn and abhorrence. ... They absorbed and monopolised his master, and he considered his master his own property. In Ruffino's estimation, a man does not own a dog: the dog owns the man."—OUIDA.

LONG before the Pomeranian dog was common in Great Britain, this breed was to be met with in many parts of Europe, especially in Germany; and he was known under different names, according to his size and the locality in which he flourished. The title of Pomeranian is not admitted by the Germans at all, who claim this as one of their national breeds, and give it the general name of the German Spitz. This is the title assigned to it by Herr Karl Wolfsholz of Elberfeld in his work "Der deutsche Spitz in Wort und Bild," published in 1906. In Stuttgart there is a beautiful stone monument representing a vine-dresser with his faithful companion the Spitz.

In Italy this same race of the canine species is called the Volpino, in France the Lulu, in Belgium the Keeshond, and in England the Pomeranian.

Ludwig Beckmann, of Brunswick, who in 1894 wrote a history of the races of dogs, gives the following table showing the various classes into which the Spitz may be divided:

I.—Langhaarige Spitze (long-haired).
   (a) Deutsche Spitze.
   (b) Nordische Spitzartige Hunde.
   (c) Südliche Spitzartige Hunde.

II.—Stockhaarige Spitze (wire-haired).
   (a) Sibirische Laika (Samoyede).
   (b) Elchund der Lappen (Elkhound).

III.—Kurzhaarige Spitze (short-haired).
   (a) Belgischer Spitz (Spitzartige Hunde)
   (b) Chinesische Spitzartige Hunde (Chow Chow).
   (c) Indische Spitzartige Hunde.

Wolfsholz states that the remains of the Wolfspitz have been found in great numbers in caves in Germany, and in lake dwellings in Switzerland and North Italy; and this statement is borne out by an article in the Kleintier und Gefflügel Zeitung, Stuttgart, by Albert Kull, in 1898. That a variety of the Pomeranian or Spitz has found a habitat in Italy for many years is well known to all English travellers in that country. The type peculiar to Italy is of a bright yellow or orange colour, and is fast becoming a favourite one in England at the present time.

Ouida, in her little book "Ruffino," says: "Rome was his birthplace, but he had never been able to comprehend how his race, with their double coat of long hair, and short hair underneath, ever became natives of a hot country like Italy. Yet it was quite certain that natives they had
been for a vast number of centuries, and had been even cruelly honoured by being sacrificed to Flora in the remote days of the old Latin gods.”

Dr. Keller, in his “Lake Dwellings” (English translation, 1866), regards the first century of the Christian era as the date when the Swiss lake dwellings ceased to be occupied. If this is so, and if remains of the Pomeranian have been found in these very lake dwellings, Ouida’s statement with regard to the antiquity of the Pomeranian in Italy becomes perfectly possible.

At Athens, in the street of Tombs, there is a representation of a little Spitz leaping up to the daughter of a family as she is taking leave of them, which bears the date equivalent to 56 B.C., and in the British Museum there is an ancient bronze jar of Greek workmanship, upon which is engraved a group of winged horses at whose feet there is a small dog of undoubted Pomeranian type. The date is the second century B.C.

It is now generally accepted that, wherever our Pomeranian originated, he is a Northern or Arctic breed. Evidence goes to show that his native land in prehistoric times was the land of the Samoyedes, in the north of Siberia, along the shores of the Arctic Ocean. The Samoyad dog is being gradually introduced into England, and good specimens can be frequently seen at the principal shows. The similarity between our large white Pomeranian and the Samoyad is too great to be accidental. The probability that the Pomeranian is descended from the Samoyad is rendered more credible by the following extract from Henry Seebohm’s book, “Siberia in Europe.” Speaking of the Samoyad dogs, he says: “The dogs were all white except one which was quite black; they were stiff-built little animals, somewhat like Pomeranian dogs, with fox-like heads and thick bushy hair, their tails turned up over the back, and curled to one side. This similarity between the Pomeranian and Samoyede dogs is a curious fact, for Erman mentions a race of people who, he says, resemble the Finns, both in language and features, in a district of Pomerania called Samogritia, inhabited by the Samaites.”

We are drawn therefore to the conclusion that in prehistoric times a migration of the Samoyedes was made from their native land into Pomerania, the most eastern province of Prussia bordering on the Baltic Sea, and that these people took with them their dogs, which were the progenitors of the present race of Pomeranian or Spitz.

But in any case the Pomeranian dog, so called, has been a native of various parts of Europe from very early times. His advent into England has been of comparatively recent date, at least in any great numbers, so far as can be ascertained, since no ancient records exist on this question. Gainsborough, however, has a painting of the famous actress, Mrs. Robinson, with a large white Pomeranian sitting by her side.

In Rees’ Encyclopædia, published in 1816, a good picture of a White Pomeranian is given with a fairly truthful description. In this work he is said to be “larger than the common sheep dog.” Rees gives his name as Canis Pomeranias, from Linnaeus, and Chien Loup, from Buffon. From these examples, therefore, we may infer that the large Pomeranian, or Wolf Spitz, was already known in England towards the end of the eighteenth century at least. There are, however, no systematic registers of Pomeranians prior to the year 1870.

Even ten years later than this last date,
so little was the breed appreciated that a well-known writer on dogs began an article on the Pomeranian with the words "The Pomeranian is admittedly one of the least interesting dogs in existence, and consequently his supporters are few and far between."

The founders of the Kennel Club held their first dog show in 1870, and in that year only three Pomeranians were exhibited. For the next twenty years little or no permanent increase occurred in the numbers of Pomeranians entered at the chief dog show in England. The largest entry took place in 1881, when there were fifteen; but in 1890 there was not a single Pomeranian shown. From this time, however, the numbers rapidly increased. Commencing in 1891 with fourteen, increasing in 1901 to sixty, it culminated in 1905 with the record number of one hundred and twenty-five. Such a rapid advance between the years 1890 and 1905 is unprecedented in the history of dog shows, although it is right to add that this extraordinarily rapid rise into popularity has since been equalled in the case of the now fashionable Pekinese Spaniel.

This tendency to advancement in public favour was contemporaneous with the
formation of the Pomeranian Club of England, which was founded in 1891, and through its fostering care the Pomeranian has reached a height of popularity far in advance of that attained by any other breed of toy dog. One of the first acts of the club was to draw up a standard of points as follows:

1. Appearance.—The Pomeranian in build and appearance should be a compact, short-coupled dog, well-knit in frame. His head and face should be fox-like, with small erect ears that appear sensible to every sound; he should exhibit great intelligence in his expression, docility in his disposition, and activity and buoyancy in his deportment.

2. Head.—The head should be somewhat foxy in outline, or wedge-shaped, the skull being slightly flat (although in the Toy varieties the skull may be rather rounder), large in proportion to the muzzle, which should finish rather fine, and be free from lippiness. The teeth should be level, and on no account undershot. The head in its profile may exhibit a little "stop," which, however, must not be too pronounced, and the hair on head and face must be smooth or short-coated.

3. Eyes.—The eyes should be medium in size, rather oblique in shape, not set too wide apart, bright and dark in colour, showing great intelligence and docility of temper. In a white dog black rims round the eyes are preferable.

4. Ears.—The ears should be small, not set too far apart nor too low down, and carried perfectly erect, like those of a fox, and like the head should be covered with soft, short hair. No plucking or trimming is allowable.

5. Nose.—In black, black and tan, or white dogs the nose should be black; in other coloured Pomeranians it may more often be brown or liver-coloured, but in all cases the nose must be self not parti-coloured, and never white.

6. Neck and Shoulders.—The neck, if anything, should be rather short, well set in, and lion-like, covered with a profuse mane and frill of long straight hair, sweeping from the under jaw and covering the whole of the front part of the shoulders and chest as well as the top part of the shoulders. The shoulders must be tolerably clean and laid well back.

7. Body.—The back must be short, and the body compact, being well ribbed up and the barrel well rounded. The chest must be fairly deep and not too wide.

8. Legs.—The forelegs must be perfectly straight, of medium length, not such as would
be termed either "leggy" or "low on leg," but in due proportion in length and strength to a well-balanced frame, and the forelegs and thighs must be well feathered, the feet small and compact in shape. No trimming is allowable.

9. Tail.—The tail is a characteristic of the breed, and should be turned over the back and carried flat, being profusely covered with long spreading hair.

10. Coat.—Properly speaking, there should be two coats, an under and an over coat, the one a soft fluffy undercoat, and the other a long, perfectly straight and glistening coat, covering the whole of the body, being very abundant round the neck and fore part of the shoulders and chest, where it should form a frill of profuse standing-off straight hair, extending over the shoulders as previously described. The hind-quarters, like those of the Collie, should be similarly clad with long hair or feathering from the top of the rump to the hocks. The hair on the tail must be, as previously described, profuse, and spreading over the back.

11. Colour.—The following colours are admissible:—White, black, blue or grey, brown, sable, shaded sable, red, orange, fawn, and parti-colours. The whites must be quite free from lemon or any other colour, and the blacks, blues, browns, and sables from any white. A few white hairs in any of the self-colours shall not absolutely disqualify, but should carry great weight against a dog. In parti-coloured dogs the colours should be evenly distributed on the body in patches—a dog with a white foot or a white chest would not be parti-coloured. Whole-coloured dogs with a white foot or feet, leg or legs, are decidedly objectionable, and should be discouraged, and cannot compete as whole-coloured specimens. In mixed classes, i.e., where whole-coloured and parti-coloured Pomeranians compete together, the preference should, if in other points they are equal, be given to the whole coloured specimens. Shaded sables must be shaded throughout with three or more colours, as uniformly as possible, with no patches of self-colour. Oranges must be self-coloured throughout, and light shading, though not disqualifying, should be discouraged.

Value of Points.

| Appearance | 15 |
| Head       | 5  |
| Eyes       | 5  |
| Ears       | 5  |
| Noise      | 5  |
| Neck and shoulders | 5 |
| Body       | 10 |
| Legs       | 5  |
| Tail       | 10 |
| Coat       | 25 |
| Colour     | 10 |
| Total      | 100 |

The early type of a Pomeranian was that of a dog varying from 10 lb. or 12 lb. weight up to 20 lb. weight, or even more, and some few of about 12 lb. and over are still to be met with; but the tendency among present-day breeders is to get them as small as possible, so that diminutive specimens weighing less than 5 lb. are now quite common, and always fetch higher prices than the heavier ones. The dividing weight, as arranged some ten years ago by the Pomeranian Club, is 8 lb., but the probability is that this limit will be lowered at no very distant date.

As a rule the white specimens adhere more nearly to the primitive type, and are generally over 8 lb. in weight, but through the exertions of many breeders, several are now to be seen under this limit.

There must be no tinted markings, so common nowadays, especially on the ears, which should be small, close together and carried in an erect position. The head must be fox-like in shape, with the skull neither too round nor yet too flat, with a decided "stop." The tail must be turned tightly over the back, and be covered with long, spreading-out hair.

One of the most successful whites of late years was Ch. Tatcho. He was the property of Miss Lee-Roberts, and was bred by Mrs. Birkbeck. His sire was Belper Snow, and his dam Belper Pearl, both bred by Miss Chell. Tatcho was the winner of many championship certificates and numberless specials and club trophies, having beaten in open competition at one time or another all the best whites of his day.

The principal breeders of this colour in England to-day are Miss Hamilton of Rozelle, Miss Chell, Miss Lee-Roberts, Mrs. Pope, and Mrs. Goodall-Copestake. The first two whites to become full champions under Kennel Club rules were Rob of Rozelle and König of Rozelle, both belonging to Miss Hamilton of Rozelle.

Miss Chell has also bred many champions, notably Belper Fritz, Snow, Sprite, Flossie, and Snowflake. Miss Waters of Hunstanton has also bred whites for some years, her best being Britannia Joey. Recently Mrs.
Seton of Walton-on-Thames has adopted the whites as her favourite colour, and possesses a very small and beautiful specimen.

More black Pomeranians have been bred in England than of any other colour, and during the last fifteen years the number of good specimens that have appeared at our great exhibitions has been legion. There do not seem to be so many really good ones to-day as heretofore; this is explained, perhaps, by the fact that other colours are now receiving more and more attention from breeders.

One of the best blacks that appeared at the end of the nineteenth century was Miss M. A. Bland's Marland King, a smart cobby little dog. His weight was about 6 lb., and he was a most successful sire for some years. He was bred by Mrs. F. Day and was by Kensington King ex Orange Girl.

Probably the most noted black sires of this period were Black Boy, Bayswater Swell, Kensington King, and Marland King.

A typical small black of to-day is Billie Tee, the property of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mappin. He scales only 5½ lb., and is therefore, as to size and weight as well as shape, style, and smartness of action, a good type of a toy Pomeranian. He was bred by Mrs. Cates, and is the winner of over fifty prizes and many specials.

To enumerate all the first-class Blacks during the last thirty years would be tedious, but those which stand out first and foremost have been Black Boy, King Pippin, Kaffir Boy, Bayswater Swell, Kensington King, Marland King, Black Prince, Hatcham Nip, Walkley Queenie, Viva, Gateacre Zulu, Glympton King Edward, and Billie Tee.

The brown variety has for a long time been an especial favourite with the public, and many good ones have been bred during the last ten years.

There are many different shades of browns, varying from a dark chocolate to a light beaver, but in all cases they should be whole-coloured. On p. 428 is a portrait of Thirlsmere Dearie, the property of Mrs. G. M. Hicks. Bred by Mrs. Morris Mandy, she is a typical Pomeranian of the over 8 lb. weight class, and is of a deep reddish brown colour. Her chief value is as a brood bitch; her puppies are always good, and now and then she produces something above the average, her most noted being Thirlsmere Bronze, which as a puppy won three first prizes at a Kennel Club show, and is now in possession of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Dutton.

Any account of brown Pomeranians would be incomplete without mention of the incomparable Ch. Tina. This beautiful little lady was bred by Mrs. Addis from Bayswater Swell ex Kitsey, and scaled a little under 5 lb. She won over every Pomeranian that competed against her, besides having been many times placed over all other dogs of any breed in open competition.

The shaded sables are among the prettiest of all the various colours which Pomeranians may assume. They must be shaded throughout with three or more colours, as uniformly as possible, with no patches of self-colour. They are becoming very popular, and good specimens are much sought after at high prices.

Mrs. Hall-Walker has been constant in her devotion to this variety for several years, and she possesses a very fine team in Champions Dainty Boy, Dainty Belle, Bisbury Belle, and in Gateacre Sable Sue. Mrs. Vale Nicolas also has recently been most successful with shaded sables,

Ch. Nanky Po, over 8 lb., and Champions Sable Mite and Atom bear witness to this statement. Her lovely Mite is given on p. 429 as a typical example of a small Pomeranian of this colour. He was bred by Mr. Hirst, by Little Nipper ex Laurel Fluffie, and scales only 4½ lb.

Mention should also be made of Miss Ives' Dragon Fly, Mrs. Boucher's Lady Wolfino, Miss Bland's Marland Topaz, Mr. Walter Winans' Morning Light, and Mr. Fowler's May Duchess.

The blues, or smoke-coloured Pomeranians,
Another colour which has attained of late years increasing popularity in England is orange. These should be self-coloured throughout, and light shadings, though not disqualifying, should be discouraged. The principal breeder of the orange Pomeranian to-day is Mr. W. Brown of Raleigh, Essex, who has probably more specimens in his kennels than any other breeder of this colour.

Tiny Boy, The Boy, and Orange Boy are his best, and all three are approved sires. Mrs. Hall-Walker is an admirer of this colour, and her Gateacre Philander, Lupino, and Orange Girl are great prize winners. Miss Hamilton of Rozelle has for many years bred "oranges," and has given to the Pomeranian Club, of which she is President, two challenge cups for Pomeranians of this colour.

Mrs. Birch also is a lover of this hue, and possesses such good dogs as Rufus Rusticus and Cheriwinkle.

have likewise their admirers, and among those who have taken up these as a speciality may be mentioned Miss Ives, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Loy, and Miss Ruby Cooke. Miss Ives is so well known in connection with this colour that it is hardly necessary to give the names of the numerous blues which she has bred and exhibited.

Everyone who has attended dog shows of late years must have seen her Ch. Boy Blue, but recent Pomeranian breeders may not have had the good fortune of seeing her beautiful pair, Blue Jacket and Blue Bertie, both over 8 lb. in weight, which Miss Ives exhibited some ten years ago. No blues have ever been shown in better coat and form than this unapproachable brace.

There is still another variety which bears the name of parti-coloured. As the name implies, these dogs must be of more than
one colour, and the colours should be evenly distributed on the body in patches; for example, a black dog with a white foot or leg or chest would not be a parti-colour.

As a matter of fact, there have been bred in England very few parti-coloured Pomeranians; they seem to be freaks which are rarely produced. It does not follow that by mating a black dog to a white bitch, or vice versa, a parti-coloured will be necessarily obtained; on the contrary, it is more likely that the litter will consist of some whole-coloured blacks, and some whole-coloured whites. Miss Hamilton’s Mafeking of Rozelle, and Mrs. Vale Nicolas’ Shelton Novelty, are the two most prominent specimens at the present time, although Mrs. Harcourt-Clare’s Magpie and Mr. Temple’s Leyswood Tom Tit were perhaps better known some time ago.

Among Toy dogs this par-

ticular breed has enjoyed an unprecedented popularity; the growth in the public favour among all classes has been gradual and permanent during the last fifteen years, and there are no signs that it is losing its hold on the love and affection of a large section of the English people. His handsome appearance, his activity, and hardihood, his devotedness to his owner, his usefulness as a house-dog, and his many other admirable qualities will always make the Pomeranian a favourite both in the cottage and in the palace.
CHAPTER XLVII.

THE KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

BY MRS. LYDIA E. JENKINS.

“Happiest of the Spaniel race,
Painter, with thy colours grace:
Draw his forehead large and high,
Draw his blue and humid eye;
Draw his neck so smooth and round,
Little neck with ribands bound;
And the mutely swelling breast
Where the Loves and Graces rest;

And the spreading even back,
Soft, and sleek, and glossy black;
And the tail that gently twines,
Like the tendrils of the vines;
And the silky twisted hair,
Shadowing thick the velvet ear;
Velvet ears, which, hanging low,
O'er the veiny temples flow.”

—Swift.

WHAT'S in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet,” said Juliet to her lover; but a name may be so identified with that for which it stands, and may embody fame, honour, ancestry, celebrity, memories, and so many characteristics, that to change it would constitute in some instances a real loss.

So thought owners and breeders of the beautiful little King Charles Spaniel when, in 1903, the Kennel Club wished to relinquish the ancestral and royal name, and let the varieties of the breed be called in future Toy Spaniels, differing one from another in colour only. When all the efforts of the Toy Spaniel Club to avert this change seemed likely to prove futile, and many efforts had been made, King Edward VII. himself intervened by intimating to the Kennel Club that it was his wish that the historical name should be retained—a wish which was, of course, acceded to.

Even had the change been made there is no doubt that the old designation would never have been quite abandoned, and that there would always have been some people left who could not recognise this breed of dogs under any other title than that which had been its prerogative for centuries.

In October, 1902, a meeting of the Toy Spaniel Club was held at the Crystal Palace, at which it was decided that as all four varieties of the English Toy Spaniel could be produced in one litter, they must be members of one family, and that these varieties had existed in the time of King Charles the First. A resolution was passed to ask the Kennel Club in future to register the whole breed as King Charles Spaniels of different colours, the existing names of the varieties at that time being King
Charles (black and tan), Prince Charles or Tricolour (white, black and tan), Blenheim (white and red), and Ruby (all red).

At the time of the formation of the Toy Spaniel Club, in 1866, the foreign varieties of miniature Spaniels, Pekinese and Japanese, were then practically unknown in this country, and therefore the name of Toy Spaniel had belonged exclusively to the King Charles varieties.

It would undoubtedly have been a very great pity for the loving little faithful friends, playmates, and pets of King Charles II. to have been deprived of their name.

In the fourth chapter of Macaulay's "History of England" we read of this monarch that "he might be seen before the dew was off the grass in St. James's Park, striding among the trees, playing with his Spaniels and flinging corn to his ducks, and these exhibitions endeared him to the common people, who always like to see the great unbend."

Dr. John Caius referred to the breed thus:—

Spaniel Gentle or the Comforter.} \{ A chamber companion. \\
\begin{tabular}{l}
A pleasant playfellow.
A pretty worme.
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{l}
genерally called Canis delicatus.
\end{tabular}

Dr. Caius connected these little Spaniels with the Maltese dogs, and wrote: "The dogges of this kinde doth Callimachus call Melitoeos of the Iseland Melita in the sea of Sicily (what at this time is called Malta, an Iseland indeede famous and renowned with courageous and puissant souldiers valliauntly fighting under the banner of Christ their unconquerable captaine), where this kind of dogges had their principal beginning."

He described them as "delicate, neate, and pretty kind of dogges, called the Spaniel gentle or the comforter," and further said: "These dogges are little, pretty, proper, and fyne, and sought for to satisfie the delicatenesse of daintie dames and wanton women's wills, instruments of folly for them to play and dally withall, to tryffe away the treasure of time, to withdraw their mindes from their commendable exercises. These puppies the smaller they be, the more pleasure they provoke as more meete playfellowe for minsing mistrisses to beare in their bosoms, to keepe company withal in their chambers, to succour with sleepe in bed, and nourishe with meate at board, to lie in their lappes, and licke their lippes as they ryde in their wagons, and good reason it should be so, for courseses with fyeness hath no fellowship, but featesnesse hath neighbourhood enough."

A strange superstition was in vogue in those early days with regard to the little Spaniel, and it was believed in by this doctor of medicine who, under the heading of "the vertue which remaineth in the Spaniel Gentle otherwise called the Comforter," told how these little dogs were able to assuage sickness of the stomach in the following manner. They were worn as plasters by sick and weakly people, and, through the intermingling of heat, the disease from which the human being was suffering changed places, and passed into the little dog, when the person became well and the dog sometimes died. Dr. Caius testified to the efficacy of the cure, and men as well as women wore these little living plasters.

The faithfulness of a Spaniel belonging to Mary Queen of Scots is recorded in the narrative of her execution. "Then one of the executioners, pulling off her garters, espied her little dogg which was crept under her clothes, which could not be gotten forth but by force, yet afterwards would not departe from the dead corpse, but came and lay between her head and her shoulders, which being imbued with her bloode, was carried away and washed as all things ells were that had any bloode, was either burned or clean washed."*

There would appear to be much divergence of opinion as to the origin of this breed, and the date of its first appearance in England, but it is generally thought that it is of Japanese origin, and was

taken from Japan to Spain, and thence imported into England. In Tudor days there were small Spaniels in this country, and the English Toy Spaniels of to-day, especially the Blenheim variety, are also said by some to be descended from sporting Spaniels which belonged to Queen Mary about the year 1555, and might have been brought over from Germany. Mary kept a pack of Spaniels for hunting purposes.

The writer of an article on Japan in The Westminster Review for April, 1860, observes: "There is a species of Japanese Spaniel which is probably identical with the King Charles breed. Our information on this point is certainly rather scanty. We find firstly in the narrative of the United States expedition the note:—

"The fact that dogs are always part of a Royal Japanese present suggested to the Commodore the thought that possibly one species of Spaniel now in England may be traced to a Japanese origin.

"In 1613, when Captain Saris returned from Japan, he carried to the king a letter from the Emperor with presents in return for those which had been sent him by his Majesty of England. Dogs probably formed part of the gifts, and thus may have been introduced into the kingdom the Japanese breed. At any rate, there is a species of Spaniel in England which it is hard to distinguish from the Japanese dog. Secondly, Mr. Oliphant says the dog peculiar to Japan which is supposed to be the origin of King Charles Spaniel does indeed bear a considerable resemblance to that breed; the ears are not so long and silky, and the nose is more of a pug, but the size, shape, and colour of the body are almost identical.

"The appearance of the Toy Spaniel in England in 1613 tallies with the return of Captain Saris, and the scarcity of the breed now is satisfactorily accounted for by their foreign origin and imperfect acclimatisation in this country."

It has also been said that Catharine of Braganza, the wife of Charles II., might, as a Portuguese princess, have brought Toy Spaniels over with her. Tangier was part of her dowry, and both the Dutch and Portuguese had a great deal of intercourse with the Japanese.

There is another theory advanced, and with some reason, that the English Toy Spaniel of the present day derived its origin from the Cocker Spaniel, as these larger dogs have the same colours and markings, black and tan, tricolour, and red and white. The Cocker also occasionally has the spot on the forehead which is a characteristic of the Blenheim.

Be the origin of the King Charles Spaniel, and its advent in this country, what it may, King Charles II. so much indulged and loved these little friends that they followed him hither and thither as they pleased, and seem to have been seldom separated from him. By him they were loved and cherished, and brought into great popularity; in his company they adorn canvas and ancient tapestries, and are reputed to have been allowed free access at all times to Whitehall, Hampton Court, and other royal palaces.

There is no lack of evidence to show that Charles II. was devoted to his dogs. In Pepys' Diary is recorded, on May 25th, 1660: "I went, and Mr. Mansell, and one of the King's footmen, and a dog that the King loved, in a boat by ourselves, and so got on shore when the King did."

His Majesty had also on occasion the misfortune to lose his dogs, for the following two advertisements appeared in Mercurius Publicus directly after the Restoration. The first was no doubt drawn up by the John Ellis who is mentioned in it. The second may have been written by the King himself.

"A smooth Black Dog, less than a Greyhound with white under his breast, belonging to the King's Majesty, was taken from Whitehall, the eighteenth day of this instant June or thereabout. If any one can give notice to John Ellis, one of his Majesties Servants, or to his Majesties Back-Stayrs shall be well rewarded for their labour.—June 21—29, 1660."

"We must call upon you again for a Black Dog, between a Greyhound and a Spaniel, no white about him, only a streak on his breast, and his Tayl a little bobbed. It is His Majes-
ties own Dog, and doubtless was stolen, for the dog was not born nor bred in England, and would never forsake His Master. Whosoever finds him may acquaint any at Whitehall for the Dog was better known at Court, than those who stole him. Will they never leave robbing His Majesty? Must he not keep a Dog? This Dog’s place (though better than some imagine) is the only place which nobody offers to beg.—June 28-July 5, 1660.”

In the Intelligence for January 9th, 1664–5, is the following notice:—

“Lost, on the 6th inst., a black and white Bitch (one of his Majesties Hounds). She has a cross on the right shoulder and a C.R. burnt upon her left ear, behind her right ear upon her neck (which is white) she has a black spot about the breadth of a silver crown. Whoever shall bring or send her to the back stairs at Whitehall shall be rewarded for his pains.”

There are now four recognised varieties of the English Toy Spaniel, or, more properly speaking, five, as the Marlborough Blenheim are considered a distinct type. The latter are said by some to be the oldest of the Toy Spaniels; by others to have been first brought over from Spain during the reign of Charles II. by John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, from whose home, Blenheim Palace, the name was derived, and has ever since been retained.

If we may take the evidence of Vandyck, Watteau, François Boucher, and Greuze, in whose pictures they are so frequently introduced, all the toy Spaniels of bygone days had much longer noses and smaller, flatter heads than those of the present time, and they had much longer ears, these in many instances drooping on the ground.

The Marlborough Spaniel. — The Marlborough Blenheim has retained several of the ancestral points. Although this variety is of the same family, and has the same name, as the short-nosed Blenheim of the present day, there is a great deal of difference between the two types. The Marlborough is higher on the legs, which need not be so fully feathered. He has a much longer muzzle and a flatter and more contracted skull. The Marlborough possesses many of the attributes of a sporting Spaniel; but so also does the modern Blenheim, although perhaps in a lesser degree. He has a very good scent. Mr. Rawdon B. Lee states that “the Blenheims of Marlborough were excellent dogs to work the coverts for cock and pheasant, and that excepting in colour there is in reality not much difference in appearance between the older orange and white dogs (not as they are to-day, with their abnormally short noses, round skulls, and enormous eyes), and the liver and white Cockers which H. B. Chalon drew for Daniel’s ‘Rural Sports’ in 1801.”

This will bear out the statement that the smaller type of Spaniel may be descended from the Cockers.

The ground colour of this dog is white, with chestnut encircling the ears to the muzzle, the sides of the neck are chestnut, as are also the ears. There is a white blaze on the forehead, in the centre of which should be a clear lozenge shaped chestnut
spot, called the beauty spot, which by in-breeding with other varieties is fast being lost. Chestnut markings are on the body and on the sides of the hind-legs. The coat should incline to be curly; the head must be flat, not broad, and the muzzle should be straight. The chestnut should be of a rich colour.

The four varieties—the King Charles, Tricolour or (as he has been called) Charles I. Spaniel, the modern Blenheim, and the Ruby—have all the same points, differing from one another in colour only, and the following description of the points as determined by the Toy Spaniel Club serves for all:—

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

2. **Eyes.**—The eyes are set wide apart, with the eyelids square to the line of the face, not oblique or fox-like. The eyes themselves are large, and dark as possible, so as to be generally considered black, their enormous pupils, which are absolutely of that colour, increasing the description. There is always a certain amount of weeping shown at the inner angles. This is owing to a defect in the lacrimal duct.

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

4. **Nose.**—The nose must be short and well turned up between the eyes, and without any indication of artificial displacement afforded by a deviation to either side. The colour of the end should be black, and it should be both deep and wide with open nostrils.

5. **Jaw.**—The muzzle must be square and deep, and the lower jaw wide between the branches, leaving plenty of space for the tongue, and for the attachment of the lower lips, which should completely conceal the teeth. It should also be turned up or “finished,” so as to allow of its meeting the end of the upper jaw turned up in a similar way, as above described.

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

7. **Size.**—The most desirable size is indicated by the accepted weight of from 7 lb. to 10 lb.

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

9. **Coat.**—The coat should be long, silky, soft and wavy, but not curly. In the Blenheim there should be a profuse mane, extending well down in the front of the chest. The feather should be well displayed on the ears and feet, and in the latter case so thickly as to give the appearance of their being webbed. It is also carried well up the backs of the legs. In the Black and Tan the feather on the ears is very long and profuse, exceeding that of the Blenheim by an inch or more. The feather on the tail (which is cut to the length of three and a half to four inches) should be silky, and from five to six inches in length, constituting a marked “flag” of a square shape, and not carried above the level of the back.

10. **Colour.**—The colour differs with the variety. The Black and Tan is a rich glossy black and deep mahogany tan; tan spots over the eyes, and the usual markings on the muzzle, chest, and legs are also required. The Ruby is a rich chestnut red, and is whole-coloured. The presence of a few white hairs intermixed with the black on the chest of a Black and Tan, or intermixed with the red on the chest of a Ruby Spaniel, shall carry weight against a dog, but shall not in itself absolutely disqualify; but a white patch on the chest or white on any other part of a Black and Tan or Ruby Spaniel shall be a disqualification. The Blenheim must on no account be whole-coloured, but should have a ground of pure pearly white, with bright rich chestnut or ruby red markings evenly distributed in large patches. The ears and cheeks should be red, with a blaze of white extending from the nose up the forehead, and ending between the ears in a crescentic curve. In the centre of this blaze at the top of the forehead there should be a clear “spot” of red, of the size of a sixpence. Tan ticks on the fore legs and on the white muzzle are desirable. The Tricolour should in part have the tan of the Black and Tan, with markings like the Blenheim in black instead of red on a pearly-white ground. The ears and under the tail should also be lined with tan. The Tricolour has no “spot,” that beauty being peculiarly the property of the Blenheim.

The All Red King Charles is known by the name of “Ruby Spaniel”; the colour of the nose is black. The points of the “Ruby” are the same as those of the “Black and Tan,” differing only in colour.
THE KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

Scale of Points.

Black and Tan, Ruby or Red, and Tricolour.

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Blenheim, or Red and White.

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The Blenheim.—The Blenheim must also have a pearly-white ground with bright rich chestnut or ruby red markings evenly distributed in patches over the body. The ears and cheeks must be red, and a white blaze should stretch from the nose to the forehead and thence in a curve between the ears. In the middle of the forehead there should be, on the white blaze, a clear red spot about the size of a sixpence. This is called the “Blenheim spot,” which, as well as the profuse mane, adds greatly to the beauty of this particular Toy Spaniel. Unfortunately, in a litter of Blenheims the spot is often wanting.

The Ruby Spaniel.—This variety is of one colour, a rich, unbroken red. The nose is black. There are now some very beautiful specimens of Ruby Spaniels, but it

The King Charles.—This variety used to consist of black and tan and black and white Spaniels, and it is thought that by the interbreeding of the two specimens the Tricolour was produced. The colour of the King Charles now is a glossy black with rich mahogany tan spots over the eyes and on the cheeks. There should also be some tan on the legs and under the tail.

The Prince Charles, or Tricolour.—The Tricolour should have a pearly-white ground with glossy black markings evenly distributed over the body in patches. The ears should be lined with tan; tan must also be seen over the eyes, and some on the cheeks. Under the tail also tan must appear.
is only within the last quarter of a century that this variety has existed. It seems to have originally appeared in a litter of King Charles puppies, when it was looked upon as a freak of nature, taking for its entire colour only the tan markings and losing the black ground.

The different varieties of Toy Spaniels have been so much inter-bred that a litter has been reputed to contain the four kinds, but this would be of very rare occurrence. The Blenheim is now often crossed with the Tri-colour, when the litters consist of puppies quite true to the two types. The crossing of the King Charles with the Ruby is also attended with very good results, the tan markings on the King Charles becoming very bright and the colour of the Ruby also being improved. Neither of these specimens should be crossed with either the Blenheim or the Tricolour, as white must not appear in either the King Charles or the Ruby Spaniel.

It is regretted by some of the admirers of these dogs that custom has ordained that their tails should be docked. As portrayed in early pictures of the King Charles and the Blenheim varieties, the tails are long, well flagged, and inclined to curve gracefully over the back, and in none of the pictures of the supposed ancestors of our present Toy Spaniels.
—even so recent as those painted by Sir Edwin Landseer—do we find an absence of the long tail.

If left intact, the tail would take two or three years to attain perfection, but the same may be said of the dog generally, which improves very much with age, and is not at its best until it is three years old, and even then continues to improve.

Although the Toy Spaniels are unquestionably true aristocrats by nature, birth, and breeding, and are most at home in a drawing-room or on a well-kept lawn, they are by no means deficient in sporting proclivities, and, in spite of their short noses, their scent is very keen. They thoroughly enjoy a good scamper, and are all the better for not being too much pampered. They are very good house-dogs, intelligent and affectionate, and have sympathetic, coaxing little ways. One point in their favour is the fact that they are not noisy, and do not yap continually when strangers go into a room where they are, or at other times, as is the habit with some breeds of toy dogs.

Those who have once had King Charles Spaniels as pets seldom care to replace them by any other variety of dog, fearing lest they might not find in another breed such engaging little friends and companions, “gentle” as of yore and also “comforters.”

Although these dogs need care, they possess great powers of endurance. They appreciate warmth and comfort, but do not thrive so well in either extreme heat or intense cold. One thing to be avoided is the wetting of their feathered feet, or, should this happen, allowing them to remain so; and, as in the case of all dogs with long ears, the interior of the ears should be carefully kept dry to avoid the risk of canker.

Toy Spaniels are commonly gifted with a retentive memory, and they have been known to recall past circumstances after the lapse of many years.

A Blenheim of my acquaintance had a ball with which she was very fond of playing. This had not been forthcoming for some little time, and when her mistress asked her where the ball was, she went at once and sniffed under a large, heavy bookcase that stood in the room. Later on the family left the house, and when the bookcase was removed the ball was found to be underneath it as the dog had so clearly intimated.

Like many other dogs, the King Charles Spaniel is particularly observant, and will often exhibit remarkable powers of reasoning. The Rev. J. G. Wood has told the story of a little King Charles who, after trying in vain to see what was on a dining-room table, went out of the room, then half-way up the
stairs, and so took a survey of the table through the open doorway.

Mr. J. W. Berrie, writing of the modern Blenheim, says that it "possesses properties and organs more nearly resembling those of the human head than any other kind of dog, having Individuality, Eventuality, Comparison, and Causality very largely developed."

In going back to a period long before the last century was half-way through, we find that a great number of these ornamental pets were in the hands of working men living in the East-End of London, and the competition among them to own the best was very keen. They held miniature dog shows at small taverns, and paraded their dogs on the sanded floor of tap-rooms, their owners sitting around smoking long churchwarden pipes. The value of good specimens in those early days appears to have been from £5 to £250, which latter sum is said to have been refused by a comparatively poor man for a small black and tan with very long ears, and a nose much too long for our present-day fancy. Among the names of some old prominent breeders and exhibitors may be mentioned those of C. Aistrop, J. Garwood, J. A. Buggs, and Mrs. Forder.

The writer well remembers a visit to J. Garwood, who lived up a mews off Gray's Inn Road, some thirty years ago. This old man lived quite alone except for the companionship of some twenty little Spaniels, who shared equally with him, and who, at his bidding, came out of mysterious corners and hiding-places. To J. Garwood must be given credit for the foundation of the pedigree of many of our present champions. J. A. Buggs was the owner and breeder of the grand King Charles Spaniels Alexander the Great and Bend d'Or. Mrs. Forder made her name famous with a beautiful King Charles by name Young Jumbo, and a small Blenheim, Duke of Bow, who was the possessor of a perfect spot, very profuse coat, and long ears. In Tricolours F. Keener was prominent with a very fine specimen called Napoleon, and to the credit of Ned Short must be placed the ancestors of the best Tricolours of the present day, as descending from two excellent dogs he bred and owned in Block and Block II. It is not in the memory of the writer that these two dogs were ever on the show bench, but their names figure in the pedigrees of prominent winners, one in particular being Ch. Prince of Teddington, probably one of the finest specimens of the breed on record. Among other successful breeders and exhibitors about this period were George Coren, Mrs. Bevan, H. Arnold, Mrs. Bagnall, and S. A. Julius.

In Blenheims the well-known Champions Flossie and Bowsie took the lead, and to the credit of the latter may be placed the foundation of many winners of the present day.

It is interesting to note, on looking over a catalogue of the Kennel Club Show, that in 1884 the classes for Toy Spaniels numbered five, with two championship prizes, one each for Blenheims and Black and Tans, and the total entries were 19. At this date neither Tricolours nor Rubies were recognised as a separate variety by the Kennel Club, and they had no place in the register of breeds until the year 1902. At the Kennel Club show in 1904 thirty-one classes were provided and eight challenge certificate prizes were given, the entries numbering 109.

The formation of the Toy Spaniel Club in 1885, and the impetus given to breeders and exhibitors by the numerous shows with good classification, have caused this beautiful breed to become more popular year by year. Fifty years ago the owners might be almost counted on the fingers of one's hands; now probably the days of the year would hardly cover them.

Among the most successful exhibitors of late years have been the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, the Hon. Mrs. Lytton, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. L. H. Thompson, Miss Young, Mrs. H. B. Looker, Mrs. Privette, Miss Hall, the Misses Clarkson and Grantham, Mrs. Dean, Mr. H. Taylor, Mrs. Bright, Mrs. Adamson, Miss Sprofforth, Mrs. Hope Paterson, and Miss E. Taylor.

The novice fancier, desirous of breeding
KING CHARLES SPANIELS, THE PROPERTY OF MRS. LYDIA E. JENKINS, CLEVEDON, FOREST HILL

CH. CLEVEDON MAGNET (TRICOLOUR).  CH. CLEVEDON COMUS (BLenheim).  CH. CLEVEDON PHARAOH (BLACK AND TAN)

CH. CLEVEDON CERDIC (Ruby).

FROM THE PAINTING BY FRANCES C. FAIRMAN.
for profit, exhibition, or pleasure, when price is an object for consideration, is often better advised to purchase a healthy puppy from a breeder of repute rather than to be deluded with the notion that a good adult can be purchased for a few pounds, or to be carried away with the idea that a cheap, indifferently bred specimen will produce first-class stock. It takes years to breed out bad points, but good blood will tell.

When you are purchasing a bitch with the intention of breeding, many inquiries should be made as to the stock from which she comes. This will influence the selection of the sire to whom she is to be mated, and he should excel in the points in which she is deficient. It is absolutely necessary to have perfectly healthy animals, and if the female be young, and small stock is desired, her mate should be several years her senior. A plain specimen of the right blood is more likely to produce good results to the breeder; for example, should there be two female puppies in a well-bred litter, one remarkable as promising to have all the requirements for a coming champion, the other large and plain, this latter should be selected for breeding purposes as, being stronger, she will make a better and more useful mother than her handsome sister, who should be kept for exhibition, or for sale at a remunerative price.

The modern craze for small specimens makes them quite unsuitable for procreation. A brood bitch should not be less than 9 lb. in weight, and even heavier is preferable. A sire the same size will produce small and far more typical stock than one of 5 lb. or 6 lb., as the tendency is to degenerate, especially in head points; but small size can be obtained by suitably selecting the parents.

The early spring is the best season for breeding, as it gives the puppies a start of at least six months in which to grow and get strong before the cold weather sets in, although, of course, they can be bred at any time, but autumn and winter puppies are more troublesome to rear. It is always wise to administer occasionally, both to puppies and adults, a dose of worm medicine, so as to give no chance to internal parasites—the most troublesome ill with which the dog owner has to wrestle, causing even more mortality than the dreaded scourge of distemper.

The rules of hygiene cannot be overlooked, as upon them hangs the success of the breeder; plenty of fresh air, light, and sunshine are as necessary as food. Puppies of this breed are essentially delicate, and must be kept free from cold and draughts, but they require liberty and freedom to develop and strengthen their limbs, otherwise they are liable to develop rickets. Their food should be of the best quality, and after the age of six months, nothing seems more suitable than stale brown bread, cut up
dice size, and moistened with good stock gravy, together with minced lean underdone roast beef, with the addition, two or three times a week, of a little well-cooked green vegetable, varied with rice or suet pudding and plain biscuits. Fish may also be given occasionally.

When only two or three dogs are kept, table scraps will generally be sufficient, but the pernicious habit of feeding at all times, and giving sweets, pastry, and rich dainties, is most harmful, and must produce disastrous results to the unfortunate animal. Two meals a day at regular intervals are quite sufficient to keep these little pets in the best condition, although puppies should be fed four times daily in small quantities. After leaving the mother they will thrive better if put on dry food, and a small portion of scraped or finely minced lean meat given them every other day, alternately with a chopped hard-boiled egg and stale breadcrumbs.

The Miniature Trawler Spaniel.—Among the toy dogs may be classed the Miniature Trawler. This breed is sometimes confounded with the Cocker Spaniel, but this is a great mistake, as it is of entirely different type. It is supposed, without any certainty, to be descended from the original curly King Charles and the old-fashioned curly Sussex Spaniel, but the precise derivation is not known. Probably in early times it was used solely as a sporting dog, but at present it is regarded also as a toy, and kept as such in growing numbers. Recently at Horsham three classes were open for these Spaniels, and there were twenty-seven entries, the first honours being won by Mrs. Covey’s Goblin, a good specimen, although perhaps too long in the fore face to be perfectly typical. The Hon. Mrs. Lytton’s Luck of St. Anthony is a well-known example of the breed. Many of these active little dogs are now kept on the Continent; Holland and Italy being especially their homes.

The Miniature Trawler wears a very curly coat, which should be silky in texture and very glossy. The most approved colour is brilliant black with white waistcoat; next in favour is red with white waistcoat, then black and white or red and white. The best size is from 11 inches to 13 inches at the shoulder, with a weight of from 12 lb. to 15 lb. The head is small and light, with very pointed, rather short nose, fine and tapery and slightly tip-tilted. The stop is well-defined and the skull raised, but flat on the top, and not dome-shaped. The long ears are set high and carried pricked forward, framing the face. The large dark eyes are wide apart, and set perfectly straight, not obliquely, in the head. Whatever the dog’s colour, his nose and lips must be black, his neck arched, his back broad and short, and his docked tail carried gaily. He is square-built, sturdy, compact, but not heavy; with smart action and alert expression, having the general appearance of an exceedingly pretty little sporting dog. Possibly, after all, it is an error to place him among the toys, for, unlike most toys, he is a game little chap, with decidedly sporting instincts and an excellent ratter and rabbiter.
CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE JAPANESE SPANIEL.

BY MISS MARIE SERENA.

"An honest creature,
Of faithful, gentle, courteous nature;
A parlour pet unspoiled by favour,
A pattern of good dog behaviour,
Without a wish, without a dream,
Beyond his home and friends at Cheam."

Sidney Smith.

As their breed-name implies, these tiny black and white, long-haired lap dogs are reputed to be natives of the land of the chrysanthemum. The Japanese, who have treasured them for centuries, have the belief that they are not less ancient than the dogs of Malta. There seems to be a probability, however, that the breed may claim to be Chinese just as surely as Japanese. The Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, an authority on exotic dogs whose opinion must always be taken with respect, is inclined to the belief that they are related to the short-nosed Spaniels of Thibet; while other experts are equally of opinion that the variety is an offshoot from the Spaniels of Pekin. It is fairly certain that they are indigenous to the Far East, whence we have derived so many of our small, snub-nosed, large-eyed, and long-haired pets. The Oriental peoples have always bred their lap dogs to small size, convenient for carrying in the sleeve or for holding comfortably under the chin. The "sleeve dog" and the "chin dog" are common and appropriate appellations in the East.

The Japanese Spaniel was certainly known in England half a century ago, and probably much earlier. Our seamen often brought them home as presents for their sweethearts. These early imported specimens were generally of the larger kind, and if they were bred from—which is doubtful—it was by crossing with the already long-established King Charles or Blenheim Spaniels. Their colours were not invariably white and black. Many were white and red, or white with lemon-yellow patches.

The colouring other than white was usually about the long-fringed ears and the crown of the head, with a line of white running from the point of the snub black nose between the eyes as far as the occiput.

This blaze up the face was commonly said to resemble the body of a butterfly, whose closed wings were represented by the dog's expansive ears.

The white and black colouring is now the most frequent. The points desired are a broad and rounded skull, large in proportion to the dog's body; a wide, strong muzzle and a turned-up lower jaw. Great length of body is not good; the back should be short and level. The legs are by preference slender and much feathered, the feet large and well separated. An
important point is the coat. It should be abundant, particularly about the neck, where it forms a ruffle, and it ought to be quite straight and very silky. Allowing of course that it is of good shape, I should always select a Japanese Spaniel that is below rather than above 7 lb. in weight, and I have always been exceedingly particular regarding the size of a pair from whom I have intended to breed, never factured foods are to be avoided. Rice usually agrees well; fresh fish, sheep’s head, tongue, chicken livers, milk or batter puddings are also suitable; and I occasionally give oatmeal porridge, alternated with a little scraped raw meat as an especial favour. For puppies newly weaned it is well to limit the supply of milk foods and to avoid red meat. Finely minced chicken, rabbit, or fish are better.

My experience in conditioning dogs for exhibition confirms me in the opinion that special preparation is not necessary. Further than seeing that my pets are thoroughly washed and carefully groomed on the morning of a show, I do nothing. A dog of whatever breed should be judged on its own merits, and not win prizes by reason of artificial aid.

Of the Japanese Spaniels which have recently been prominent in competition, I may be permitted to mention one of my own, the late Champion Fuji of Kobe, a remarkably beautiful bitch, who was under 5 lb. in weight, and who in her brief life gained six full championships. Mrs. Gregson’s Ch. Tora of Braywick, a fine red and white dog, somewhat over 7 lb., is also to be remembered as a typical example of the breed, together with Kara, the smallest Jap ever exhibited or bred in this country, weighing only 2\frac{1}{2} lb. when 2\frac{1}{2} years old; Lady Samuelson’s Togo and O’Toyo of Braywick, and Mrs. Hull’s Ch. Daddy Jap.

There has lately been a tendency to lay too much stress upon diminutive size in this variety of the dog, to the neglect of well-formed limbs and free movement; but on the whole it may be stated with confidence that the Japanese is prospering.
THE JAPANESE SPANIEL.

in England, thanks largely to the energetic work of the Japanese Chin Club, which was formed some three years ago to promote the best interests of the breed.

The following is the official standard issued by the Japanese Chin Club:

1. Head.—Should be large for size of animal, very broad and with slightly rounded skull.

2. Muzzle.—Strong and wide; very short from eyes to nose; upper jaw should look slightly turned up between the eyes; lower jaw should be also turned up or finished so as to meet it, but should the lower jaw be slightly underhung it is not a blemish provided the teeth are not shown in consequence.

3. Nose.—Very short in the muzzle part. The end or nose proper should be wide, with open nostrils, and must be the colour of the dog’s marking, i.e. black in black-marked dogs, and red or deep flesh colour in red- or lemon-marked dogs.

4. Eyes.—Large, dark, lustrous, rather prominent, and set wide apart.

5. Ears.—Small and V-shaped, nicely feathered, set wide apart and high on the head and carried slightly forward.


7. Body.—Very compact and squarely built, with a short back, rather wide chest, and of generally “cobby” shape. The body and legs should really go into a square, i.e. the length of the dog should be about its height.

8. Legs.—The bones of the legs should be small, giving them a slender appearance, and they should be well feathered.

9. Feet.—Small and shaped, somewhat long; the dog stands up on its toes somewhat. If feathered, the tufts should never increase the width of the foot, but only its length a trifle.

10. Tail.—Carried in a tight curl over the back. It should be profusely feathered so as to give the appearance of a beautiful “plume” on the animal’s back.

11. Coat.—Profuse, long, straight, rather silky. It should be absolutely free from wave or curl, and not lie too flat, but have a tendency to stand out, especially at the neck, so as to give a thick mane or ruff, which with profuse feathering on thighs and tail gives a very showy appearance.

12. Colour.—Either black and white or red and white, i.e. parti-coloured. The term red includes all shades, sable, brindle, lemon or orange but the brighter and clearer the red the better. The white should be clear white, and the colour, whether black or red, should be evenly distributed in patches over the body, cheeks, and ears.

13. Height at Shoulder.—About ten inches.

14. Weight.—The size desirable is from 4 lb. to 9 lb. The smaller size are preferable if good shape.

The Japanese Spaniel is one of the toy dogs that are well appreciated in the United States. There they are not numerous, but the quality of the best of them is quite equal to the English form. Ch. Komo, for instance, owned by Mrs. Senn, is considered to be almost a perfect specimen, and the same owner’s Senn Sation did not belie his name. Mrs. Linnott’s Fuss-Fuss, and such dainty Japs as Isutichi, Kobi, Oksan, and Ch. Crestwood Oyama are admirable representatives of the black and white variety, while the lemon and whites are best represented by Cross Roads Sho Gun. Several presentable Japs have lately been exhibited in Paris, notable among them being M. Servagnat’s two imported bitches Yen-ti and Yeou-Li, bred by Li Kin Tsinn, Mme. Dalas-Serra’s, Anata and Fushima, and Mr. Walton’s Sadda-Yacco.
CHAPTER XLIX.

THE PEKINESE.

BY THE LADY ALGERNON GORDON-LENNOX.

“A crush-nosed, human-hearted dog.”

BROWNING.

FEW of the many breeds of foreign dogs now established in England have attained such a measure of popularity in so short a time as the Pekinese. Of their early history little is known, beyond the fact that at the looting of the Summer Palace of Pekin, in 1860, bronze effigies of these dogs, known to be more than two thousand years old, were found within the sacred precincts. The dogs were, and are to this day, jealously guarded under the supervision of the Chief Eunuch of the Court, and few have ever found their way into the outer world.

In writing a true account of the breed it may be unavoidable to dispel some of the existing impressions with reference to the so-called “imported dogs.” Pekin Spaniels can be imported without difficulty, as they abound in the various towns of China, but in the case of the Palace dog it is an altogether different matter, and the two should on no account be confounded, as will presently be explained.

So far as the writer is aware, the history of the breed in England dates from the importation in 1860 of five dogs taken from the Summer Palace, where they had, no doubt, been forgotten on the flight of the Court to the interior. Admiral Lord John Hay, who was present on active service, gives a graphic account of the finding of these little dogs in a part of the garden frequented by an aunt of the Emperor, who had committed suicide on the approach of the Allied Forces. Lord John and another naval officer, a cousin of the late Duchess of Richmond’s, each secured two dogs; the fifth was taken by General Dunne, who presented it to Queen Victoria. Lord John took pains to ascertain that none had found their way into the French camp, and he heard then that the others had all been removed to Jehal with the Court. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that these five were the only Palace dogs, or Sacred Temple dogs of Pekin, which reached England, and it is from the pair which lived to a respectable old age at Goodwood that so many of the breed now in England trace their descent.

Many years ago Mr. Alfred de Rothschild tried, through his agents in China, to secure a specimen of the Palace dog for the writer, in order to carry on the Goodwood strain, but without success, even after a correspondence with Pekin which lasted more than two years; but we succeeded in obtaining confirmation of what we had always understood: namely, that the Palace dogs are rigidly guarded, and that their theft is punishable by death. At the time of the Boxer Rebellion, only Spaniels, Pugs, and Poodles were found in the Imperial Palace when it was occupied by the Allied Forces, the little dogs having once more preceded the Court in the flight to Si-gnanfu.

The Duchess of Richmond occasionally gave away a dog to intimate friends, such as the Dowager Lady Wharncliffe, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and others, but in those days the Pekinese was practically an unknown quantity.
and it can therefore be more readily understood what interest was aroused about eleven years ago by the appearance of a small dog, similar in size, colour, and general type to those so carefully cherished at Goodwood. This proved to be none other than the since well-known sire Ah Cum, owned by Mrs. Douglas Murray, whose husband, having extensive interests in China, had managed after many years to secure a true Palace dog, smuggled, I believe, in a box of hay, placed inside a crate which contained Japanese deer!

Ah Cum was mated without delay to two Goodwood bitches, the result being, in the first litters, Ch. Goodwood Lo, and Goodwood Put-Sing. To these three sires, some of the bluest Pekinese blood is traceable, vide Ch. Goodwood Chun, Ch. Chu-Erh of Alderbourne, Ch. Gia-Gia, Manchu Tao-Tai, Goodwood Ming, Marland Myth, and others.

It must, however, be clearly admitted that since the popularity of the breed has become established we unhappily see scores of Pekinese in the show-ring who have lost all resemblance to the original type, and for this the Pekinese Club is in some measure to blame. The original points for the guidance of breeders and judges were drawn up by Lady Samuelson, Mrs. Douglas Murray, and the writer, and we fixed the maximum size at 10 lb., which we considered a very generous margin. Since then the club has amended the scale of points, no doubt in order to secure a larger membership, and the maximum now stands at 18 lb.

Is it therefore to be wondered at that confusion exists as to what is the true type? At shows there should be two distinct classes; the
Palace dog and the Pekin Spaniel, or any other name which would enable the breeds to be kept distinct. The following extract from a letter on this subject from Lord John Hay to the writer, dated several years ago, may be of interest:

"Now there is another breed which is confounded with the Palace dog; they present the same characteristics; appearance very similar, and disposition equally charming, but they are much larger; they are also called Pekin Spaniels; but they are as different breeds originally, I feel sure, as a Pegu pony is from an English hunter; they are seldom so well provided with hair on the feet, and the trousers do not go down far enough; also the hair on the stomach and sides does not grow long enough."

The writer is quite in accord with Lord John in his appreciation of the larger type, for they are just as attractive and in many ways as handsome as the Palace dog; but they certainly should not be judged in the same class at shows. Also it should be understood that the word "imported" does not necessarily imply that the dog has ever seen the inside of the Imperial Palace at Pekin.

The following is the scale of points as issued by the Pekinese Club:

1. Head.—Massive, broad skull, wide and flat between the ears (not dome shaped); wide between the eyes.
2. Nose.—Black, broad, very short and flat.
3. Eyes.—Large, broad, prominent, round, lustrous.
4. Stop.—Deep.
5. Ears.—Heart shaped; not set too high; leather never long enough to come below the muzzle; not carried erect, but rather drooping, long feather.
6. Muzzle.—Very short and broad; not underhung nor pointed; wrinkled.
7. Mane.—Profuse, extending beyond shoulder blades, forming ruff or frill round front of neck.
8. Shape of Body.—Heavy in front; broad chest falling away lighter behind; lion-like; not too long in the body.
9. Coat and Feather and Condition.—Long, with thick undercoat; straight and flat, not curly nor wavy; rather coarse but soft; feather on thighs, legs, tail and toes, long and profuse.
10. Colour.—All colours are allowable, red, fawn, black, black and tan, sable, brindle, white and parti-coloured. Black masks, and spectacles round the eyes, with lines to the ears, are desirable.
11. Legs.—Short; forelegs heavy, bowed out at elbows; hind legs lighter, but firm and well shaped.
12. Feet.—Flat, not round; should stand well up on toes, not on ankles.
13. Tail.—Curled and carried well up on loins; long; profuse straight feather.
14. Size.—Being a toy dog the smaller the better, provided type and points are not sacrificed. Anything over 18 lb. should disqualification. When divided by weight, classes should be over 10 lb. and under 10 lb.
15. Action.—Free, strong and high; crossing feet or throwing them out in running should not take off marks; weakness of joints should be penalised.

**Scale of Points.**

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The writer has occasionally been criticised for her advocacy of whole-coloured specimens, but in support of this preference it can be proved that the original pair brought to Goodwood, as well as Mrs. Murray's Ah Cum, were all of the golden chestnut shade; and, as no brindled, parti-coloured, or black dog has ever been born at Goodwood or Broughton, we have some authority for looking upon whole-colour as an important point. This view was in the first place confirmed by the late Chinese Ambassador in London, and further by Baron Speck von Sternburg, at present German Ambassador in Washington, who was for many years Minister at Pekin and had very special facilities for noting the points of the Palace dogs.

In every case a black muzzle is indispensible, also black points to the ears, with trousers, tail and feathering a somewhat lighter shade than the body. There is considerable divergence of opinion as to
the penalisation of what, in other breeds, is known as a “Dudley” nose, but on this point there must be some difficulty at shows; in the Pekinese the colour of the nose varies in a remarkable way, especially in the case of the bitches. For instance, a pinkish tinge was always visible on the nose of Goodwood Meh before the birth of her puppies; but it resumed its normal colour when the puppies were a few weeks old. As a representative type Chu-Erh of Alderbourne, when seen by the writer last year, resembled most nearly, I believe, the old Goodwood dogs. He has the same square, cobby appearance, broad chest, bowed legs, profuse feather, and large, lustrous eyes—points which are frequently looked for in vain nowadays—and his breeder and owner may well be proud of him.

The Pekinese differs from the Japanese dog in that it appears to be far stronger in constitution, and withstands the changes of the English climate with much greater ease; in fact, they are as hardy, under healthy conditions, as any English breed, and the only serious trouble seems to be the weakness which is developing in the eyes. Small abscesses frequently appear when the puppies are a few months old, and, although they may not affect the sight, they almost inevitably leave a bluish mark, while in some cases the eye itself becomes contracted. Whether this is one of the results of in-breeding it is difficult to say, and it would be of interest to know whether the same trouble is met with in China.

The Pekinese bitches are excellent mothers, provided they are not interfered with for the first few days. This was discovered at Goodwood years ago by the fact that, on two or three occasions, one Celestial lady, who had been given greater attention than she considered necessary, revenged herself by devouring her own family of puppies! One thing seems from experience to be especially advisable—as far as can be arranged, to breed in the spring rather than autumn. The puppies need all the open air and exercise that is possible, and where rickety specimens are so frequently met with it is only natural that a puppy who starts life with the summer months ahead is more likely to develop well than one born in the autumn. Great attention should be paid with reference to the frequent—almost certain—presence of worms, which trouble seems more prevalent with Pekinese than with any other breed. Wherever possible, fish should be given as part of the dietary; some Pekinese devour it with relish; others will not touch it, but there is no doubt it is a useful item in the bill of fare. Bread well soaked in very strong stock, sheep’s-head, and liver are always better as regular diet than meat, but in cases of debility a little raw meat given once a day is most beneficial.

It would not be fitting to close an article on Pekinese without bearing testimony to their extraordinarily attractive characteristics. They are intensely affectionate and faithful, and have something almost cat-like in their domesticity. They display far more character than the so-called “toy dog” usually does, and for this reason it is all-important that pains should be taken to preserve the true type, in a recognition of the fact that quality is more essential than quantity.
CHAPTER L.

THE MALTESE DOG.

"... The little dogs and all, Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart."

KING LEAR.

No doubt has been cast upon the belief that the small, white, silky *Canis Melitensis* is the most ancient of all the lap dogs of the Western world. It was a favourite in the time of Phidias; it was an especial pet of the great ladies of Imperial Rome. It appears to have come originally from the Adriatic island of Melita rather than from the Mediterranean Malta, although this supposition cannot be verified, as there were at least three islands to which the name of Melita was anciently applied, the third being adjacent to Sicily. There is, however, no question that it is of European origin, and that the breed, as we know it to-day, has altered exceedingly little in type and size since it was alluded to by Aristotle more than three hundred years before the Christian era. One may gather from various references in literature, and from the evidence of art, that it was highly valued in ancient times. "When his favourite dog dies," wrote Theophrastus in illustration of the vain man, "he deposits the remains in a tomb, and erects a monument over the grave, with the inscription, "Offspring of the stock of Malta.""

These are the little dogs upon whom, as Ruskin tells us, Veronese and the other Venetian painters were "so hard"; exemplifying by their means the lowest forms of human feeling, such as "conceit, gluttony, indolence, petulance"; and the "little curly, short-nosed, fringy-pawed things, which all Venetian ladies petted" are introduced, not complimentarily, by Veronese in two of his greatest pictures—"The Presentation of his own Family to the Madonna" (at Dresden) and "The Queen of Sheba before Solomon" (at Turin).

The "offspring of the stock of Malta" were probably first imported into England during the reign of Henry VIII. It is certain that they were regarded as "meet playfellows for mincing mistresses" in the reign of Elizabeth, whose physician, Dr. Caius, alluded to them as being distinct from the Spaniel, "gentle or comforter."

"There is, besides those which wee have already delivered," writes the Doctor, "another sort of gentle dogges in this our Englishse style, but exempted from the order of the residue. The dogges of this kinde doth Callimachus call Meliters, of the Iseland Melita, in the sea of Sicily (which at this day is named Malta, an iseland in deede famous and renouned)."

Early writers aver that it was customary when Maltese puppies were born to press or twist the nasal bone with the fingers "in order that they may seem more elegant in the sight of men"—a circumstance which goes to show that our forefathers were not averse to improving artificially the points of their dogs.

The snowy whiteness and soft, silky texture of its coat must always cause the Maltese dog to be admired; but the variety has never been commonly kept in England—a fact which is, no doubt, due to the difficulty of breeding it and to the trouble in keeping the dog's long jacket clean and free from tangle. Thirty or forty years ago it was more popular as a lap dog than in has ever been since, and in the early days of dog shows many beautiful specimens were exhibited. This popularity was largely due to the efforts of Mr. R. Mandeville, of Southwark, who has been referred to as
virtually the founder of the modern Maltese. His Fido and Lily were certainly the most perfect representatives of the breed during the decade between 1860 and 1870, and at the shows held at Birmingham, Islington, the Crystal Palace, and Cremorne Gardens, this beautiful brace was unapproachable. Somewhat later Lady Giffard, of Red Hill, and Mrs. Bligh Monk, of Coley Park, succeeded in winning the best prizes, and Mr. J. Jacobs, of Oxford, was a prominent competitor. Lady Giffard’s Hugh was a particularly lovely dog, with a “coat like floss silk, white as driven snow,” and without a dark hair on all his body. His eyes and nose were very dark. His weight was rather less than five pounds.

About ten years ago Mr. J. W. Watts, of Birmingham, was almost alone in his eminence as a breeder and exhibitor. His Prince Lily White and Flossie were only less perfect than Mr. Mandeville’s Fido and Lady Giffard’s Hugh. More recently still the breed had its best representatives in Mr. Jacobs’ Pixie, Mrs. Palmer’s Sir Meneris, Miss Smith’s Snowflake, Mrs. Fish’s Little Count, and the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison’s Melita. The variety still remains in very few hands, but at the present time there are admirably typical specimens in Mrs. L. H. Chard’s Little Lord Doricles, Ch. Snowflack, and Chingford Lassie; Mrs. Carlo Clarke’s Boule de Neige; Mrs. Money’s Sir White Major and Ladysmith Daddles, and Mr. T. W. Leese’s Ch. Prince Lilywhite II., Major Mite and Ch. Lady Macdonald.

Efforts have been made to acclimatise the Maltese dog in the United States, whither many of our best specimens have been exported, but the American climate seems to be unsuited to all long-haired dogs, whose coats and general beauty deteriorate. It is a breed which to be kept in perfection requires more than ordinary attention, not only on account of its silky jacket, which is peculiarly liable to become matted, and is difficult to keep absolutely clean without frequent washing, but also an account of a somewhat delicate constitution, the Maltese being susceptible to colds and chills. If affected by such causes, the eyes are often attacked, and the water running from them induces a brown stain to mar the beauty of the face. Skin eruptions due to unwise feeding, or parasites due to uncleanness, are quickly destructive to the silky coat, and constant watchfulness is necessary to protect the dog from all occasion for scratching. The diet is an important consideration always, and a nice discernment is imperative in balancing the proportions of meat and vegetable. Too much meat is prone to heat the blood, while too little induces eczema. Scraps of bread and green vegetables well mixed with gravy and finely-minced lean meat form the best dietary for the principal meal of the day, and plenty of exercise is imperative.
As a companion for out-of-doors the Maltese ranks highly in the estimation of its admirers, and certainly there are few dogs that are so ornamental in a carriage or in a drawing-room. The temper of the breed is said to be snappish; but this is a fault which ought to be controlled by early training, and it is not an innate characteristic. Probably the Maltese dog is inferior in intelligence to the King Charles and the Pekinese. Centuries of pampering and coddling have diminished whatever mental acuteness the race may originally have possessed. Nevertheless, the Maltese is quick-witted enough when it is permitted unharnpered to exercise its natural attributes. Owners who keep their canine pets in jewel caskets have only themselves to blame if the little things fail to exhibit the intelligence which comes of unrestrained enjoyment of a free life. The Venetian ladies were in the habit of keeping their Maltese dogs enclosed in tin canisters so that they might remain diminutive, and many modern owners similarly keep them tied up in bags so that their feet may not have room to scratch and their coats may not be soiled. It is well to preserve the beauty of a silky white robe, but not at the sacrifice of its owner’s physical comfort and freedom. An imprisoned dog will always become snappish and debilitated. The best way to keep a Maltese is to give it plenty of open-air exercise, to feed it judiciously, and to let the coat be subjected to as little grooming and washing as will serve merely to preserve it from tangle and from dirt. If it is intended for exhibition there will be plenty of time to get the hair in condition a fortnight or so before the show.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF THE MALTESE.

1. General Appearance.—That of a bright, sprightly, active dog of very taking character.

2. Head.—Should be much like that of a drop-eared Skye Terrier in miniature, but rather shorter and thicker in muzzle; not lean nor snipy.

3. Ears.—Moderately long, set on rather low, and covered with long silky hair, mingling with that on the neck and shoulders.

4. Eyes.—Very dark and piercing, bright and alert in expression.

5. Nose.—Pure black and shiny.

6. Legs.—Short rather than long, with fine bone, well feathered throughout. Legginess is to be avoided. Feet small and covered with hair.


8. Tail.—Short, well feathered, particularly towards the end, and gracefully carried, turned or doubled into the coat of the back, its end resting on the hindquarters and side.

9. Coat.—Long, straight and silky, quite unlike that on any other dog, more of the consistency of spun glass than anything else, free from wooliness or curl; when in form it should nearly reach the ground at the sides. Very profuse on neck, shoulders and chest.

10. Colour.—Pure white, without shade or tint.

11. Weight.—Not exceeding 12 lb. The smaller the better, other points being correct.

Scale of Points.

Head . . . . . . . 10
Ears . . . . . . 5
Eyes and Nose . . . . 10
Legs and feet . . . . 5
Body and shape . . . . 10
Tail and its carriage . . 10
Coat . . . . . . 20
Colour . . . . . 15
Condition . . . . 10
Size . . . . . . 5

Total . . . . 100

R. L.
CHAPTER LI.

THE PUG.

BY FREDK. GRESHAM.

"At morning's call
The small-voiced Pug-dog welcomes in the sun,
And flea-bit mongrels, waking one by one,
Give answer all."

O. W. HOLMES.

There seems to be no doubt that the fawn-coloured Pug enjoys the antiquity of descent that is attached to the Greyhound, the Maltese dog, and some few other venerable breeds. In Butler’s “Hudibras” there is a reference to a Stygian Pug kept by Agrippa, and it is the fact that models of little dogs in the form of the Pug are to be seen in many ancient sculptures, often accompanied by figures of the Greyhound. Then, again, amongst the heterogeneous group of dogs sketched in olden days, when the art of canine portraiture was less advanced than it is in the twentieth century, the drawings of Pugs are very much more accurately treated; from which circumstance it may be supposed that the Pug was a familiar subject.

Although much has been written on the origin of these dogs, nothing authentic has been discovered in connection with it. Statements have appeared from time to time to the effect that the Pug was brought into this country from Holland. In the early years of the last century it was commonly styled the Dutch Pug. But this theory does not trace the history far enough back, and it should be remembered that at that period the Dutch East India Company was in constant communication with the Far East. Others declare that Muscovy was the original home of the breed, a supposition for which there is no discernible foundation. The study of canine history receives frequent enlightenment from the study of the growth of commercial intercourse between the nations of the world, and the trend of events would lead one to the belief that the Pug had its origin in China, particularly in view of the fact that it is with that country that most of the blunt-nosed toy dogs, with tails curled over their backs, are associated.

It has been suggested that the Pug is of the same family as the Bulldog, and that it was produced by a cross with this and some other smaller breed. But this is improbable, as there is reason to believe...
that the Pug is the older breed, and it is known that it has been bred with the Bulldog for the anticipated benefit of the latter.

The Pug was brought into prominence in Great Britain about sixty years ago by Lady Willoughby de Eresby, of Grimthorpe, near Lincoln, and Mr. Morrison, of Walham Green, who each independently established a kennel of these dogs, with such success that eventually the fawn Pugs were spoken of as either the Willoughby or the Morrison Pugs. At that period the black variety was not known. The Willoughby Pug was duller in colour than the Morrison, which was of a brighter, ruddier hue, but the two varieties have since been so much interbred that they are now indistinguishable, and the fact that they were ever familiarly recognised as either Willoughbys or Morrisons is almost entirely forgotten. A “fawn” Pug may now be either silver grey or apricot, and equally valuable.

Whatever may have been the history of the Pug as regards its nativity, it had not been long introduced into England before it became a popular favourite as a pet dog, and it shared with the King Charles Spaniel the affection of the great ladies of the land. The late Queen Victoria possessed one, of which she was very proud. The Pug has, however, now fallen from his high estate as a ladies’ pet, and his place has been usurped by the Toy Pomeranian, the Pekinese, and Japanese, all of which are now more highly thought of in the drawing-room or boudoir. But the Pug has an advantage over all these dogs as, from the fact that he has a shorter coat, he is cleaner and does not require so much attention. In this connection Hugh Dalziel, in “British Dogs,” says: “The Pug, when made a companion of, shows high intelligence; as house dogs they are ever on the alert, and promptly give notice of a stranger’s approach, and from their extremely active and, I may say, merry habits, they are most interesting pets, and will repay by their gratitude any affection or kindness bestowed upon them. One quality they possess above most breeds which is a strong recommendation of them as lap-dogs, and that is their cleanliness and freedom from any offensive smell of breath or skin.”

Some extraordinary views as to the requisite proportions of the Pug were entertained when the dog was first introduced into this country. Their ears were closely cropped, and it was considered correct that the tail of the female should be curled on the opposite side of the back from that of
the male; but this notion was dissipated when it was found that there was no fixed rule as to the side on which the tail was curled, and that quite as many dogs had their tails on the left side as bitches. Then, again, one writer went so far as to suggest that the protrusion of the tongue from the mouth was an advantage. The blemish, when it is present in any dog, arises from partial paralysis of the tongue. It was not until the establishment of the Pug Dog Club in 1883 that a fixed standard of points was drawn up for the guidance of judges when awarding the prizes to Pugs. Later on the London and Provincial Pug Club was formed, and standards of points were drawn up by that society. These, however, have never been adhered to. The weight of a dog or bitch, according to the standard, should be from 13 lb. to 17 lb., but there are very few dogs indeed that are winning prizes who can draw the scale at the maximum weight. One of the most distinctive features of a fawn Pug is the trace, which is a line of black running along the top of the back from the occiput to the tail. It is the exception to find a fawn Pug with any trace at all now. The muzzle should be short, blunt, but not upfaced. Most of the winning Pugs of the present day are undershot at least half an inch, and consequently must be upfaced. Only one champion of the present day possesses a level mouth.

The toe-nails should be black according to the standard, but this point is ignored altogether. In fact, the standard, as drawn up by the Club, should be completely revised, for it is no true guide. The colour, which should be either silver or apricot fawn; the markings on the head, which should show a thumb-mark or diamond on the forehead, together with the orthodox size, are not now taken into consideration, and the prizes are given to over-sized dogs with big skulls that are patchy in colour, and the charming little Pugs which were once so highly prized are now the exception rather than the rule, while the large, lustrous eyes, so sympathetic in their expression, are seldom seen.

The greatest authority on the Pug at the present time is Mr. T. Proctor, the honorary secretary of the Pug Dog Club, and he is one of the best judges of the breed. He has owned some very good dogs, of which Ch. Confidence was one of the best. Confidence was a very high-class dog, correct in colour and markings, but was a size too big, as also was his son York, another remarkably fine Pug, correct in every other respect, and considered by many to be the most perfect fawn Pug of his day. He was exhibited by Mr. Proctor when a puppy, and purchased at that time by Mrs. Gresham, who now also owns that charming little representative of his breed, Ch. Grindley King, who only weighs 14 lb., and is the perfection of a ladies' pet. Grindley King

Mrs. Gresham's CH. GRINDLEY KING
By CH. ROYAL RIP—WESTHOLME PATTIE.
is one of the few Pugs that have a level mouth, and he is squarer in muzzle than most bigger dogs, whilst few Pugs have as much wrinkle and loose skin. He, however, has his faults, as he might be a little finer in coat, and he has not black toenails. The late Mr. W. L. Sheffield, of Birmingham, was an admirer of small Pugs, his Ch. Stingo Snifles being a beautiful specimen and quite the right

![Miss L. Burnett’s Ch. Master Jasper by Basingstoke Emerald—Sally of Swarland.](image)

size. The late Mr. Maule’s Royal Duke reminds one what a fawn Pug should be, and Mrs. Britann had two famous Pugs, whilst Mr. Mayo’s Ch. Earl of Presbury, Mr. Roberts’ Keely Shrimp, and Mr. Harvey Nixon’s Ch. Royal Rip were very grand dogs. Mrs. Benson’s Ch. Julius Caesar has had a successful career; he was bred by the late Mrs. Dunn, who owned a large kennel of good Pugs; and Miss Little’s Ch. Betty of Pomfret was an excellent one of the right size. Another very beautiful little Pug is Mrs. James Currie’s Ch. Sylvia.

The black Pug is a more recent production. He was brought into notice in 1886, when Lady Brassey exhibited some at the Maidstone Show. Mr. Rawdon Lee, however, tells us, in “Modern Dogs,” that the late Queen Victoria had one of the black variety in her possession half a century ago, and that a photograph of the dog is to be seen in one of the Royal albums. This, however, does not prove that a variety of black Pugs existed in any numbers, and the same may be said should white Pugs become popular at some future date, for in 1892 Miss Dalziel exhibited a white Pug at Birmingham. This dog, however, was not really white, although it might have been made the link in the production of a variety of white Pugs. The black Pug, however, came upon the scene about the time mentioned, and he came to stay. By whom he was manufactured is not a matter of much importance, as with the fawn Pug in existence there was not much difficulty in crossing it with the shortest-faced black dog of small size that could be found, and then back again to the fawn, and the thing was done. Fawn and black Pugs are continually being bred together, and, as a rule, if judgment is used in the selection of suitable crosses, the puppies are sound in colour, whether fawn or black. In every respect except markings the black Pug should be built on the same lines as the fawn, and be a cobby little dog with short back and well-developed hindquarters, wide in skull, with square and blunt muzzle and tightly-curled tail. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, when Princess of Wales, owned some very good black Pugs, but the first dog of the variety that could hold its own with the fawns was Ch. Duke Beira, a handsome fellow, who was the property of the late Miss C. F. A. Jenkinson. Then Mr. Summers startled the Pug world by buying the famous Ch. Chotice for £200. This price was, however, surpassed when the late Marquis of Anglesey gave £250 for Jack Valentine, who is still very much in evidence, sharing the hearthrug with his comrade Grindley King. Jack Valentine was bred by Miss J. W. Neish, who has a fine kennel of black Pugs at The Laws, in Forfarshire. Dr. Tulk has a famous stud dog in Ch. Bobbie Burns, who is probably the shortest faced black Pug that has ever been bred; and a dog that has quickly forced his way to the front is Mrs. F. Howell’s Ch. Mister Dandy, who is a beautiful specimen of the breed; but the biggest winner up to the present time has been Miss Daniel’s Ch. Bouji, an excellent
specimen all round, who has proved himself an exceedingly good stud dog. Amongst other prominent exhibitors and breeders of black Pugs are Mrs. Raleigh Grey—who in Rhoda owned one of the best females of the breed—Miss H. Cooper, Mrs. Recketts, and Mrs. Kingdon.

The Mopshund is the name given in Germany to the Pug, and there is on the Continent a long-haired variety of doubtful ancestry. In France it is called the Carlin à poil long, and in most respects it is recognisable as a Pug with an ample silky coat and a bushy tail. The tail, however, is not curled tight, but carried lightly over the back. It is said to resemble the now almost extinct dog of Alicante. Not many years ago Her Majesty the Queen possessed a dog of this kind named Quiz, and some expert who inquired into its origin pronounced it to be a mongrel or a freak. Dog owners who keep Pugs and Pomeranians indiscriminately together, will know how such a freak may sometimes be unintentionally achieved.

There is a smooth-coated variety of the Pekinese Spaniel which closely resembles the modern Pug: a circumstance which adds weight to the theory that the Pug is of Chinese origin.

MISS C. ROSA LITTLE'S
CH. BETTY OF POMFRET (FAWN) AND
CH. LADY MIMOSA (BLACK).
CHAPTER LII.

THE BRUSSELS GRIFFON.

BY MRS. H. HANDLEY SPICER.

"Nobles, whom arms or arts adorn,
Wait for my infants yet unborn.
None but a peer of wit and grace
Can hope a puppy of my race.
And, oh, would Fate the bliss decree
To mine (a bliss too great for me)
That two my tallest sons might grace

A way back in the 'seventies numbers
of miners in Yorkshire and the
Midlands are said to have possessed
little wiry-coated and wiry-dispositioned
red dogs, which accompanied their owners
to work, being stowed away in pockets of
overcoats until the dinner hour, when they
were brought out to share their masters'
meals, perchance chasing a casual rat in
between times. Old men of to-day who
remember these little "red tarriers" tell us
that they were the originals of the present-
day Brussels Griffons, and to the sporting
propensities of the aforesaid miners is attri-
buted the gameness which is such a charac-
teristic of their latter-day representatives.
One seldom sees any dogs portrayed in the
pictures of the nineteenth century which
bear much resemblance to the breed as we
know it, unless we except such specimens
as the little dog in Landseer's well-known
picture of "Dignity and Impudence." But
this little dog might be claimed with equal
justice as a bad Yorkshire or a mongrel
Skye Terrier.

No one who is well acquainted with the
Brussels Griffon would claim that the breed
dates back, like the Greyhound, to hoary
antiquity, or, indeed, that it has any pre-
tensions to have "come over with the Con-
THE BRUSSELS GRIFFON.

queror." I fail to see, however, that the dog is less worthy of admiration on that account. There comes a time, with canines as well as with humans, when a lengthy pedigree means an effete physique, and just as many of our belted earls have joined hands with the off-shoots of a young, new, and vigorous nation, so the shivering or stertorous lap-dogs of our great-grandmothers have given place to the active, spry, and intelligent Brussels Griffon. To my mind, it is futile to inquire too closely into his ancestry; like Topsy, "he grewed," and we must love him for himself alone.

Even in the last fifteen years we can trace a certain advance in the evolution of the Brussels Griffon. When the breed was first introduced under this name into this country, underjaw was accounted of little or no importance, whereas now a prominent chin is rightly recognised as being one of the most important physical characteristics of the race. Then, again, quite a few years ago a Griffon with a red pin-wire coat was rarely met with, but now this point has been generally rectified, and every show specimen of any account whatever possesses the much-desired covering.

It must be admitted that, although they "breed true," a litter of Brussels Griffon puppies will usually be found to vary in type and size, or even colouring, very much more than is the case with some other breeds. An interesting point in telegony which I have noted is that if a Griffon shows traces of an alien ancestor in its appearance, its character and disposition vary accordingly, and, as a rule, the more typical the dog, the more nearly does it approach the ideal Griffon in its characteristics. This is very comforting to a breeder, for who does not wish to love their most beautiful dogs most! It is so often the mongrel puppies which have a way of insinuating themselves into one's affections.

The first authentic importations of Brussels Griffons into this country were made by Mrs. Kingscote, Miss Adela Gordon, Mrs. Frank Pearce, and Fletcher, who at that time (circa 1894) kept a dog-shop in Regent Street. The present writer soon followed, and it was at her house that, in 1896, the Griffon Bruxellois Club was first suggested and then formed. The Brussels Griffon Club of London was a later offshoot of this club, and, like many children, would appear to be more vigorous than its parent. Griffons soon made their appearance at shows and won many admirers, though it must be admitted that their progress up the ladder of popularity was not as rapid as might have been expected. I attribute this fact almost entirely to two causes: First and foremost, that in the early days of the Griffon in England there was so little uniformity in type and appearance, and as often as not the name of Brussels Griffon was given to a mere mongrel Yorkshire Terrier, so that there was considerable doubt as to the identity of the real article. In the second place, there were at one time unfortunate dissensions in connection with the breed which gave the dog a bad name and nearly hanged him! The causes for these, however, have now been removed, and as, in addition, uniformity of type has become more prevalent—so much so that the standard and quality of Brussels Griffons is now much higher in England than in their native land—increased popularity for the breed is bound to occur. One is justified in making this prognostication by the fact that the breed is especially attractive in the following points: It is hardy, compact, portable, very intelligent, equally smart and alert in appearance, affectionate, very companionable, and, above all, it possesses the special characteristic of wonderful eyes, ever changing in expression, and compared with which the eyes of many other toy breeds appear as a glass bead to a fathomless lake.

In September of 1900, at the Alexandra Palace Show, Copthorne Pasha and his son, the unbeaten Ch. Copthorne Top-o'-the-Tree, made their first appearance, and the former dog was destined to effect a great influence on the breed in the way of underjaws and true type, so much so that for a time a large proportion of prize winners at the principal shows were sired by him. Other prominent sires at that time were those owning the Rouge affix, belonging to Mrs. Moseley, and Miss Gordon's Cock-o'-the-North and Milord.

All the chief winners have always varied
very greatly in size, sometimes, as in the case of Copthorne Squirrel, weighing under 3 lb., or as much as 9 lb., which is the approximate weight of Ch. Copthorne Sieglinde.

A mistake often made by novices is the attempt to breed from small bitches; not only is the result of such experiments, when successful, a lack of type and quality, but it is, in the present stage of the breed’s advancement, very dangerous. With Toy Pomeranians or Japanese or Miniature Black-and-tan Terriers, small size has prevailed very much longer than with Griffons, and the dangers of a throw-back are not so great. As a rule, the minimum weight at which a Griffon bitch should be allowed to breed is 6 lb., and 7 lb. is safer still. It is, I think, the invariable experience of breeders that small bitches have small litters of large puppies, while large bitches more often have larger litters which contain at any rate one or more small ones. In this connection it may be pointed out that weight is a particularly deceptive gauge with regard to Griffons, for the ideal Griffon is of the cobby, cart-horse build, and should therefore be compact, with plenty of bone and muscle (at the same time without being coarse). I have many times seen two dogs weighing 4 and 5½ lb. respectively, and the dog of the latter weight was undoubtedly the smaller and better. The reason for this is, of course, that a dog of 4 lb. weight may be lanky, leggy, and lacking in bone and substance, whereas a dog of the higher weight may look smaller by being more compact and ‘conkier’ in every way. Purchasers of Griffons should remember this fact when buying a dog by correspondence. Another thing experience teaches one in connection with the size of one’s stock is this—the small stud-dogs do not, as a rule, possess the same power of stamping their likeness on their progeny as the larger ones. The day of the small Griffon may come, as it has with the Pomeranian, but it will probably bring with it a similar loss of character. In the meantime the ideal weight for a show Griffon of either sex is from 5 to 6 lb., and I prefer a stud-dog to be nearer the latter weight than the former.

Griffons are hardy little dogs, though, like most others, they are more susceptible to damp than to cold. While not greedy, like the Terrier tribe, they are usually good feeders and good doers, and not tiresomely dainty with regard to food, as is so often the case with Toy Spaniels.
It must be admitted that Griffons are not the easiest of dogs to rear, particularly at weaning time. From five to eight weeks is always a critical period in the puppyhood of a Griffon, and it is necessary to supersede their maternal nourishment with extreme caution. Farinaceous foods do not answer, and usually cause trouble sooner or later. A small quantity of scraped raw beef—an egg-spoonful at four weeks, increasing to a teaspoonful at six—may be given once a day, and from four to five weeks two additional meals of warm milk—goat’s for preference—and not more than a tablespoonful at a time should be given. From five to six weeks the mother will remain with the puppies at night only, and three milk meals may be given during the day, with one of scraped meat, at intervals of about four hours, care being taken to give too little milk rather than too much. At six weeks the puppies may usually be taken entirely from the mother, and at this time it is generally advisable to give a gentle

of scraped at midday, the usual milk at tea-time, and a dry biscuit, such as Plasmon, for supper. At ten weeks’ old the milk at tea-time may be discontinued and the other meals increased accordingly, and very little further trouble need be feared, for Griffons very rarely suffer from teething troubles.

I do not like the idea of herding puppies together, feeding them and attending to their material needs, but making no attempt to develop their intelligence and finer qualities. The puppies should be talked to and companionably treated from the first, and every effort made to enlarge their outlook on life, so that when puppyhood days are passed they will not be irresponsible beings with no knowledge of the world, but bright and loving little companions to those with whom their lot may be cast. A remark which is often made to me anent Griffons and other non-sporting breeds is this: “Yes, but what use are they? Are they any good for catching rats?” My answer to this remark is that, although my Griffons are quite capable of tackling a rat if need be, the love for dogs which is measured by their ability to hunt or...
retrieve is not the highest kind of love. There are utility dogs and there are non-
utility dogs, and it is equally certain that there are many dog lovers who value
canine fidelity and affection far more than canine noses and claws. At the same
time, this fact entails certain responsibilities on the owners of what one may term the
non-utility dogs. A shooting man would not dream of letting his Retriever run wild
up to the age of twelve months, and then expect it to be endowed at need with perfect
manners and a tender mouth. And similarly a dog whose métier in life is that of
being a companion to human beings should from the earliest age be taught lessons of
obedience and confidence, besides having its interest and affection aroused for those
with whom its lot has been cast. A spoilt dog is as trying as a spoilt child, and that
dog who, at six months old, has not learnt to stay in a room or cage or basket alone,
without complaining, has not been brought up in the way it should go.

There are two important points which breeders should bear in mind. One is
that with a breed such as Griffons, where the type has not been established for
very many years, pedigree is of the utmost importance, and "strain" on both
sides, for as many generations as possible, should be carefully considered and
thought out.

The second point is the importance of disposition in one’s breeding stock. The
Brussels Griffon is admittedly made up of composite breeds, and just as it has taken
the coat of one breed, the muzzle of another, and so on, and fused them into one charming
and homogeneous whole, so have the different qualities and varieties of intellect mingled and resulted in the delightful little
dog we know to-day. But in all breeds, whether from inbreeding or from other
causes, “fool-dogs” will occur, and for the sake of the breed, as well as for that of the
breeder, such should not be bred from, no matter how brilliant may have been their
show career.

Before founding a kennel or choosing a sire, the intending breeder should take
these things into account, and, if possible, see the dogs of the strains he most admires
in their own homes and surroundings, so

that he may judge at first hand of their
dispositions and upbringing.

As regards the show ring, a Brussels Griffon happily needs very little prepara-
tion. He will need a little training in confidence and courage, but these are neces-
sary attributes under all circumstances. As with all other wire-haired breeds, the
dead coat will need removing if it is not naturally shed. A periodical outcry is heard
on this subject, but it is noticeable that those who are loudest in declaring against
“trimming” are the possessors of smooth dogs, and who therefore know nothing
about the matter. It is just as reasonable to keep a dog without attending to its coat
as to rear a child without brushing its hair, and in the case of Brussels Griffons, both
in the interests of their own comfort and for the beauty of their appearance, the dead
and faded coat must be removed. The need for this will arise every six or eight
months, and will soon show itself by the faded and dead appearance of the long old
coat, together with the new undercoat struggling to force its way out to light and
air. Then is the time to remove the dead hair, and here a steel toothcomb, like those
supplied by Messrs. Spratt, will be found useful. In this, as in many other matters,
a little practice soon makes perfect. It is really sad to see the rough and uncombed
condition in which some dogs are led into the show ring, looking uncared-for and
neglected, besides being obviously uncombed and unwashed. Like most other
hard-coated dogs, Griffons are better without frequent baths, but regular grooming
should take place daily, by grooming being understood the sponging of eyes and muzzles, together with a thorough combing of the
coat and general inspection of the skin.

Brussels Griffons are divided into three groups, according to their appearance, and
representatives of each group may be, and sometimes are, found in one and the same
litter. First and foremost, both in importance and in beauty, comes the Griffon
Bruxellois, a cobby, compact little dog, with wiry red coat, large eyes, short nose
well turned up, and sloping back, very prominent chin, and small ears.

Secondly come the Griffons of any other colour, or, as they are termed in Brussels,
as distinct from Griffons Bruxellois, Griffons Belges. These are very often Griffons of the usual colour, with a mis-
mark of white or black, or occasionally they may be grey or fawn. But the most ap-
proved colour, and certainly the most attractive, is black and tan. Breeding for
colour, per se, that is to say, as distinct from other points, is neither sporting nor
wise, and undoubtedly a great reason for

The third group of Brussels Griffons is
that termed "smooth," or, in Brussels,
Griffons Brabançons. The smooth Griffin
is identical with the rough in all points except
for being short-haired. It is sur-
prising how easily people are misled into
thinking a smooth Griffin long-nosed by

the unpopularity of Dalmatians is the
necessity for breeders of these dogs to de-
vote their chief energies to improving the
spots wherewith he is spotted. But when,
as in the case of the Pomeranian, a breed
has been brought to a great state of per-
fection, varieties in colour which shall co-
exist with the other necessary points add
greatly to a breeder’s interest in his hobby. What a pretty picture a group of Poodles
makes, when one is fawn, another choco-
late, and another slate blue. Similarly I
foresee a great future for the black-and-
tan Brussels Griffon, and for a breeder
with time and interest, together with a
desire to break fresh ground, I would sug-
gest the formation of a kennel of black-and-
tan Brussels Griffons, provided that the

the absence of whisker. In order to con-
vince sceptics that an apparently long-
nosed smooth may be in reality as short-
nosed as a rough-haired Griffin, it is only
necessary to put one of the latter breed into
a bath, thoroughly wetting the whiskers
and beard, when it is amazing how long the
shortest nose will appear to become. As is
well known, smooth Griffons are most use-
ful for breeding rough ones with the
desired hard red coat, and many well-
known show dogs with rough coats have
been bred from smooth ones: for example,
Sparklets, Ch. Copthorne Lobster, Ch.
Copthorne Treasure, Ch. Copthorne Talk-
o'-the-Town, and Copthorne Blunderbuss.
This and many other facts in connection
with breeding Griffons will be learnt from
experience, always the best teacher. If this short article leads any readers to make acquaintance with one of the most companionable, most loving, and most intelligent of little dogs, it will not have been written in vain.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF THE BRUSSELS GRIFFON.

1. General Appearance.—A lady’s little dog—intelligent, sprightly, robust, of compact appearance—reminding one of a cob, and captivating the attention by a quasi-human expression.

2. Head.—Rounded, furnished with somewhat hard, irregular hairs, longer round the eyes, on the nose and cheeks.

3. Ears.—Erect when cropped as in Belgium, semi-erect when uncropped.

4. Eyes.—Very large, black, or nearly black; eyelids edged with black, eyelashes long and black, eyebrows covered with hairs, leaving the eye they encircle perfectly uncovered.

5. Nose.—Always black, short, surrounded with hair converging upward to meet those which surround the eyes. Very pronounced stop.

6. Lips.—Edged with black, furnished with a moustache. A little black in the moustache is not a fault.

7. Chin.—Prominent, without showing the teeth, and edged with a small beard.

8. Chest.—Rather wide and deep.

9. Legs.—As straight as possible, of medium length.

10. Tail.—Erect, and docked to two-thirds.

11. Colour.—In the Griffons Bruxellois, red; in the Griffons Belges, preferably black and tan, but also grey or fawn; in the Petit Brabançon, red or black and tan.

12. Texture of Coat.—Harsh and wiry, irregular, rather long and thick. In the Brabançon it is smooth and short.

13. Weight.—Light weight, 5 lb. maximum; and heavy weight, 9 lb. maximum.

Faults.
The faults to be avoided are light eyes, silky hair on the head, brown nails, teeth showing, a hanging tongue or a brown nose.
CHAPTER LIII.

THE MINIATURE BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER AND THE TOY BULL-TERRIER.

"Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure;
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love, disquiet thee;
A sullen prudence drew thee hence
From noise, fraud, and impertinence.
Though life essayed the surest wile,
Gilding itself with Laura's smile;"

How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who couldst break from Laura's arms!
Poor Cynic! still methinks I hear
Thy awful murmurs in my ear;
As when on Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the worthless crowd away."

THE MINIATURE BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER.

BY F. C. HIGNETT.

UNTIL quite recently this variety was known as the Black-and-tan Toy, but for obvious reasons, chief of which was probably because there were other breeds of the same conjunction of colours which ranked as toys, the Kennel Club rightly deemed it advisable to change the nomenclature in the classification of breeds by the addition of the word terrier and the substitution of "miniature" for "Toy."

To all intents and purposes, except in the matter of size, the general appearance and qualifications of these beautiful and diminutive creatures should be as nearly like the larger breed as possible, for the standard of points applies to both varieties, with the proviso that erect, or what are commonly known as tulip ears, of semi-erect carriage, are permissible in the miniatures. There can be no doubt, however, that in the near future the same conditions will, in their entirety, apply to both, for it is noticeable that such as possess small, well-carried drop ears are more favourably looked upon, if they are as good in other respects, than their tulip or bat-eared relatives.

The officially recognised weight for the variety is given as "under seven pounds," but none of the most prominent present-day winners reach anything like that weight; some in fact are little more than half of it, and the great majority are between 4 lb. and 5 lb.; such as are heavier stand a poor chance at the shows. It rarely happens, however, that breeding from the lightest bitches can be carried out successfully, and, assuming that they are toy bred, from 7 lb. to 9 lb. is the safest weight; while with the object of keeping the progeny as small as possible the least of the opposite sex are preferred.

Bolton and its environs enjoy the reputation of being the locality from which most of the best specimens have emanated; thanks to the zealous efforts of the Mitchells, Tom Dyer, and a few others, who persistently bred them before dog-showing became such a general hobby as it has grown to be within the last twenty years. Very much of their success was directly attributable to the noted sire Sir Bevis, and the ancestry of many present-day winners can be traced in a direct line to him. Another old timer is Dr. Morris, of Rochdale, whose Excel and Truth were victorious in many a hard-fought though bloodless battle. Mr. John Martin, of Salford, also obtained considerable notoriety by the successes credited to his Minnie, and Mr. Wilkinson, of Huddersfield, a well-known judge, has been for many years,
and still is, a frequent exhibitor. What may be termed, for the sake of comparison, the middle ages are still represented by such enthusiastic fanciers as Mr. and Mrs. Whaley, Mr. Tweed, and Mr. H. Monk, for unfortunately that very successful northern exhibitor, Mr. John Balshaw, is no longer with us. The first named have owned many recognised excellent specimens, notably Ch. Rara Avis, Ch. Glenartney Laddie, and Glenartney Czar. The prefix Glenartney is one which still stamps the bearer of it as something more than ordinarily good.

Like many more "Lancashire Lads," the late Mr. Balshaw did not confine his attention to such shows as were held in or near his home county, but, following the example of his southern rivals, put in an appearance at all the principal fixtures irrespective of distance or cost, and was rewarded by a remarkable sequence of successes, for he piloted many notable dogs to victory, earning the full title of Champion for Doney and Mayfield Luce, while several others in his possession were frequently at the head of the prize lists.

Coming to the present day, we find Mr. Robert Harrison, of Bolton, one of the most successful breeders and exhibitors of stud dogs, his Little Prince II. having been the progenitor of many really good and small specimens. Another prominent exhibitor is Miss L. M. Hignett, of Lostock, who, following in the footsteps of her late mother, made her first bow to the public in 1904, when, as a companion for Lostock Love-knot, who had previously earned a reputation, she brought out Lostock Love-song, which she bought in Manchester for the traditional old song, and which afterwards proved to be the very best of her breed. On the occasion of her first essay at one of the big Yorkshire shows Love-song scored three first prizes in competitions open to all breeds; she then had an uninterrupted run of success at the licensed shows in the north till the Kennel Club's show at the Crystal Palace was reached. As this was the first occasion on which she had competed at a show held under rules, she was still eligible for the novice class. It was here, after she had headed her class, that the eagle eye of Mr. H. Monk recognised her good qualities, and shortly afterwards a bargain was arranged. Love-song turned out to be a sound purchase on the part of her new owner, for within a few months she vanquished all her competitors, and straightway qualified herself to be styled a champion, her name having been changed to Mascot Maud.

Probably the most popular specimen of the miniature Black-and-tan at the present time is Merry Atom, bred and owned by Mr. W. E. S. Richmond, M.R.C.V.S., of Bury, who finds relaxation from his practice as a veterinary surgeon in breeding these little mites of dog-flesh. Merry Atom is only 4½ lb. in weight, and he is beautifully proportioned, with a fine, long head, a small, dark eye, small ears, and the true type of body. His markings of deep black and rich tan are good, and his coat is entirely free from the bare patches which so often mar the appearance of these toys, giving the suggestion of delicacy.

The miniature Black-and-tan is certainly not a robust dog, and he has lost much of the terrier boisterousness of character by reason of being pampered and coddled; but it is a fallacy to suppose that he is necessarily delicate. He requires to be kept warm, but exercise is better for him than eiderdown quilts and silken cushions, and judicious feeding will protect him from the skin diseases to which he is believed to
be liable. Under proper treatment he is no more delicate than any other toy dog, and his engaging manners and cleanliness of habit ought to place him among the most favoured of lady’s pets and lapdogs. It is to be hoped that the efforts now being made by the Black-and-tan Terrier Club will be beneficial to the increased popularity of this diminutive breed.

For the technical description and scale of points the reader is referred to the chapter on the larger variety of Black-and-tan Terrier (see p. 327).

**THE TOY BULL-TERRIER.**

BY THE LADY EVELYN EWART.

Historically, Toy Bull-terriers hold their own with any breed of dogs. They are the miniature representatives of Bull-terriers, doubtless so called from their bull-fighting talents. This breed of dogs conjures up memories of the Georgian epoch in England, and bull-baiting, bear-baiting, dog-fights, rat-pits, cock-fights, and the prize-ring rise from their century-old oblivion when we contemplate these game little dogs.

Of late years Toy Bull-terriers have fallen in popularity as pets, and it is chiefly in the East End of London or in the mining districts of the Midlands of England that specimens of the breed are to be found. Their plucky qualities appear to appeal to a certain rough kind of man, and these same qualities seem to make them unpopular as house pets. This is a pity, as their lilliputian self-assertion is most amusing. As pets they are most affectionate, excellent as watch-dogs, clever at acquiring tricks, and always cheerful and companionable. They have good noses and will hunt diligently; but wet weather or thick undergrowth will deter them, and they are too small to do serious harm to the best stocked game preserve.

Favourable circumstances may enable them to kill a young rabbit, but such an event is rare. Persons who have owned this breed generally agree that it is characterised by much individuality. The wonderful excitement which some little cheliff ladies’ pets will display at the sight of a rat-trap or on approaching a stack that harbours rats and mice is most remarkable. One little dog which belonged to the writer would fly at cattle, and once got kicked by a cow for his pains. Equally he would fight any big dog, and the only chance of distracting him from his warlike purposes was for his mistress to run when a fight was impending. Fear of being lost made him follow his owner and abandon his enemy. After many narrow escapes he met his fate in the jaws of a large black retriever which he had attacked in his own kennel.

In art one fancies one sees a likeness to these dogs in Morland’s “Stable Amusements,” and in more modern days in Mr. Briton-Riviere’s “Giants at Play,” now to be seen in the Tate Gallery. It is rather doubtful whether dogs of a coarser make than Toy Bull-terriers were not the models in both these cases; still, there is a certain resemblance, and in Morland’s case this is interesting as a link with the past.

The most valuable Toy Bull-terriers are small and very light in weight, and these small dogs usually have “apple heads.” Pony Queen, the former property of Sir Raymond Tyrwhitt Wilson, weighed under 3 lb., but the breed remains “toy” up to 15 lb. When you get a dog with a long wedge-shaped head, the latter in competition with small “apple-headed” dogs always takes the prize, and a slightly contradictory state of affairs arises from the fact that the small dog with an imperfectly shaped head will sell for more money than a dog with a perfectly shaped head which is larger.

In drawing up a show schedule of classes
for this breed it is perhaps better to limit the weight of competitors to 12 lb. The Bull-terrier Club put 15 lb. as the lowest weight allowed for the large breed, and it seems a pity to have an interregnum between the large and miniature variety; still, in the interests of the small valuable specimens, this seems inevitable, and opportunist principles must be applied to doggy matters as to other business in this world. At present there is a diversity of opinion as to their points, but roughly they are a long flat head, wide between the eyes and tapering to the nose, which should be black. Ears erect and bat-like, straight legs and rather distinctive feet; some people say these are cat like.

Some Toy Bull-terriers have a curved back which looks as if the dog was cringing. This peculiarity has been attributed to the fact that they have been carried under the arms or even in the pockets of their owners for generations, and that finally nature adapted the dog to its usual position. This is as it may be. Toy Bull-terriers ought to have an alert, gay appearance, coupled with refinement, which requires a nice whip tail. The best colour is pure white. A brindle spot is not amiss, and even a brindle dog is admissible, but black marks are wrong. The coat ought to be close and stiff to the touch. Toy Bull-terriers are not delicate as a rule. They require warmth, and never are better than when taking plenty of exercise in all weathers.