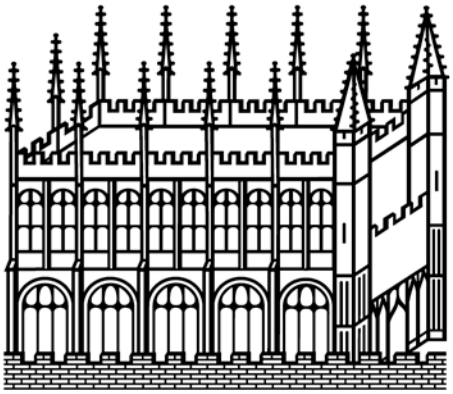
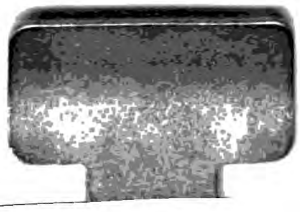




FOUR CHAMPION CHOW-CHOWS OWNED BY MRS. SCARAMANGA.

1. THEEM KWHY
BY BOGIE WANG—BENG TSU.

2. RED CRAZE
BY SHYLOCK—DUCHESSE.

3. WIGGLES
BY CHOW VIII.—CARROT.

4. HAH-KWHY.
PEDIGREE UNKNOWN.

FROM THE PAINTING BY MAUD EARL

THE NEW BOOK OF THE DOG

A COMPREHENSIVE NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH DOGS AND THEIR FOREIGN RELATIVES, WITH CHAPTERS ON 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

CASSELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED
LONDON, NEW YORK, TORONTO & MELBOURNE

Photograph by C. Reid, Wishaw.

THE NEW BOOK OF THE DOG.

INTRODUCTORY.

I.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE DOG.

"Then said he to Tobias, Prepare thyself for the journey, and God send you a good journey. And when his son had prepared all things for the journey, his father said, Go thou with this man, and God, which dwelleth in Heaven, prosper your journey, and the angel of God keep you company. So they went forth both, and the young man's dog with them."—TOBIT v. 16.

I.—*The Dog in Prehistoric Times.*—In the Academy at Brussels there is a delightful picture by Breughel representing the Garden of Eden, in which the artist has introduced a rough Skye-terrier lying contentedly curled at the feet of Adam and Eve. This is a stretch of the probabilities; no dog of a recognisable breed lived at a time so remote. There is, however, no incongruity in the idea that in the very earliest period of man's habitation of this world he made a friend and companion of some sort of aboriginal representative of our modern dog, and that in return for its aid in protecting him from wilder animals, and perhaps in guarding his sheep and goats, he gave it a share of his food, a corner in his dwelling, and grew to trust it and care for it.

There is ample evidence to prove the existence of a semi-domestic dog in prehistoric times. Probably the animal was originally little else than an unusually gentle jackal, or an ailing wolf driven by its companions from the wild marauding pack to seek shelter in alien surroundings. One can well conceive the possibility of the partnership beginning in the circumstance of some helpless whelps being brought home by the early hunters and being afterward tended and reared by the women and children. The present-day savage of New

Guinea and mid-Africa does not, as a rule, take the trouble to tame and train an adult wild animal for his own purposes, and primitive man was surely equally indifferent to the questionable advantage of harbouring a dangerous guest. But a litter of woolly whelps introduced into the home as playthings for the children would grow to regard themselves, and be regarded, as members of the family, and it would soon be found that the hunting instincts of the maturing animal were of value to his captors. The savage master, treading the primeval forests in search of food, would not fail to recognise the helpfulness of a keener nose and sharper eyes even than his own unsullied senses, while the dog in his turn would find a better shelter in association with man than if he were hunting on his own account. Thus mutual benefit would result in some kind of tacit agreement of partnership, and through the generations the wild wolf or jackal would gradually become gentler, more docile, and tractable, and the dreaded enemy of the flock develop into the trusted guardian of the fold.

PREHISTORIC ROCK TRACING REPRESENTING REINDEER, A HORSE IN A BOAT, MEN, AND DOGS. CUT IN THE QUARTZ AT MASSLEBERG, SKEE PARISH, BOHUSLÄN.

Height, 5 ft.; Width, 12½ ft.

Convincing evidence of this friendship between the *Canidæ* and primitive man is to be found in the remains left by the ancient cave-dwellers, where the half-petrified bones of men and dogs are mingled; and the prehistoric savages of Northern Europe have left many such silent mementoes of the past which enable us to gain an insight into the conditions of their daily life and their domestication of animals. In the Danish "Kitchen-middens," or heaps of household refuse, piled up by the men of the Newer Stone age—an age when these Neolithic peoples used chipped or polished flints instead of metal for their weapons—are found bone remnants belonging to some species of the genus *Canis*. Along with these remains are some of the long bones of birds, all the other bones of the birds being absent. Now it is known that there are certain bird bones—those of the legs and wings—which dogs cannot devour, and it is just these which remain, while the absent ones are of the kind which any dog will eat. The inference is that when the family meal was finished the scraps were cast to the dogs, who ate what they could.

Other dog bones of later periods are found in Denmark. At the time when the flint knives were succeeded by weapons of bronze, a large dog existed, and at the time when iron came into use there was a still larger one, presenting certain differences. Probably the oldest dog of which there is any dependable record is one which was partially domesticated in Switzerland during the Lake dwelling period. It somewhat resembled our Hound and Setter, and in the formation of its skull it was equally remote from the wolf and the jackal. Thus we see that at a time when our ancestors were living in caves or on pile-supported dwellings in a condition of civilisation akin to that of barbaric races to be found in the present day, the dog was already systematically kept and improved by selection.

If these fossil deposits were not sufficient to prove that the earliest human beings of whom we have any trace had subjected the dog to their companionship, further evidence is given in the rude, untutored drawings which the men of the so-called Reindeer period inscribed upon the imperishable rocks as records of heroic deeds and adventures. Most of these rock inscriptions, which

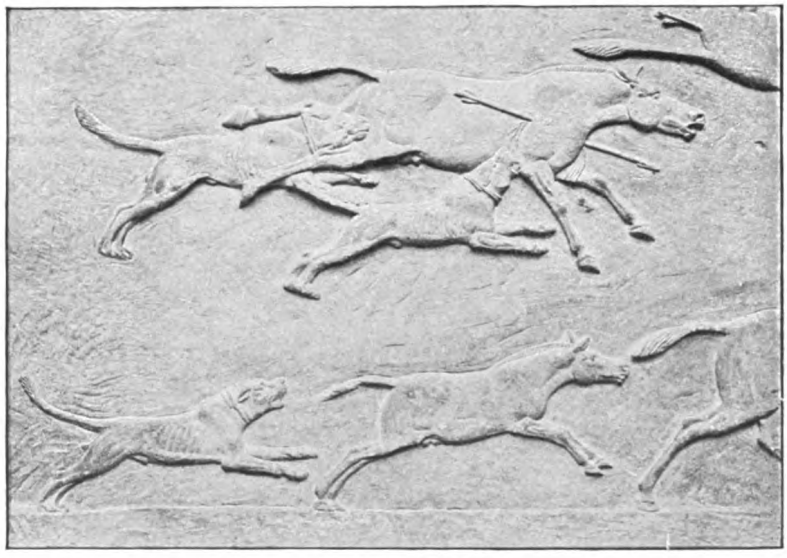
ASSUR-BANI-PAL AND HIS ATTENDANTS PREPARING FOR THE HUNT.

From an Assyrian Bas relief in the British Museum. Nimrod Gallery, Panel 46.

for thousands of years have been laid bare to the ravages of the northern climate, are representations of ships and boats, with figures of men and animals, and in many of them are to be found tracings of a small quadruped in which canine characteristics are readily recognisable. In one such example, discovered at Bohuslän, on the shores of the Cattegat, there can be distinguished several figures of dogs. One seems to be minding a horse, another is being led by a man, and a third appears to be chasing a reindeer. Figures of dogs are also to be found engraved by prehistoric artists, who have striven to record their impressions on tablets of bone and horn.

Evidence exists to show that a tame species of *Canidæ* was possessed by the ancient inhabitants of North and South America, while dog worship in Peru was an earlier cult even than the sun worship practised by the Mexicans. In nearly all parts of the world, indeed, traces of an indigenous dog family are found, the only exceptions being the West Indian Islands, Madagascar, the eastern islands of the Malayan Archipelago, New Zealand, and the Polynesian Islands, where there is no sign that any dog, wolf, or fox has existed as a true aboriginal animal. In the ancient Oriental lands, and generally among the early Mongolians, the dog remained savage and neglected for centuries, prowling in packs, gaunt and wolf-like, as it prowls to-day through the streets and under the walls of every Eastern city. No attempt was made to allure it into human companionship or to improve it into docility. It is not until we come to examine the records of the higher civilisations of Assyria and Egypt that we discover any distinct varieties of canine form.

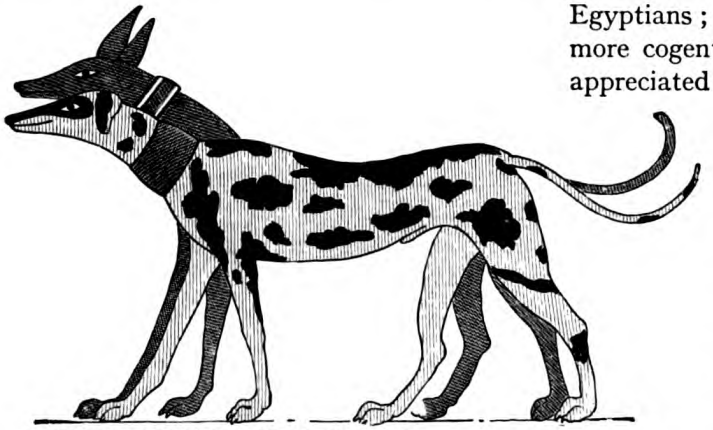
Assyrian sculptures depict two such, a Greyhound and a Mastiff, the latter described in the tablets as "the chained-up, mouth-opening dog"; that is to say, it



ASSYRIAN MASTIFFS HUNTING WILD HORSES.

From a Bas-relief in the British Museum. Nimrod Gallery, Panel 109.

was used as a watch-dog; and several varieties are referred to in the cuneiform inscriptions preserved in the British Museum. The Egyptian monuments of about 3000 B.C. present many forms of the domestic dog, and there can be no doubt that among the ancient Egyptians it was as completely a companion of man, as much a favourite in the house, and a help in the chase, as it is among ourselves at present. In the



EGYPTIAN HOUNDS. CIRCA 3000 B.C.
ORIGINAL TYPE OF THE MODERN GREAT DANE.

city of Cynopolis it was reverenced next to the sacred Jackal,* and on the death of a dog the members of the household to which he had belonged carefully shaved their whole bodies, and religiously abstained from using the food, of whatever kind, which happened to be in the house at the time. Among the distinct breeds kept in Egypt there was a massive wolf-dog, a large, heavily-built hound with drooping ears and a pointed head, at least two varieties of Greyhound used for hunting the gazelle, and a small breed of terrier or Turnspit, with short, crooked legs. This last appears to have been regarded as an especial household pet, for it was admitted into the living rooms and taken as a companion for walks out of doors. It was furnished with a collar of leaves, or of leather, or precious metal wrought into the form of leaves, and when it died it was embalmed. Every town throughout Egypt had its place of interment for canine mummies.

* Petrie's "Religions of Ancient Egypt," and Weidemann's "Religions of the Egyptians."

It is in connection with the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt that the first mention of the dog in the Bible occurs, and one is led to the inference that the detestation with which the Hebrews regarded the dog may have been due to its being an object of adoration to the Egyptians. This reason alone can hardly have had much weight, however, in view of the fact that the Hebrews themselves kept oxen—animals which were regularly worshipped by the Egyptians; but possibly there were other more cogent reasons why the dog was not appreciated in Palestine. It may be that the Israelites had the misfortune only to know this friend of man in the character of a pariah and a scavenger that fed on offal and the bodies of people who died in the streets (1 Kings xiv. 11). Certain it is that in both the Old and New Testaments the dog is commonly spoken of with scorn and contempt as an "unclean beast." "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" was a phrase in which the ancient Jew expressed his abhorrence of dirty work. Dogs seem to have been bought and sold, but the price paid for a dog was not acceptable as an offering to God (Deut. xxiii. 18). Even the familiar reference to the Sheepdog in the Book of Job—"But now they that are younger than I have me in derision, whose fathers I would have disdained to set with the dogs of my flock"—is not without a suggestion of contempt, and it is significant that the only direct allusion to the dog as a recognised companion of man occurs in the apocryphal Book of Tobit (v. 16).

The pagan Greeks and Romans had a kindlier feeling for dumb animals than had the Jews. Their hounds, like their horses, were selected with discrimination, bred with care, and held in high esteem, receiving pet names; and the literatures of Greece and Rome contain many tributes to the courage, obedience, sagacity, and affectionate fidelity of the dog. The Phœnicians, too, were unquestionably lovers

of the dog, quick to recognise the points of special breeds. In their colony in Carthage, during the reign of Sardanapalus,

ANCIENT TOY DOG, MODELLED IN BLUE GLAZED WARE, FROM ALEXANDRIA.
In the British Museum.

they had already possessed themselves of the Assyrian Mastiff, which they probably exported to far-off Britain, as they are said to have exported the Water Spaniel to Ireland and to Spain.

II.—*The Ferine Strain.*—It is a significant circumstance when we come to consider the probable origin of the dog that there are indications of his domestication at such early periods by so many savage peoples in different parts of the world. As we have seen, dogs were more or less subjugated and tamed by primitive man in the Neolithic or Newer Stone age, by the Assyrians, Egyptians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans, as also by the ancient barbaric tribes of the western hemisphere. The important question now arises: Had all these dogs a common origin in a definite parent stock, or did they spring from separate and unrelated parents? Did the great Neolithic dog of Northern Europe, the Sheepdog of Job's time, the Greyhounds, the Wolfhounds, and Lapdogs of Egypt and Nineveh, the Mastiffs of Carthage, the divinely honoured animals of Peru, and the pariah dogs of the Far East, descend from a single pair, or have various wild and indigenous species of *Canidæ* been methodically tamed, and by degrees converted into true domestic dogs by these different peoples in different parts of the world?

Half a century ago it was believed that all the evidence which could be brought to bear upon the problem pointed to an independent origin of the dog. It was assumed that, as distinct breeds existed in remote periods of the world's history, there was actually no time prior to those periods for him to have been evolved from a savage ancestor such as a wolf or a jackal, and that it was highly unlikely that a number of isolated primitive races of men should have separately tamed different wild *Canidæ*. Youatt, one of the best authorities on the dog, writing in 1845, argued that "this power of tracing back the dog to the very earliest periods of history, and the fact that he then seemed to be as sagacious, as faithful, and as valuable as at the present day, strongly favours the opinion that he was descended from no inferior and comparatively worthless animal; and that he

MUMMY HEAD OF AN EGYPTIAN HOUND MEASURING NINE INCHES FROM NOSE TO OCCIPUT. FOUND AT THEBES AND PRESERVED IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

was not the progeny of the wolf, the jackal, or the fox, but was originally created, somewhat as we now find him, the associate and friend of man."

When Youatt wrote, most people believed

that the world was only six thousand years old, and that species were originally created and absolutely unchangeable. Lyell's discoveries in geology, however, overthrew the argument of the earth's chronology and of the antiquity of man, and Darwin's theory of evolution entirely transformed the accepted beliefs concerning the origin of species and the supposed invariability of animal types. But prior to Youatt's time the structural similarity between the dog and the other *Canidæ* had been discussed by naturalists, and since it was obvious that the tame domestic animal did not precede its wild relative in the order of descent, it was argued that the wolf, the fox, and the jackal were the probable ancestors of the dog. Buffon, the great French naturalist, discussed this question in detail, but came to the conclusion that the dog had never been really a wild animal, and that the Sheepdog was the original progenitor of all modern varieties. Bell believed that the wolf was the parent, and there are still many who cling to the opinion that all dogs are lineally descended from the fox, while there are some naturalists who discover an affinity between the dog and the bear. None of these views, however, takes a sufficiently wide survey of the whole subject to be worthy of much consideration.

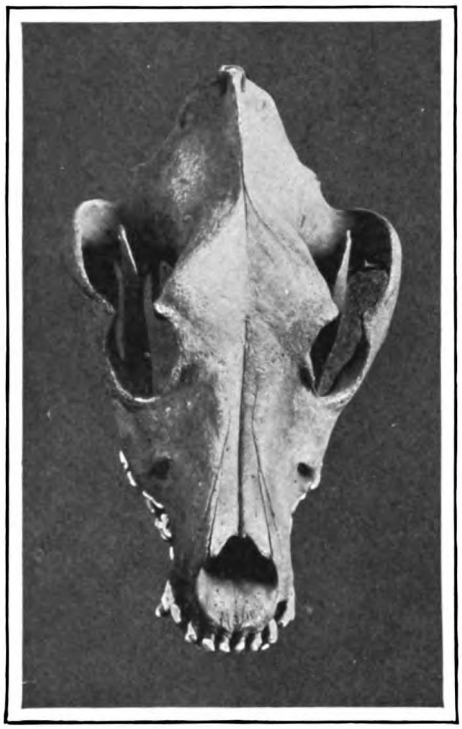
The fanciful theory that the wolf and the dog are alike the lineal descendants of the bear may at once be briefly dismissed. It is true that there is some correspondence in the dentition of the genus *Canis* and the genus *Ursus*, that the pupil of the bear's eye is round like that of the dog, and that the persistent black and tan colouring which Darwin was perplexed to account for in the dog is present in a marked degree in most of the bears; but no argument can account for the disparity that the anatomy of the bear is different from that of the dog family, that the period of gestation in the bear is five months instead of nine weeks, and that bear cubs are born naked and remain so for a month.

The general superficial resemblance between the fox and many of our dogs, such as the Chow-Chow, the Pomeranian, some of the terriers, and even the Collie, might well excuse the belief in a relationship. Gamekeepers are often very positive that a cross can be obtained between a dog fox and a terrier bitch; but cases in which this connection is alleged must be accepted with extreme caution. The late Mr. A. D. Bartlett, who was for years the superintendent of the Zoological Gardens in London, studied this question with minute care, and as a result of experiments and observations * he positively affirmed that he had never met with one well-authenticated instance of a hybrid dog and fox. Mr. Bartlett's conclusions are incontestable. However much in appearance the supposed dog-fox may resemble the fox, there are certain opposing characteristics and structural differences which entirely dismiss the theory of relationship. These may be tabulated as follows:

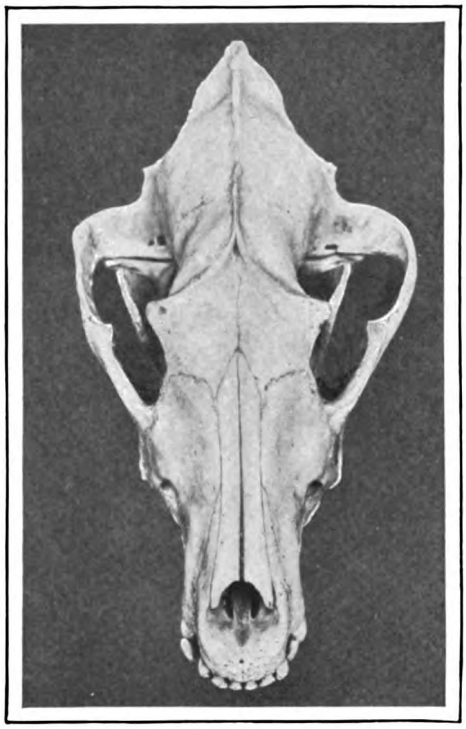
Eye pupils.	**Fox.**—Vertical.	**Dog.**—Circular.
Nose and muzzle.	**Fox.**—Sharp, and the lips thin, but whiskers well developed.	**Dog.**—Rounded, with thick lips and few whiskers.
Mouth.	**Fox.**—Canine teeth long, slender, sharp, and much curved. The gape of the fox is larger than that of a dog of similar size.	**Dog.**—Canine teeth stout, strong, rather short, not much curved.
Ears.	**Fox.**—Colour, outside, black; inside, thickly coated with long, stiff hair.	**Dog.**—Colour, outside, the same as the neck and back; inside, thinly edged with short hair.
Coat.	**Fox.**—Hair long, points harsh, lower half soft and the base dark coloured, thick woolly undercoat.	**Dog.**—Hair usually of uniform colour to the base of the hair, although, in the Elkhound, for example, it is light at the base and dark at the points.
Legs, feet, and toes.	**Fox.**—Slender, long, and with thin and usually sharp claws standing forward.	**Dog.**—Short, stout, and thick, blunt claws directed downward in the front feet.
Tail.	**Fox.**—A round, woolly brush, reaching and touching the ground and terminating with a pendulous tuft.	**Dog.** — Somewhat flattened, never reaching the ground and terminating in a point.

* "Wild Animals in Captivity" (1898).

One thing is certain, that foxes do not breed in confinement, except in very rare instances. The silver fox of North America is the only species recorded to have bred in the Zoological Gardens of London; the European fox has never been known to breed in captivity. Then, again, the fox is not a sociable animal. We never hear of foxes uniting in a pack, as do the wolves, the jackals, and the wild dogs. Apart from other considerations, as Bartlett pointed out, a fox may be distinguished from a dog, without being seen or touched, by its smell. No one can produce a dog that has half the odour of Reynard, and this odour the dog-fox would doubtless possess were its sire a fox-dog or its dam a vixen.



SKULL OF A RETRIEVER.

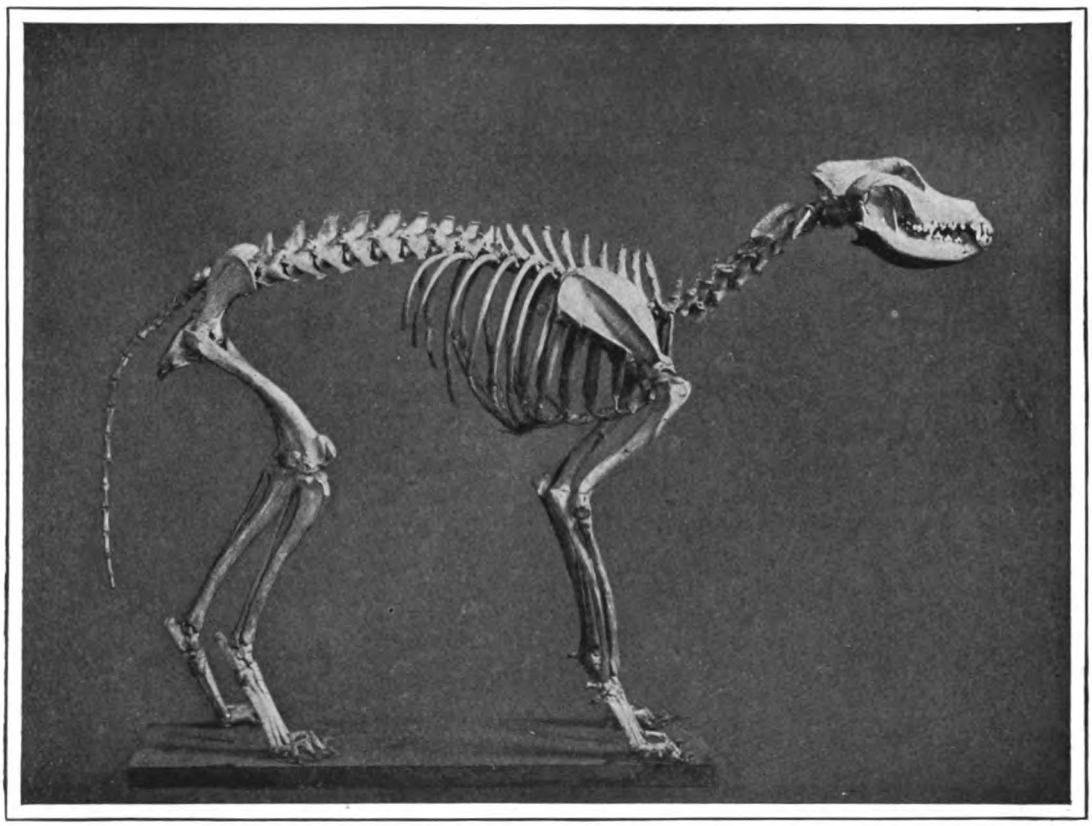


SKULL OF AN AMERICAN WOLF.

III.—*Relationship with the Wolf and the Jackal.*—Whatever may be said concerning the difference existing between dogs and foxes will not hold good in reference to dogs, wolves, and jackals. The wolf and the jackal are so much alike that the only appreciable distinction is that of size, and so closely do they resemble many dogs in general appearance, structure, habits, instincts, and mental endowments that no difficulty presents itself in regarding them as being of one stock. There is, indeed, no definition framable which will include all the varieties of the domestic dog and exclude all the wild species—none even which will include all the dogs properly so called, both wild and tame, and at the same time exclude the wolf and the jackal. Wolves and jackals can be, and have repeatedly been, tamed. Domestic dogs can become, and again and again do become, wild, even consorting with wolves, interbreeding with them, assuming their gregarious habits, and changing the characteristic bark into a dismal wolf-like howl. The wolf and the jackal when tamed answer to their master's call, wag their tails, lick his hands, crouch, jump round him to be caressed, and throw themselves on their backs in submission. When in high spirits they run round in circles or in a figure of eight, with their tails between their legs. Their howl becomes a businesslike bark. They smell at the tails of other dogs and

void their urine sideways, and lastly, like our domestic favourites, however refined and gentlemanly in other respects, they cannot be broken of the habit of rolling on carrion or on animals they have killed.*

This last habit of the domestic dog is one of the surviving traits of his wild ancestry, which, like his habits of burying bones or superfluous food, and of turning round and round on a carpet as if to make a bed for himself before lying down, go far towards connecting him in direct relationship with the wolf and the jackal.



SKELETON OF A RETRIEVER IN THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

The great multitude of different breeds of the dog and the vast differences in their size, points, and general appearance are facts which make it difficult to believe that they could have had a common ancestry. One thinks of the difference between the Mastiff and the Japanese Spaniel, the Deerhound and the fashionable Pomeranian, the St. Bernard and the miniature Black and Tan Terrier, and is perplexed in contemplating the possibility of their having descended from a common progenitor. Yet the disparity is no greater than that between the Shire horse and the Shetland pony, the Shorthorn and the Kerry cattle, or the Patagonian and the Pigmy; and all dog breeders know how easy it is to produce a variety in type and size by studied selection.

In order properly to understand this question it is necessary first to consider the identity of structure in the wolf and the dog. This identity of structure may best be studied in a comparison of the osseous system, or skeletons, of the two animals, which so closely resemble each other that their transposition would not easily be detected.

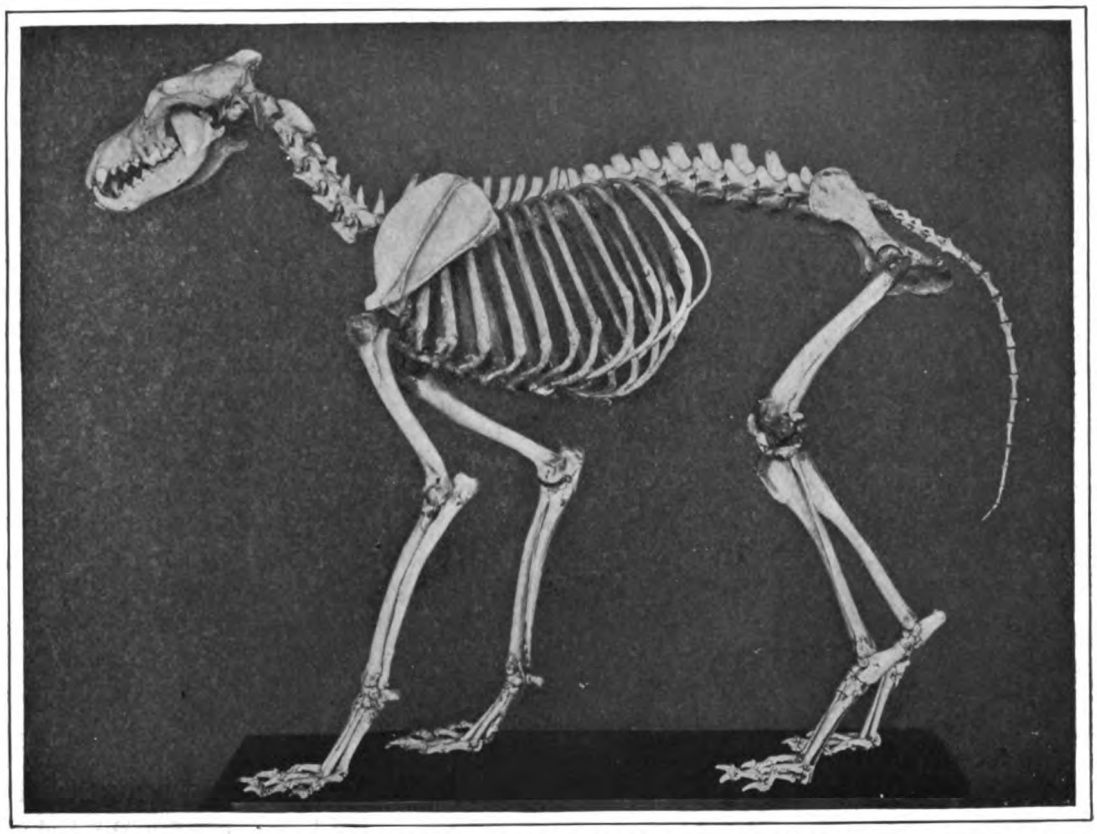
The spine of the dog consists of seven vertebræ in the neck, thirteen in the back, seven in the loins, three sacral vertebræ,

* Darwin: "Variations of Animals and Plants under Domestication."

and twenty to twenty-two in the tail. In both the dog and the wolf there are thirteen pairs of ribs, nine true and four false. Each has forty-two teeth, the dental formula being : incisors $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, premolars $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$, and molars $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$. They both have five front and four hind toes.

Outwardly the common wolf has very much the appearance of a large, bare-boned dog, and a popular description of the one would serve for the other. His tail, which is long, hangs over his haunches like that of the Esquimau dog, instead of being curled upward. Distinguishing characteristics are to be found in the lank body, the length of snout in proportion to the head, the sloping forehead, erect ears, and oblique eyes. Great stress is laid by some naturalists upon this obliquity of the wolf's eyes, but Dr. Kane, Lieutenant Peary, and other explorers in the far North, have stated that they have often observed this same form of eye among the dogs of their sledge teams.

The coat of the wolf varies according to climate and latitude with respect to both its texture and colour. In the North it is long and thick—longest on the belly and legs, bushy on the tail, and erect on the neck and sides, whilst in the South it is shorter and rougher. The colour is generally pale yellowish grey mingled with black, lighter and often whitish grey below. The forehead is whitish grey, the snout yellowish grey, always mingled with black, the lips whitish, and the cheeks yellowish, sometimes indistinctly striped.



SKELETON OF AN AMERICAN WOLF IN THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON

The wolf's natural voice is a loud howl, but, as already stated, when confined with dogs he will learn to bark. Although he is carnivorous, he will also eat vegetables, and when sickly he will nibble grass. In the chase, a pack of wolves will divide into parties, one following the trail of the quarry, the other endeavouring to intercept its retreat, exercising a considerable amount of strategy, a trait which is exhibited by

many of our sporting dogs and terriers when hunting in teams.

A further important point of resemblance between the *Canis lupus* and the *Canis familiaris* lies in the fact that the period of gestation in both species is sixty-three days. There are from three to nine cubs in a wolf's litter, and these are blind for twenty-one days. They are suckled for two months, but at the end of that time they are able to eat half-digested flesh disgorged for them by their dam—or even their sire.

We have seen that there is no authenticated instance of a hybrid between the dog and the fox. This is not the case with the dog and the wolf, or the dog and the jackal, all of which can interbreed. Moreover, their offspring are fertile. Pliny is the authority for the statement that the Gauls tied their female dogs in the woods that they might cross with wolves. The Esquimau dogs are not infrequently crossed with the grey Arctic wolf, which they so much resemble, and the Indians of America were accustomed to cross their half-wild dogs with the coyote to impart greater boldness to the breed. Tame dogs living in countries inhabited by the jackal often betray the jackal strain in their litters, and there are instances of men dwelling in lonely outposts of civilisation being molested by wolves or jackals following upon the trail of a bitch in season.

These facts lead one to refer to the familiar circumstance that the native dogs of all regions approximate closely in size, coloration, form, and habit to the native wolf of those regions. Of this most important circumstance there are far too many instances to allow of its being looked upon as a mere coincidence. Sir John Richardson, writing in 1829,* observed that "the resemblance between the North American wolves (*Canis lupus*, var. *occidentalis*) and the domestic dog of the Indians is so great that the size and strength of the wolf seems to be the only difference. I have more than once mistaken a band of wolves for the dogs of a party of Indians; and the howl of the animals of both species is prolonged so exactly in the same key that even the practised ear of the Indian fails at times to discriminate between them."

As the Esquimau and Indian dogs resemble the North American wolf (*C. lupus*), so the dog of the Hare Indians, a very different breed, resembles the prairie wolf (*C. latrans*). Except in the matter of barking, there is no difference whatever between the black wolf-dog of the Indians of Florida and the wolves of the same country. The Chow-Chow bears a striking family likeness to some of the wolves of China, and there is also a close resemblance between some of the Indian pariah dogs and the Indian wolf. The same phenomenon is seen in many kinds of European dogs. The Shepherd Dog of the plains of Hungary is white or reddish-brown, has a sharp nose, short erect ears, shaggy coat, and bushy tail, and so much resembles a wolf that Mr. Paget, who gives the description, says he has known a Hungarian mistake a wolf for one of his own dogs. Many of the dogs of Russia, Lapland, and Finland are comparable with the wolves of those countries. Some of the domestic dogs of Egypt, both at the present day and in the condition of mummies, are wolf-like in type, and the dogs of Nubia have the closest relation to a wild species of the same region, which is only a form of the common jackal. Dogs, it may again be noted, cross with the jackal as well as with wolves, and this is frequently the case in Africa, as, for example, in Bosjesmans, where the dogs have a marked resemblance to the black-backed jackal (*C. mesomelas*), which is a South African variety.

These circumstances are so significant that they leave only one difficulty to be settled, and that is the question of voice. It has long been believed that the one incontrovertible argument against the lupine relationship of the dog is the fact that all domestic dogs bark, while all wild *Canidæ* express their feelings only by howls. But the difficulty here is not so great as it seems, since we know that jackals, wild dogs, and wolf pups reared by bitches readily acquire the habit. On the

* "Fauna Boreali Americana."

other hand, domestic dogs allowed to run wild forget how to bark, while there are some which have not yet learned so to express themselves. Sir Harry Johnston gives evidence of this in his description of the tame dogs in the neighbourhood of the Zambesi. The passage is not too long to quote:

"The dog of Central Africa is the usual small fox-coloured pariah with erect ears and jackal-like head. The tail, which is generally long and smooth, is sometimes carried over the back. Sometimes the colour is mottled—brown and white, or black and white. Still, where these piebald tints are found there is reason to suspect intermixture with foreign breeds, the usual African type of the pariah dog being a uniform fox colour. I have sometimes fancied I saw native hunters using a smaller breed of dogs with short legs for terrier work, but I have never actually ascertained that there is such a breed. Dogs are used a good deal for hunting small game. I have never heard of their being employed, as in South Africa, to tackle big animals and bring them to bay. This African dog has a certain attachment to its native master, but it is always suspicious, furtive, and cringing. Europeans they dread strangely, but, though they growl angrily, they are much too cowardly to bite. They have one good negative quality: *they cannot bark.*"*

It is a reasonable inference that the faculty of barking is acquired and improved by association with civilised man, who has certainly encouraged and cultivated it. The Romans appreciated the sonorous barking of their hounds, as witness Virgil's reference:

> "*Vocat ingenti clamore Cithæron*
> *Taygetique canes.*"

In mediæval times in England it was customary to attune the voices of a pack so that the hounds might be "matched in mouths like bells, each under each." Henry II., in his breeding of hounds, is said to have been careful not only that they should be fleet, but also "well-tongued and consonous"; and even so late as the reign of Queen Anne it was usual to match the voices of a pack. Thus we read in the *Spectator* that "Sir Roger, being at present too old for fox hunting, to keep himself in action, has disposed of his Beagles and got a pack of Stop-hounds. What these want in speed, he endeavours to make amends for by the deepness of their mouths and the variety of their notes, which are suited in such manner to each other, that the whole cry makes up a complete concert."

Almost extinct now is this old care to harmonise the song of the pack. But we should not like our hounds to be without music, and we have a healthy contempt for the watch-dog who will not bark. Were we to breed a strain of wolves and jackals in our kennels, we should try to teach them to bark also, and would probably succeed.

The presence or absence of the habit of barking cannot, then, be regarded as an argument in deciding the question concerning the origin of the dog. This stumbling block in the discussion consequently disappears, leaving us in the position of agreeing with Darwin, whose final hypothesis was formulated in the generalisation that "it is highly probable that the domestic dogs of the world have descended from two good species of wolf (*C. lupus* and *C. latrans*), and from two or three other doubtful species of wolves—namely, the European, Indian, and North African forms; from at least one or two South American canine species; from several races or species of jackal; and perhaps from one or more extinct species"; and that the blood of these, in some cases mingled together, flows in the veins of our domestic breeds.

* "British Central Africa," by Sir H. H. Johnston (1897).

II.

THE DOG IN HISTORY, ART, AND LITERATURE.

"Of the dog in ancient story
Many a pleasant tale is told."
MARY HOWITT.

WHATEVER its direct origin, there is indubitable proof that the domestic dog in various recognisable breeds was co-existent with the earliest civilised societies, and that it was the trusted companion of man many hundreds of years prior to the time when it became the painted Briton's pride.

ACTÆON DEVOURED BY HIS DOGS. GROUP FROM THE VILLA OF ANTONINUS PIUS, CIVITA LAVINIA. (*British Museum.*)

Homer, the first of Greek poets, frequently used the word "dog" as an epithet of contempt and reproach to women lacking in modesty and virtue, applying it to Helen (Lib. VI. 344), whose incontinence was the cause of the Trojan war; and "Thou dog in forehead" is his taunt flung at a despicable man. But generally his allusions are not uncomplimentary to canine sagacity, and they show a certain sympathy and esteem for an animal which was evidently held in high value. When the "God of the silver bow" strikes beasts and men with pestilence, it is said:

"Mules first and dogs he struck, but at themselves,
Dispatching soon his bitter arrows keen,
Smote them."

Yet, mixed with these friendly dogs there were apparently those of the pariah kind. Cowards in battle are threatened thus:

". . . The vulture's maw
Shall have his carcase, and the dogs his bones."

Shepherd dogs and hounds are more than once indicated:

"As dogs that careful watch the fold by night,
Hearing some wild beast in the woods, which hounds
And hunters with tumultuous clamour drive
Down from the mountain-top, all sleep forego."

In the *Iliad* there is also mention of the hunting of lions and boars by dogs. "They all trembled as dogs around a lion" (Lib. V. 476), and again a brave warrior faces his foes "as when a boar or lion looking fiercely round, conscious of his strength, turns upon the dogs and huntsmen" (Lib. XII. 41). The Boarhound must have been a favourite in Homer's time, for it enters frequently into his similes of warfare:

"As when dogs and swains
In prime of manhood, from all quarters rush
Around a boar, he from his thicket bolts,
The bright tusk whetting in his crooked jaws;
They press him on all sides, and from beneath
Loud gnashing hear, yet firm, his threats defy."

Homer's most celebrated reference to the dog, however, is, of course, the incident in the *Odyssey*, in which Odysseus, after long years of war and wandering, returned in disguise to Ithaca to be welcomed by his aged dog, Argus, who went up to him with wagging tail and close-clapped ears and straightway died of sheer joy at his master's unexpected return.

Ruskin, in writing of the dog in Art,* says: "The Greeks seem hardly to have done justice to the dog. My pleasure in the entire *Odyssey* is diminished because Ulysses gives not a word of kindness nor of regret to Argus." This is true; the disguised king spoke no word, for he did not wish to be recognised by Eumeneus. But he did more than merely speak when he saw his well-remembered hound yield up its last fluttering breath at his feet.

"Odysseus saw, and turned aside
To wipe away the tear;
From Eumeneus he chose his grief to hide. . . ."

Certainly the Greeks did not do full justice to the dog. Outside of Homer it is rarely noticed in their literature, and seldom favourably. In their sculpture also it was not often introduced. In a work attributed to Myron, one of the most skilful artists of ancient times, there is a dog closely resembling our Newfoundland, said to have been the favourite dog of Alcibiades. The two dogs in the familiar "Actæon" group, as also the beautifully modelled pair in the Græco-Roman group found at Monte Cagnolo, are small hounds somewhat resembling our Lurcher. Xenophon records two species of Spartan dogs. Reference is made to their use in battle, for which purpose they were sometimes provided with spiked collars, so that the "dogs of war" was no mere figure of speech. At Marathon one of these dogs gave such assistance to its master that its effigy was engraved upon his tablet. Plutarch, in his life of Themistocles, has a pretty reference to a dog which perished in swimming after its master who had abandoned it, and who, in remorse, afterwards gave it a decent burial. The Greeks made sacrifice of dogs to the gods of Olympus. The mythical three-headed dog Cerberus was supposed to guard the entrance to Hades and to watch at the feet of Pluto, to which deity a dog and a youth were periodically sacrificed. A great number of dogs were destroyed in Samothrace in honour of the goddess Hecate.

Among the Romans, also, dogs were at certain periods sacrificed to the gods. At the festival of Robigalia, April 25th, a dog

GRÆCO-ROMAN GROUP OF DOGS OF GREYHOUND TYPE. FOUND AT MONTE CAGNOLO, NEAR THE ANCIENT LANUVIUM.
(*British Museum.*)

was offered at the fifth milestone on the Via Claudia.* The Romans were fairly advanced in their knowledge of the dog and his uses. So much so that a classification

* "Modern Painters."

* W. Warde Fowler: "Roman Festivals of the Republican Period."

was drawn up. Three main divisions were recognised: (1) *Canes villatica*, or watch-dogs; (2) *Canes pastorales*, or sheep-dogs; (3) *Canes venatici*, hunting dogs; which were further subdivided into *pugnaces*, to attack the quarry; *nare sagaces*, to track it out; and *pedibus celeres*, to overtake it. In their commerce with distant countries the Romans acquired new breeds for particular uses or to improve their own kennels. Symmachus mentions the presence of British *pugnaces* (which were no doubt Mastiffs) at the Coliseum in Rome, and Claudian refers to—

HAWKING PARTY, SHOWING HUNTING DOGS.
From the Bayeux Tapestry.

"The British hound
That brings the bull's big forehead to the ground."

Long before the introduction of Christianity into Northern Europe the dog was understood and appreciated by the Scandinavians, who probably obtained many varieties during their commercial expeditions to Italy and the East, and their raiding expeditions "West-over-sea." As one may gather from the Sagas, they were accustomed to use dogs with the hawks.

"One day the King (Olaf, of Sweden) rode out early with his hawks and dogs and men with him. When they let loose the hawks, the King's hawk in one flight killed two heathcocks, and at once he again flew forward and killed three more. The dogs ran underneath and took every bird that fell to the ground. The King galloped after, and picked up the game himself, and boasted much. He said, 'Long will it be before you hunt like this!' They assembled and answered that they thought no king had such luck in hunting. Then they all rode home, and the King was very glad" (Heimskringla, St. Olaf, *c.* 90).

Besides hunting dogs, the Northmen possessed other kinds, among which were shepherd and watch-dogs.

"When Olaf was in Ireland he went on a coast-raid. As they needed provisions they went ashore and drove down many cattle. A bondi came there and asked Olaf to give him back his cows. Olaf replied that he might take them if he could recognise them and not delay their journey. The bondi had with him a large sheepdog. He pointed out to it the herd of cattle, which numbered many hundreds. The dog ran through all the herds, and took away as many cows as the bondi had said belonged to him, and they were all marked with the same mark. Then they acknowledged that the dog had found out the right cattle. They thought it a wonderfully wise dog. Olaf asked if the bondi would give him the dog. 'Willingly,' answered the bondi. Olaf at once gave him a gold ring, and promised to be his friend. The dog's name was Vigi, and it was the best of all dogs. Olaf owned it long after this" (Olaf Triggvason's Saga, *c.* 35).

From Ireland, also, the Vikings appear to have introduced the great Wolf-hound. In the Saga of Nial's Burning, Paa (the peacock) says to Gunnar:

" 'I will give thee three things: a golden bracelet; a kirtle which belonged to Myrkiarton, King of Ireland; and a dog which I got in the same country. He is huge of limb, and for a follower equal to an able man. Moreover, he hath man's wit, and will bark at thine enemies, but never at thy friends. And he will see by each man's face whether he be ill or well disposed towards thee. And he will lay down his life for thee. Samr is his name.' Then he said to the hound, 'From this day follow thou Gunnar, and help him what thou canst.' So the hound went to Gunnar, and lay down at his feet, and fawned upon him."

It is interesting to add that Samr, although he could not avert the murder of Gunnar, forestalled the performance of the famous dog of Montargis by avenging his master's death upon his murderer. Sad to relate, however, he was himself killed in revenge, for it is stated that "Onund of Trollaskog smote Samr on the head with his axe, so that it pierced the brain; and the dog, with a great and wonderful cry, fell dead on the ground."

Like the Greeks and Romans, the Scandinavians were in the habit of making sacrifice of dogs as propitiation to their deities. This circumstance does not, however, imply that they did not value their dogs. Indeed, the contrary is the case; they sacrificed what they valued most, and at a very early time the Northmen imposed penalties for the killing of dogs.

"If a man kills a lapdog of another he must pay twelve aurar if the dog is a lapdog whose neck one can embrace with one hand, the fingers touching each other; six aurar are to be paid for a greyhound (mjóhund), and for a hunting dog half a mark, and also for a sheepdog, if it is tied by the innermost ox, or untied by the outermost ox, also at the gate. One aurar is to be paid for a dog guarding the house if it is killed" (Frostath XI. 24).

It is more than probable that the Scandinavians when founding their colony in that part of France to which they gave the name of Normandy took with them many of their favourite breeds to become the progenitors of the good *chiens de Normandie*, the white St. Huberts, the Bassets, Griffons, and those *chiens courants à poil ras*, of which M. le Comte Lahens owns the few surviving specimens. The Normans, who were always lovers of good canine society, brought dogs with them when they came over to conquer England, but we already possessed many good strains, and our Mastiffs in particular were celebrated, as were our Wolfdogs and Gazehounds. There is a small group of British dogs accompanying a hawking party figured in the Bayeux Tapestry; but the drawing is crude, and it is hazardous to determine the breeds.

One animal appears to be a black Mastiff, although such a dog would hardly be used in the hunting field, even in the eleventh century, and it is to be presumed that all three running in advance of King Harold's palfrey are hounds. The two smaller dogs cannot be identified, but they are probably terriers rather than spaniels.

Between the Roman period and the Middle Ages materials for the history of the dog are scanty and indefinite, but there is evidence that close attention was given to those breeds which were used in various forms of sport, and in their illuminated manuscripts the monks were fond of introducing drawings of hounds, many of them very beautiful, more particularly the stately Deerhounds, which rank with the noblest and most intelligent of dogs, and which were classed among the three signs of a gentleman—the two others being his horse and his hawk. It was one of these that was the favourite hound of King Arthur, who hunted with him over the heaths of Tintagel or among the woods of Caerleon in pursuit of wolf, boar, or red deer. Very famous was this "hound of deepest voice," for whose baying Queen Guinevere listened as she halted with Geraint on the knoll above the waters of Usk, Cavall his name —a name only less famous in Arthurian legend than that of Hodain, the hound linked so strangely with the fates of Tristram and Iseult. Such, too, was the yet more

celebrated Bran, the companion of Fingal. "White-breasted Bran" was the best of the "nine great dogs," and the "nine smaller game-starting dogs" which always accompanied Fingal on his hunting expeditions in Ireland and Scotland. The "surly strength of Luath"—another of Fingal's dogs—is duly celebrated in Gaelic tradition, but he was not so perfect or graceful as Bran,

"With his hind legs like a hook or bent bow,
His breast like that of a garron (hunting pony),
His ear like a leaf."

In the early ages in England the hounds entered greatly into the superstitions of the people. They were believed to be quick to detect the presence of invisible spirits, and in connection with this aptitude for seeing into the spirit-world they were often the outward objects through which devils and demons made their appearance. There are persons—Mr. Rider Haggard among the number—who still aver that dogs can reappear as ghosts, and in many remote places it is said that the Hounds of Gabriel can be heard at night racing in full cry above the gables, foreboding trouble to those within. This belief in the Wild Huntsman and his train of clamorous hounds is one of the most widespread superstitions in Europe. It probably originated in the gabble of migrating geese.

Mention of the melancholy story of the "peerless hound," Gelert, ought not to be omitted. Tradition has it that King John gave Gelert in 1205 to Llewellyn, who was his son-in-law, and there is a village called Bedd Gelert, near Snowdon, where the faithful hound's grave is pointed out. But the incident of a dog being killed in mistake for the wolf which was supposed to have slain his master's heir dates from much earlier times. It appears through all the folk-tales, and was probably derived from ancient Hindostan.* And this reference reminds one of the extent to which dog-worship prevailed in India from prehistoric times, and which is still continued, especially in connection with the god Bhairon. The temple of Bhairon, in Benares, is the only sacred building into which the dog is privileged to enter. Throughout India the dog is held in respect, as it is in all Mohammedan lands. In no country where this was not the case could there have originated so beautiful a legend as that of Yudishthira, who, on appealing to Indra for entrance into heaven, asked that his dog might accompany him. Indra replied that his heaven had no place for dogs. Whereupon Yudishthira responded: "Then I go not into heaven, for to abandon the faithful and devoted is an endless crime, like the murder of a Brahmin. Never, therefore, come weal or woe, will I abandon that faithful dog that hath trusted in my power to save it." Or that other equally beautiful story, re-told by Sir Edwin Arnold, of the woman who, while being led to her death, caught sight of a helpless dog lying at the wayside exhausted by the fierce heat, glaring upon the water that was out of his reach. The woman in compassion paused and drew off her embroidered shoe, and, making a cup of the heel's hollow, dipped it in the neighbouring well and gave a draught to the parched hound, which fawned upon her in gratitude. The King who had condemned her marked the merciful act, and in sudden clemency bade the woman go free, saying, "Thou hast shown pity to this brute beast in its misery. I dare not show less pity unto thee."

In Western countries, as in Oriental, the dog has had its special protecting deities and its patron saints. St. Eustace is the patron of dogs in the South of Europe. In the North it is St. Hubert, who presides over the chase and the destinies of dogs. He is said to have been so inordinately fond of the chase that he neglected his religious duties for his favourite amusement; till one Good Friday, when hunting in the forest with his famous hounds of the breed which has since borne his name, he was confronted

* "This famous tale is told at Haidarabad, Lucknow, and Kashmir. In its more usual form, as in the Panchatantra and the collection of Somadeva, the mongoose takes the place of the dog and kills the cobra on the baby's cradle."—W. Crooke, B.A., "Popular Religion and Folklore of Northern India."

THE FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER CHAMPION HIGH LEGH BLARNEY BY CH. BLACK QUILT—HIGH LEGH MOMENT.
PROPERTY OF H. REGINALD COOKE, ESQ., RIVERSIDE, NANTWICH.
FROM THE PAINTING BY MAUD EARL

by a stag bearing a crucifix between its antlers, threatening him with eternal perdition unless he reformed. Upon this he entered the cloister and became in time Bishop of Liége and the apostle of Ardennes and Brabant. He died at an advanced age, A.D. 727.

THE VISION OF ST. HUBERT.
FROM THE PAINTING BY MAUD EARL.

The festival of St. Hubert is still held on November 2nd, and on that day crowds of pilgrims assemble at his shrine to invoke a blessing on themselves and on their dogs. At the church of Lime, where some relics of the saint are preserved, the following rhyme —half charm, half prayer—is recited:

"*Saint Hubert glorieux,*
Dieu me soit amoureux
Trois choses me défend;
De la nuit du serpent,
Mauvais loup, mauvais chien,
Mauvais bêtes enragées
Ne puissent m'approcher,
Me voir, ne me toucher,
Non plus qu'étoile au ciel,"

and it is believed that his blessing or a thread from his miraculous stole is more efficacious in cases of hydrophobia than all the prophylactics of Pasteur. The St. Hubert hounds were mighty of body, with legs somewhat low and short—Bloodhounds rather than Greyhounds. It is to be doubted whether one of this famous race of

"St. Hubert's breed,
Unmatched for courage, breath, and speed,"

could now be anywhere discovered.

Much might be written of the famous dogs of history—of the Mastiffs of the Knights of Rhodes, who could distinguish a Turk from a Christian by the smell of him; of the Spanish Bloodhounds, who helped in the conquest of Mexico and Peru; of Mathe, the favourite of Richard II., who, as Froissart asserts, deserted his master to fawn upon and remain in the service of the usurper; and of the Spaniel which saved the Dutch Republic by waking William the Silent during the night attack on the camp before Mons. But

it is too large a subject to be dealt with here.

As for the dog in art, it would occupy the leisure of a lifetime adequately to treat so immense a theme. Yet it is a study which would yield great results. The student who should visit the galleries of Europe and take careful note of not only the magnificent canvases of Titian and Velasquez and Veronese, in which the Bloodhound so frequently looks out, grand as surly kings and admirals, but also the paintings of all other masters from the earliest times to our own Landseer and Riviere, would confer an invaluable boon upon all lovers of canine nature. Hitherto this method of tracing the dog's history and variations has only been done in connection with one breed, by Mr. W. Arkwright, whose monograph on the Pointer is a veritable monument of erudition and discernment.

From the old flea-bitten Argus that first recognised his disguised master in the *Odyssey* down to Pope's Bounce, Byron's Boatswain, Sir Walter Scott's Maida, to Matthew Arnold's Geist and Kaiser, and to Mrs. Browning's Flush, particular dogs have been celebrated in the history of letters. There is not much trace of a real appreciation of the more generous kinds, at least as friends and companions, in the whole range of French literature. On the other hand, there is scarcely one great British poet, from Chaucer to Burns and Moore and Tennyson, who does not, more or less directly, impress us with the conviction that he was a true lover of dogs.

In prose literature it is the same. The dog appears now and then in the novels of Fielding and Smollett. Dr. Johnson was a lover of dogs, and knew the points of a Bulldog.* Scott was noted as a good judge of all breeds. Perhaps the first author to make a dog the hero and chief character in a story was Captain Marryat, in "Snarleyow," which was earlier than Dr. John Brown's delightful "Rab and His Friends." Ouida, who has done so much towards promoting a greater kindness to animals, infused with pathos her admirable story of "A Dog of Flanders." Nor should we forget Mr. Anstey's "Black Poodle," or Mr. Robert Hichens' "Black Spaniel," or Maurice Maeterlinck's beautiful tribute to his dead Pelléas in "My Dog." Mr. Ollivant's "Owd Bob," with its thrilling descriptions of Sheepdog trials in the dales of Kenmuir, is one of the best of fictional dog books, comparable only with Jack London's two deeply impressive stories of the huskies of North-West Canada, "The Call of the Wild," and "White Fang," in which is embodied from two points of view the argument of the close relationship between the dog and the wolf; Buck being a respectable civilised dog who answers to the "Call of the Wild," and joins a pack of wolves, and White Fang being a starved, wolfine hanger-on to a dog-sled who gradually adopts the ways of trained and intelligent dogs.

Women have always played an important part in our British love of the dog, and it is interesting to note that the earliest printed work in the English language in which the various breeds then in existence were scientifically classified was the "Book of St. Alban's," written by Dame Juliana Berners, who was Prioress of St. Alban's, about the middle of the fifteenth century.* The catalogue of breeds in her volume was not an extensive one. "Thyse ben the names of houndes," she wrote, "fyrste there is a Grehoun, a Bastard, a Mengrell, a Mastif, a Lemor, a Spanyel, Raches, Kenettys, Teroures, Butchers' Houndes, Dunghyll dogges, Tryndeltaylles, and Pryckeryd currys, and smalle ladyes poppees that bere awaye the flees."

* Johnson, after examining the animal attentively: "No, sir, he is *not* well shaped, for there is not the quick transition from the thickness of the fore part to the tenuity—the thin part—behind, which a Bulldog ought to have." Taylor said a small Bulldog was as good as a large one. Johnson: "No, sir; for in proportion to his size he has strength, and your argument would prove that a good Bulldog may be as small as a mouse." (BOSWELL, 1777.)

* Edward Plantagenet's "Master of Game," in which sporting dogs are interestingly dealt with, was written earlier, it is true, but it remained for centuries in inaccessible manuscript.

The list is instructive, since it shows that over four centuries ago at least five of the varieties already owned the names by which we know them to-day.

Dame Juliana Berners was nearly a hundred years in advance of Dr. John Keys, or Caius, who in 1570, or thereabouts, wrote a treatise on the English dog. During his student days, in 1541, Caius made a long sojourn in Italy. In Padua, where he took his M.D. degree, he became intimately acquainted with Andreas Vesalius, the celebrated anatomist, with whom he resided for eight months, and who introduced him to Conrad Gesner, the famous naturalist. Gesner was then engaged upon his very ponderous "History of Animals," published eight years afterwards in four folio volumes, and he requested his friend to furnish him with information on the dog. Caius, on returning to Cambridge, gathered the required facts and embodied them in a long letter, written, of course, in Latin, which was afterwards translated and published under the title: "Of Englishe Dogges: A Short Treatise in Latine by Johannes Caius, drawne into Englishe by Abraham Fleming, 1576."

Apart from its historical interest the treatise is now of no great value, but it shows that even in the reign of Queen Elizabeth such types as those of the Mastiff, the Bulldog, the Bloodhound, Greyhound, Beagle, Setter, Pointer, and Spaniel were already clearly differentiated, and it recognised the importance of special training for the sporting breeds and the value of the contributory work of the terrier in unearthing the fox and driving the otter from his holt.

According to Dr. Caius—

All Englishe dogges be eyther of
- A gentle kind, serving the game.
- A homely kind, apt for sundry necessary uses.
- A currish kind, meet for many toyes.

He divides the first of these classes into two sections—*Venatici*, which were used for the purpose of hunting beasts; and *Aucupatorii*, which served in the pursuit of fowl. The *Venatici* are described by him as:

Dogges serving y pastime of hunting beastes are divided into
- *Leverarius*, or Harriers.
- *Terrarius*, or Terrars.
- *Sanguinarius*, or Bloodhounds.
- *Agaseus*, or Gazehounds.
- *Leporarius*, or Grehounds.
- *Lorarius*, or Lyemmer.
- *Vertigus*, or Tumbler.
- *Canis furax*, or Stealer.

The next section is devoted to *Aucupatorii*, which comprised—

Dogs used for fowling
- *Index*, or Setter.
- *Aquaticus*, or Spaniell.

"The first," Dr. Caius notes, "findeth game on the land. The other findeth game on the water." And he proceeds to give an ample account of the work of the Spaniel and the Setter.

His fourth section consists of the following varieties of the dog:

Canis Pastoralis, or The Shepherd's Dogge.
The Mastive, or Bandogge, called *Canis Villaticus*, or *Carbenarius*.
which hath sundry names derived from sundry circumstances, as
- Keeper's or Watchman's.
- Butcher's Dogge.
- Messinger's or Carrier's.
- Mooner.
- Water Drawer.
- Tinker's Curr.
- Fencer.

In the concluding section are the

Admonitor, or Wapp.
Vernerpator, or Turnespet.
Saltator, or Dauncer.

Thus we see that Dr. Caius was able to add very considerably to the number of breeds noted by Dame Juliana Berners. His statements concerning some of the dogs he describes are sometimes extremely vague and indirect, but one has to remember that most of his information was gathered, not from personal knowledge of dogs or from books previously published, but from inquiry among the sporting friends whom, as physician to the Queen, he met at the court of Elizabeth, and of whom one was certainly Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, an authority of some significance, since he was the first sportsman to train setting dogs in the manner generally adopted by his successors and continued to the present time.

SECTION I.

NON-SPORTING AND UTILITY BREEDS.

CHAPTER I.

THE ENGLISH MASTIFF.

BY W. K. TAUNTON.

"The deep mouth'd Mastiff bays the troubled night."—KIRKE WHITE.

CANIS MOLOSSUS.

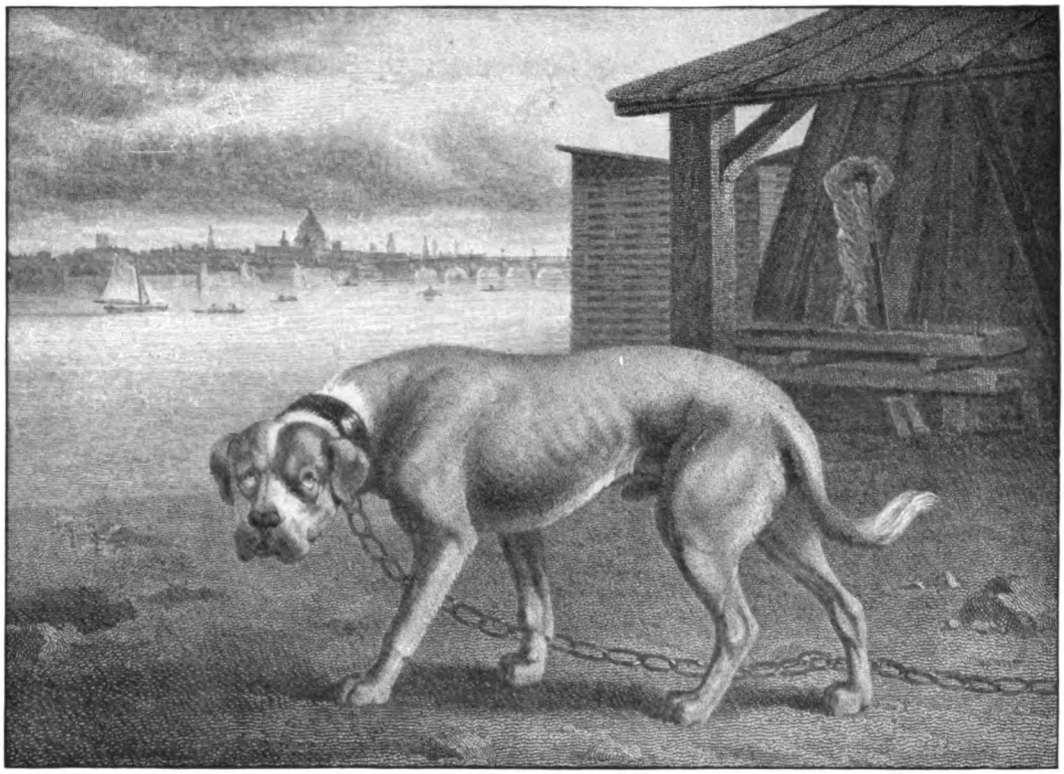
From "Icones Animalium" (1780), by G. F. Riedel.

OF the many different kinds of dogs now established as British, not a few have had their origin in other lands, whence specimens have been imported into this country, in course of time to be so improved by selection that they have come to be commonly accepted as native breeds. Some are protected from the claim that they are indigenous by the fact that their origin is indicated in their names. No one would pretend that the St. Bernard or the Newfoundland, the Spaniel or the Dalmatian, are of native breed. They are alien immigrants whom we have naturalised, as we are naturalising the majestic Great Dane, the decorative Borzoi, the alert Schipperke, and the frowning Chow-Chow, which are of such recent introduction that they must still be regarded as half-acclimatised foreigners. But of the antiquity of the Mastiff there can be no doubt. He is the oldest of our British dogs, cultivated in these islands for so many centuries that the only difficulty concerning his history is that of tracing his descent, and discovering the period when he was not familiarly known.

It is possible that the Mastiff owes his origin to some remote ancestor of alien strain. The Assyrian kings possessed a large dog of decided Mastiff type, and used it in the hunting of lions; and credible authorities have perceived a similarity in size and form between the British Mastiff and the fierce Molossian dog of the ancient Greeks. It is supposed by many students that the breed was introduced into early Britain by the adventurous Phœnician traders who, in the sixth century B.C., voyaged to the Scilly Islands and Cornwall to barter their own commodities in exchange for the useful metals. Knowing the requirements of their barbarian customers, these early merchants from Tyre and Sidon are believed to have brought some of the larger *pugnaces*, which would be readily accepted by the Britons to supplant, or improve, their courageous but undersized fighting dogs.

Before the invasion by Julius Cæsar, 55 B.C., the name of Britain was little

known to the Romans, and it is not to be wondered at that Virgil makes no reference to British dogs; but Gratius Faliscus, writing in the eighth year of the Christian era, recorded that the *pugnaces* of Epirus —the true Molossian dogs—were pitted against the *pugnaces* of Britain, which overpowered them. Gratius further indicates that there were two kinds of the British *pugnaces*, a larger and a smaller, suggesting the existence of both the Bulldog and the Mastiff, the latter being employed to protect flocks and herds. Strabo, writing some thirty years later, refers to British dogs used in hunting and in warfare, and, mentioning the *pugnaces*, he especially remarks that they had flabby lips and drooping ears.



THE MASTIFF.

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

The courage of the "broad mouthed dogs of Britain" was recognised and highly prized by the Romans, who employed them for combat in the amphitheatre. Many writers have alleged that in order to secure the best specimens the Roman emperors appointed a special officer, Procurator Cynegii, who was stationed at Winchester and entrusted with the duty of selecting and exporting Mastiffs from England to Rome. This statement is frequently repeated by persons who have mistaken the word *cynæcii* for *cynegii*, and confounded the title of a weaver's agent with that of an exporter of dogs. An officer appointed to ship fighting Mastiffs to Rome would have been Procurator Pugnacium vel Molossorum.

In Anglo-Saxon times every two villeins were required to maintain one of these dogs for the purpose of reducing the number of wolves and other wild animals. This would indicate that the Mastiff was recognised as a capable hunting dog; but at a later period his hunting instincts were not highly esteemed, and he was not regarded as a peril to preserved game; for in the reign of Henry III. the Forest Laws,

which prohibited the keeping of all other breeds by unprivileged persons, permitted the Mastiff to come within the precincts of a forest, imposing, however, the condition that every such dog should have the claws of the fore feet removed close to the skin. A scrutiny was held every third year to ascertain that this law was strictly obeyed.

The name Mastiff was probably applied to any massively built dog. It is not easy to trace the true breed amid the various names which it owned. Molossus, Alan, Alaunt, Tie-dog, Bandog (or Band-dog), were among the number. In the "Knight's Tale" Chaucer refers to it as the Alaunt:

"Aboute his chaar ther wenten white alauntz,
Twenty and mo, as grete as any steer,
To hunten at the leoun or the deer,
And folwed hym, with mosel faste y-bounde,
Colered of gold, and touettes fyléd rounde."

The names Tie-dog and Bandog intimate that the Mastiff was commonly kept for guard, but many were specially trained for baiting bears, imported lions, and bulls. The sport of bear-baiting reached its glory in the sixteenth century. Queen Elizabeth was fond of witnessing these displays of animal conflict, and during her progresses through her realm a bear-baiting was a customary entertainment at the places such as Kenilworth and Hatfield at which she rested. Three trained Mastiffs were accounted a fair match against a bear, four against a lion; but Lord Buckhurst, Elizabeth's ambassador to France in 1572, owned a great Mastiff which, unassisted, successfully baited a bear, a leopard, and a lion, and pulled them all down.

In the representations of the Mastiff in the paintings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the dog was usually shown with a white blaze up the face and an undershot jaw, the ears were cropped and the tail was shortened. Barnaby Googe in 1631 gave a description of the Bandog for the house which enables us to apprehend what it was like in the time of Charles I.—a monarch who admired and kept the breed.

"First, the Mastie that keepeth the house. For this purpose you must provide you such a one as hath a large and mightie body, a great and shrill voyce, that both with his barking he may discover, and with his sight dismaye the theefe, yea, being not seene, with the horror of his voice put him to flight. His stature must be neither long nor short, but well set; his head, great; his eyes, sharp and fiery, either browne or grey; his lippes, blackish, neither turning up nor hanging too much down; his mouth black and wide; his neather jaw, fat, and coming out of it on either side a fang appearing more outward than his other teeth; his upper teeth even with his neather, not hanging too much over, sharpe, and hidden with his lippes; his countenance, like a lion; his brest, great and shag hayrd; his shoulders, broad; his legges, bigge; his tayle, short; his feet, very great. His disposition must neither be too gentle nor too curst, that he neither faune upon a theefe nor flee upon his friends; very waking; no gadder abroad, nor lavish of his mouth, barking without cause; neither maketh it any matter though he be not swifte, for he is but to fight at home, and to give warning of the enemie."

Coming to more recent times, there is constant record of the Mastiff having been kept and carefully bred for many generations in certain old families. One of the oldest strains of Mastiffs was that of Lyme Hall, in Cheshire. They were large, powerful dogs, and longer in muzzle than those which we are now accustomed to see. Mr. Kingdon, who was an ardent Mastiff breeder fifty years ago, maintained that this strain had been preserved without any outcross whatever. On the other hand, it has been argued that this is a statement impossible to prove, as no record of pedigrees was kept. One well-known breeder of former years goes further than this, and states that Mr. Legh had admitted to him that an outcross had been resorted to.

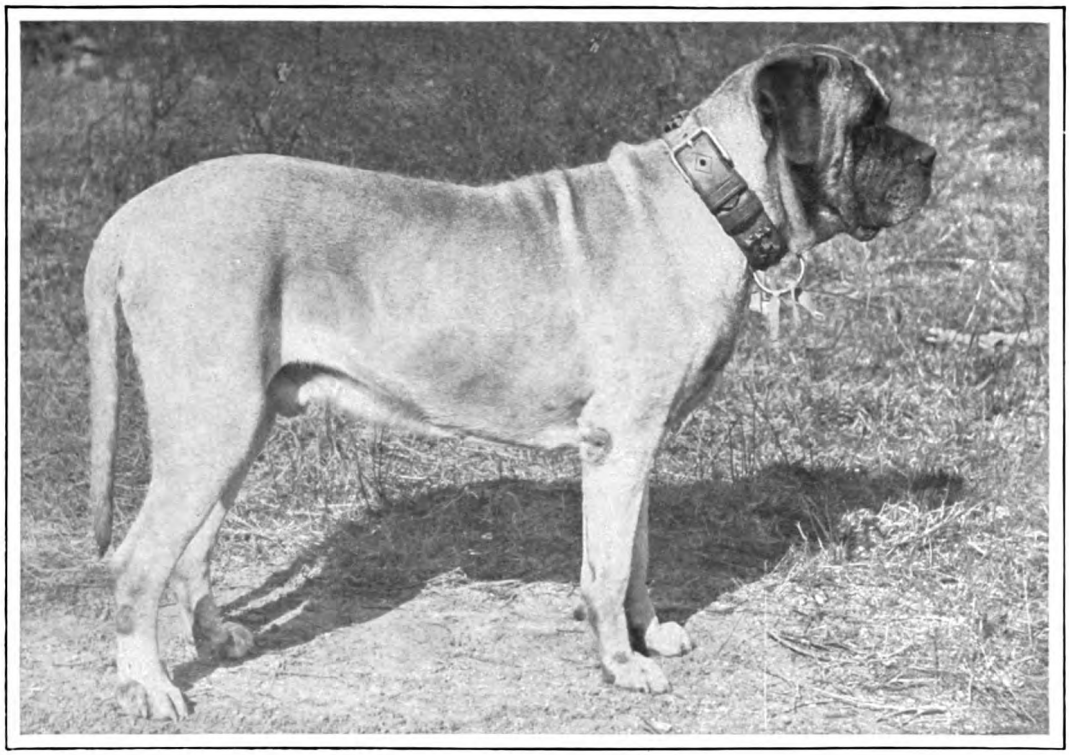
Another old and valuable strain was that of the Mastiffs kept by the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth. It is to these two strains that the dogs of the present day trace back.

During the earlier part of the past century the most noted Mastiff breeders were Mr. Lukey and Captain Garnier, and a little later Mr. Edgar Hanbury. Mr. Lukey laid the foundation of his kennel, which afterwards became so famous, by the purchase of a brindle bitch from the Chatsworth kennels. Among the many celebrated dogs owned and bred by Mr. Lukey must be mentioned Governor, whose name appears in the pedigrees of most Mastiffs of note. He was the grandsire of those two celebrated Mastiffs Mr. Hanbury's Rajah and Mr. Field's King, the sire of Turk, bred by Miss Anglionby. Mr. E. Nichols, Miss Hales, Mrs. Rawlinson, and the Rev. M. B. Wynne, were well-known breeders and successful exhibitors in the early days of dog shows.

MR. EDGAR HANBURY'S RAJAH BY GRIFFIN—PHYLLIS.
Drawn from life by R. H. Moore.

The following are a few of the most celebrated Mastiffs of the past forty years: Turk (2,349) mentioned above, was a fawn, and was considered the best Mastiff of his day; he won numerous prizes for his different owners, and eventually ended his days in the kennels of Mr. Edwin Brough, who relinquished Mastiffs in favour of Bloodhounds, a breed with which his name will ever be associated. Mr. Green's Monarch (2,316) was another fawn standing over 33 inches high. As a sire he was principally noted as having sired Scawfell (5,311), Nero (6,373), and Gwendolen (6,390). The last, when mated with Cardinal, produced many good Mastiffs. Rajah (2,333) was a well-known winner in the early 'seventies, but it is not as a show dog alone that this dog has a claim to be mentioned, for he sired many good Mastiffs, who in their turn left their mark on the breed. Among them may be mentioned Mr. Nichol's Prince, a small dog that was more useful at the stud than on the show bench, and The Shah (4,457), bred by Mr. Balleston, and afterwards owned by Mr. C. T. Harris, by whom he was claimed upon his first appearance as a puppy at the Crystal Palace, 1874. He was not quite so flat in skull as he should have been, but otherwise he was a fine Mastiff; the best of his stock was The Emperor (9,340).

Crown Prince (10,544) was a fawn dog with a Dudley nose and light eye, and was



THE CELEBRATED CH. BEAUFORT. BRED BY MR. J. SIDNEY TURNER BY BEAU—LADY ISABEL. REPUTED TO BE THE MOST PERFECT MASTIFF OF THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

Photograph by Schreiber.

pale in muzzle, and whilst full credit must be given to him for having sired many good Mastiffs, he must be held responsible for the faults in many specimens of more recent years. Unfortunately, he was indiscriminately bred from, with the result that in a very short time breeders found it impossible to find a Mastiff unrelated to him. The registered pedigree of Crown Prince is by Young Prince by Prince, mentioned above, but the correctness of this pedigree was disputed at the time. The matter was thoroughly investigated, and there was not sufficient evidence to show that any other dog was the sire. He was bred by Mr. Woolmore, and claimed by the Rev. W. J. Mellor upon his first appearance on the show bench after he had awarded him first prize. He afterwards passed into the hands of Dr. Forbes Winslow, and upon the dispersal of that exhibitor's Mastiffs was sold for 180 guineas.

Mr. Beaufoy's Beau (6,356) proved his claim to be considered a pillar of the stud book by siring Beaufort (18,504), unquestionably one of the best Mastiffs of the past twenty years. He was a frequent winner both in this country and in America, where he was placed at stud for a time.

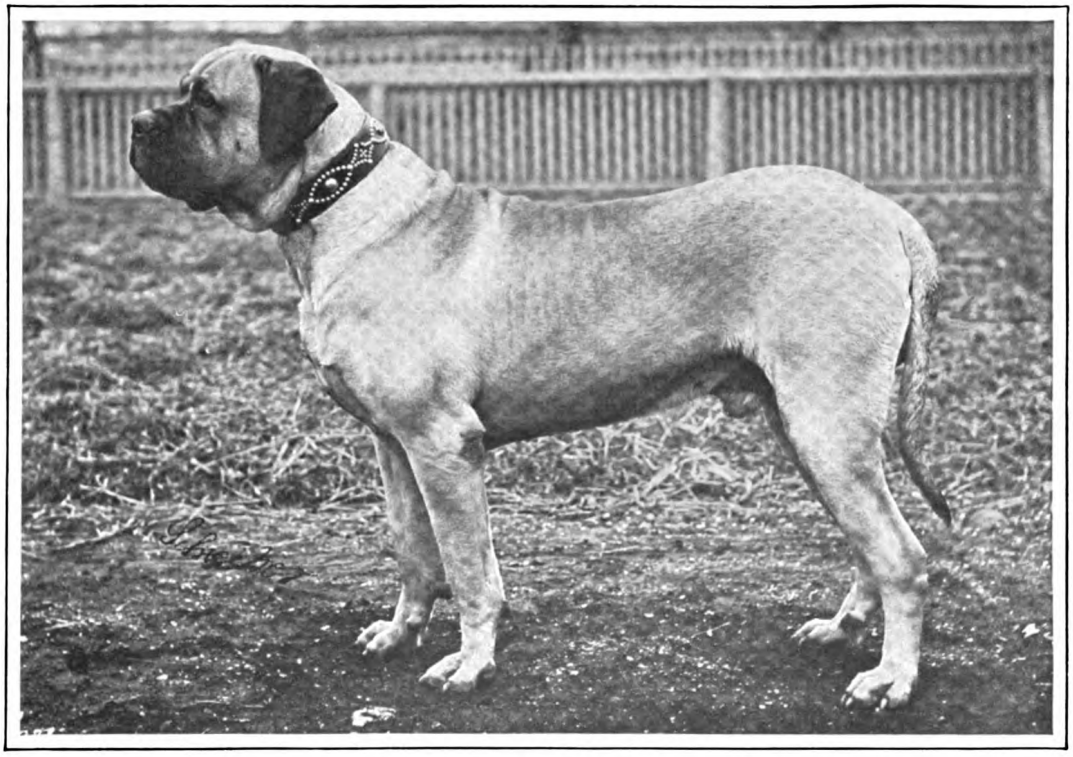
Cardinal (8,410) was a rich, dark brindle, and one of the most successful sires of his day. He inherited his colour from his dam, a daughter of Wolsey. If for no other reason, Cardinal deserves special mention, as it is mainly due to him that the brindle colour in Mastiffs has been preserved, for I believe that I shall not be wrong in saying that every prize winning brindle of recent years is a direct descendant of this dog.

The result of crossing his progeny with Crown Prince and Beaufort blood was eminently satisfactory. Among others of his descendants may be mentioned Marc Antony, Marksman, Invicta, Colonel Cromwell, and Marcus Superba, who died quite young, but not without leaving stock behind

him that have been a credit to him as a sire.

It is to be deplored that ever since the era of Crown Prince there has been a perceptible diminution in the number of good examples of this fine old English breed, and that from being an admired and fashionable dog the Mastiff has so declined in popularity that few are to be seen either at exhibitions or in breeders' kennels. At the Crystal Palace in 1871 there were as many as sixty-three Mastiffs on show, forming a line of benches two hundred yards long, and not a bad one among them; whereas at a dog show held twenty-five years later, where more than twelve hundred dogs were entered, not a single Mastiff was benched.

The difficulty of obtaining dogs of unblemished pedigree and superlative type may partly account for this decline, and another reason of unpopularity may be that the Mastiff requires so much attention to keep him in condition that without it he is apt to become indolent and heavy. Nevertheless, the mischief of breeding too continuously from one strain such as that of Crown Prince has to some extent been eradicated, and we have had many splendid Mastiffs since his time. Crown Prince was by no means the only great Mastiff bred in Mr. Woolmore's kennels. Special mention should be made of that grand bitch Cambrian Princess (12,833), by Beau. She was purchased by Mrs. Willins, who, mating her with Maximilian (a dog of her own breeding by The Emperor), obtained Minting, who shared with Beaufort the reputation of being unapproached for all round merit in any period. It was a misfortune to the breed that Minting was allowed to leave this country for the United States, where he was easily able to hold his own on the show bench, Beaufort, his only equal, not

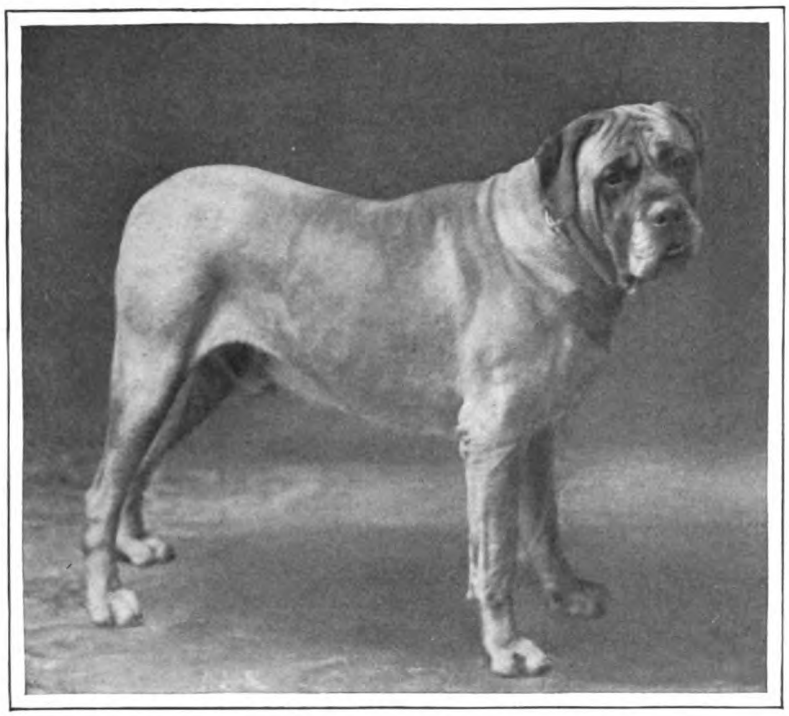


THE BEAUTIFUL FAWN MASTIFF CH. MINTING BY MAXIMILIAN—CAMBRIAN PRINCESS. EXPORTED IN 1888 TO THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE WAS REGARDED AS SECOND ONLY TO CH. BEAUFORT.

Photograph by Schreiber.

arriving in America until after Minting's death.

Of Mastiff breeders of recent years Mr. J. Sidney Turner will always be remembered as the breeder of Beaufort, Hotspur, Orlando, and other Mastiffs, which have left their mark on the breed. Unfortunately, Mr. Turner did not continue his breeding operations beyond the second generation; otherwise, judging from his success during the time he kept Mastiffs, we should probably have seen more of these dogs of high quality than has been the case of late. Mr. Mark Beaufoy's name will be principally associated with Beau, although he owned several others of acknowledged merit. At one time the kennels of Captain and Mrs. J. L. Piddocke contained many excellent Mastiffs, Toozie, Jubilee Beauty, and Ogilvie being remarkably good headed dogs. Lieut.-Colonel Walker, although not a very frequent exhibitor, has been a persistent breeder for many years, and has bred several Mastiffs of which anyone might be proud.



MR. C. AUBREY SMITH'S COLONEL CROMWELL, BORN 1899. BRED BY MR. A. W. LUCAS BY INVICTA—LEDA.

Mr. Robert Leadbetter has also been prominent among the owners of this magnificent breed. His kennel at Haslemere Park is one of the largest at present in England. He started by purchasing Elgiva, a well-known and unbeaten champion who won many specials open to other breeds as well as her own. It is to be regretted that Elgiva failed to contribute progeny towards the continuance of her kind. Among other Mastiffs owned by Mr. Leadbetter may be mentioned Marcella, a bitch descended from Captain Piddocke's strain, and Prince Sonderberg, one of Mr. Laguhee's breeding by Mellnotte out of Nell. Prince Sonderberg's recent death has unfortunately deprived us of a dog which might have won distinction.

Mr. C. Aubrey Smith is an enthusiastic admirer of the breed, and has owned several prize Mastiffs, among which is Colonel Cromwell. He is a fawn of large size, and a dog that should do well at stud, although I do not call to mind any of his progeny that have yet made a great name on the show bench. This dog was bred by Mr. A. W. Lucas, a breeder of many years' standing, who can claim to have produced more prize Mastiffs within recent years than any other breeder. Among a few of his breeding that occur to me there are Black Prince (1,377 G) and Paula (1,418 H), both now the property of Mr. J. H. Martin of Bangor, Maine, U.S.A., their sire Invicta (1,375 C), Marcus Superba, and many others, including Lady Claypole and Marchioness. The last two are the property of Mr. Spalding, who recently turned his attention to the Mastiff with very satisfactory results, his

Helmsley Defender and others of his breeding having secured prizes at most of the principal shows.

The following description of a perfect Mastiff, taken from the Old English Mastiff Club's "Points of a Mastiff," is so admirable that I need hardly add anything as to what future breeders should aim to attain. If they will study this description carefully and use all their efforts to produce a Mastiff as near it in all points as can be, I feel confident that they will be more satisfied with the result than is likely to be the case if they give their attention to certain qualities and leave the others to take care of themselves.

MR. SPALDING'S CH. HELMSLEY DEFENDER
BY BLACK PRINCE—LADY CLAYPOLE.
Photograph by Russell.

THE PERFECT MASTIFF.

1. General Character and Symmetry.—Large, massive, powerful, symmetrical and well-knit frame. A combination of grandeur and good nature, courage and docility.

2. General Description of Head.—In general outline, giving a square appearance when viewed from any point. Breadth greatly to be desired, and should be in ratio to length of the whole head and face as 2 to 3.

3. General Description of Body.—Massive, broad, deep, long, powerfully built, on legs wide apart, and squarely set. Muscles sharply defined. Size a great desideratum, if combined with quality. Height and substance important if both points are proportionately combined.

4. Skull.—Broad between the ears, forehead flat, but wrinkled when attention is excited. Brows (superciliary ridges) slightly raised. Muscles of the temples and cheeks (temporal and masseter) well developed. Arch across the skull of a rounded, flattened curve, with a depression up the centre of the forehead from the medium line between the eyes, to half way up the sagittal suture.

5. Face or Muzzle.—Short, broad under the eyes, and keeping nearly parallel in width to the end of the nose; truncated, *i.e.* blunt and cut off square, thus forming a right angle with the upper line of the face, of great depth from the point of the nose to under jaw. Under jaw broad to the end; canine teeth healthy, powerful, and wide apart; incisors level, or the lower projecting beyond the upper, but never sufficiently so as to become visible when the mouth is closed. Nose broad, with widely spreading nostrils when viewed from the front; flat (not pointed or turned up) in profile. Lips diverging at obtuse angles with the septum, and slightly pendulous so as to show a square profile. Length of muzzle to whole head and face as 1 to 3. Circumference of muzzle (measured midway between the eyes and nose) to that of the head (measured before the ears) as 3 to 5.

6. Ears.—Small, thin to the touch, wide apart, set on at the highest points of the sides of the skull, so as to continue the outline across the summit, and lying flat and close to the cheeks when in repose.

7. Eyes.—Small, wide apart, divided by at least the space of two eyes. The stop between the eyes well marked, but not too abrupt. Colour hazel-brown, the darker the better, showing no haw.

8. Neck, Chest and Ribs.—Neck—Slightly arched, moderately long, very muscular, and measuring in circumference about one or two inches less than the skull before the ears. Chest—Wide, deep, and well let down between the fore-legs. Ribs arched and well-rounded. False ribs deep and well set back to the hips. Girth should be one-third more than the height at the shoulder. Shoulder and Arm—Slightly sloping, heavy and muscular.

9. Forelegs and Feet.—Legs straight, strong, and set wide apart; bones very large. Elbows square. Pasterns upright. Feet large and round. Toes well arched up. Nails black.

10. Back, Loins and Flanks.—Back and loins wide and muscular; flat and very wide in a bitch, slightly arched in a dog. Great depth of flanks.

11. Hind Legs and Feet.—Hind quarters broad, wide, and muscular, with well developed second thighs, hocks bent, wide apart, and quite squarely set when standing or walking. Feet round.

MR. W. SHEARER CLARK'S BRINDLE LORD JIM BY TOM BOWLING—SELINA.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE SHORT-FACED MASTIFF.

Photograph by C. Reid, Wishaw.

12. Tail.—Put on high up, and reaching to the hocks, or a little below them, wide at its root and tapering to the end, hanging straight in repose, but forming a curve, with the end pointing upwards, but not over the back, when the dog is excited.

13. Coat—Colour.—Coat short and close lying, but not too fine over the shoulders, neck, and back. Colour, apricot or silver fawn, or dark fawn-brindle. In any case, muzzle, ears, and nose should be black, with black round the orbits, and extending upwards between them.

Scale of Points.

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

There are one or two points to which I should wish to direct particular attention. One of the most important of these is width of muzzle combined with depth. This is, I admit, very difficult to obtain in anything like perfection, and I cannot but think that it is one that has been too much overlooked by breeders in their efforts to produce Mastiffs with the shortest muzzle possible. That the muzzle of a Mastiff should be short is an admitted fact, but it should be in proportion to the size of the head, which is given in the Club's points as "length of muzzle to whole head and face as 1 to 3." I am doubtful whether the muzzles of many Mastiffs of the present day will be found to correspond with this measurement. Mr. J. Sidney Turner's Orlando was a grand-headed dog, but very defective in hind quarters. He got many good-headed Mastiffs and the length of muzzle in proportion to the whole head and face was as nearly in accordance with the Club's requirements as possible. It is to the inordinate desire to obtain the shortest muzzle possible which existed some few years ago, and which I am afraid is not altogether absent at the present day, that the falling off in many desirable qualities of the breed, unfortunately so noticeable in recent years, may be attributed. It is practically impossible for breeders to breed dogs with abnormally short muzzle, and yet at the same time obtain size, length of body, and other attributes of this breed.

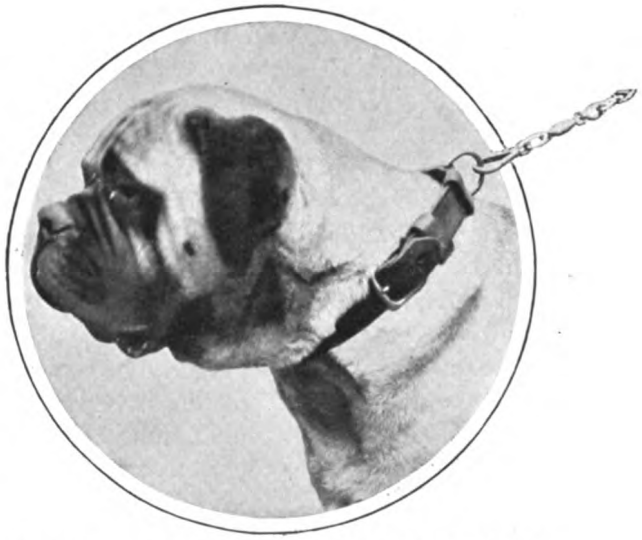
Opinions seem to differ as to whether the Mastiff should have a level mouth or be somewhat undershot. Personally I prefer a level mouth, and should always try to get it if possible, and I am inclined to think that many who uphold the undershot jaw are in agreement with me, and would prefer the level mouth were the difficulty of combining it with squareness of muzzle not so great. There can be little doubt that more Mastiffs are bred with undershot jaws than without, and there is no gainsaying the fact that many, if not most, of the best specimens of the breed have possessed undershot jaws.

Size is a quality very desirable in this breed. The height of many dogs of olden days was from thirty-two to thirty-three inches. The height should be obtained rather from great depth of body than length of leg. A leggy Mastiff is very undesirable. Thirty inches may be taken as a fair average height for dogs, and bitches somewhat less. Many of Mr. Lukey's Mastiffs stood 32 inches and over; Mr. Green's Monarch was over 33 inches, The Shah 32 inches, and Cardinal 32 inches.

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

I am not an advocate for forcing young stock, and I have frequently noticed that in the case of puppies of extraordinary weight we have seldom heard of any of them attaining any unusual size when full grown. The fact is that these puppies make their growth early in life and stop growing just at the time other puppies are beginning to fill out and develop. There are, of course, exceptions to this. For instance, Orlando weighed 140 lb. when only eight months old. A Mastiff puppy of ten months old should have the appearance of a puppy, and not of a full-grown dog. A dog should go on growing until he is three years of age, and many continue to improve after that.

Colour is, to a great extent, a matter of taste. The two colours recognised at the present time are brindle and fawn. The former is considered by those who have given the question most attention to have been the original colour of the breed. Black Mastiffs are spoken of as having been known in years gone by, and occasionally we hear of a dog of this colour having been seen even now. I have never come across one myself, although I have often seen brindle puppies so dark they might have been mistaken for black; nor can I call to mind having heard in recent years of a dog of this colour whose pedigree was known. A correspondent in the *Live Stock Journal* spoke of having seen a black dog of Mastiff type, which was not of pure blood, and went on to say that "when I was paying a visit to the Willhayne kennels, in the summer of 1879, I remember Mr. Kingdon showing me a coal-black bitch of the Lyme Hall breed. She had not a white hair on her, and I was surprised at her colour. She was not at all large." It is stated that Charles I. advertised for a lost "Bob-tailed Black Mastiff," and from the correspondence that took place some years ago upon the subject of the colour of Mastiffs, it is evident that black was by no means an unknown colour at one time. Red was another colour that

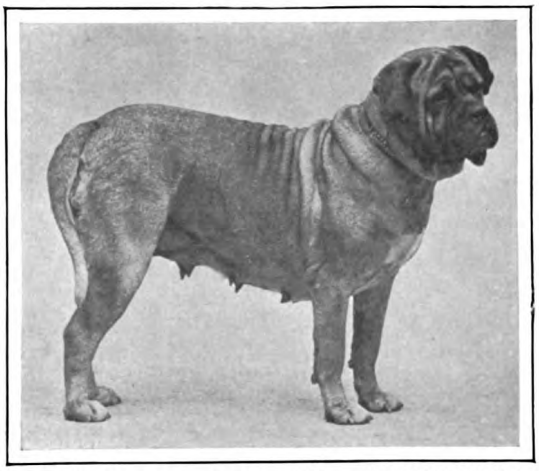


MR. ROBERT LEADBETTER'S PRINCE SONDERBERG, BORN 1903, BY MELLNOTTE—NELL.

was in evidence thirty or forty years ago, but it has been allowed to die out, and I have not seen a Mastiff of that colour, whose pedigree could be depended upon, for many years. By crossing blacks and reds it would no doubt have been possible to produce

brindles; this is the case in cattle, and there seems no reason why it should not be so in Mastiffs—in fact, it is asserted that this system of breeding was resorted to many years ago.

Although, as I have said, brindle was



MR. SPALDING'S BITCH CH. MARCHIONESS, BORN 1901, BRED BY MR. A. W. LUCAS BY DALSTON BENEDICT—LYNDHURST JENNY.
Photograph by Russell.

the original colour, and was an ordinary one in Mastiffs in the early part of the last century, its place was gradually usurped by the fawn, and twenty-five years or so ago there was great risk of the colour becoming extinct. Mr. J. Hutchings kept a kennel of Mastiffs of this colour, but the type of his dogs did not meet the views of the breeders of the day. Wolsey (5,315), by Rajah out of Mr. Hanbury's Queen (2,396), a magnificent brindled bitch, was about the only dog of note in those days, but his stud services could not be obtained by breeders generally, and so it devolved upon Wolsey's grandson Cardinal to perpetuate the colour. Within the last five years there have been more brindles exhibited than fawns, judging by the fact that more of the former have won prizes than the latter.

White is not a desirable colour, but it will frequently appear on the chest and feet, and in some cases puppies are born with white running some distance up the leg. This, however, disappears almost entirely—or, at any rate, to a great extent—as the puppy grows up. Light eyes, which detract so much from the appearance of a Mastiff, were very prevalent a few years ago, and, judging from some of the young stock exhibited recently, there seems a great risk of them becoming so again. When this eye appears in a brindle it is even more apparent than in a fawn; the remedy is to breed these dogs to brindles with a good dark eye, and of a strain possessing this quality.

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

The colour is sometimes deceptive, and what appears to a novice as a brindle puppy turns out to be a very dark fawn, which gradually gets lighter as the puppy grows. It has occurred that Mastiffs bred from rich dark brindles have been whelped of a blue or slate colour. In course of time the stripes of the brindle appear, but puppies of this colour, which are very rare, generally retain a blue mask, and have light eyes. Many such puppies have been destroyed; but this practice is a mistake, for although it is not a colour to be desired, some of our best Mastiffs have been bred through dogs or bitches of this shade. As an instance I may mention my own dog, Constable (22,705). His grand-dam Columbine was a blue brindle. I parted with her as a puppy to a well-known breeder, who afterwards offered her back to me on account of her colour. Knowing how she

was bred I readily accepted the offer. She was by Cardinal out of Cleopatra by Cardinal out of Gwendolen by Monarch. Putting her to her sire I obtained Empress of Tring, a capital brindle of good size. Just at the time I wanted a cross out, Mr. Sidney Turner offered to let me have, at quite a nominal price, Hotspur, a son of Crown Prince, and a dog for which he had refused £100 when a puppy. Mating Empress of Tring with him, I got many good Mastiffs, one of the best being Constable, who made his *début* at the show held by the Kennel Club in 1887, where he created a sensation among Mastiff breeders.

I have gone rather more into this than I intended, but I want to demonstrate, in the first place, that it is not always wise to destroy a puppy, which, although it may not be a show specimen, may prove from its breeding invaluable as a stud dog or brood bitch. I also wish to show that in-breeding, if judiciously carried out, may in certain instances prove of inestimable advantage. My own experience of in-breeding does not lead me to endorse the opinion that it must necessarily cause a diminution of size. In Toys it may be resorted to with that particular object, and, in that case, naturally the smallest specimens would be bred from; but I see no reason why, if dogs of large size are selected, it should not have a contrary result. I am speaking of in-breeding carried on within certain limits and not indiscriminately. Nevertheless, close in-breeding, if attempted by anyone not understanding the principles of selection, may prove disastrous. It is far easier to perpetuate a fault than to eradicate one, and, therefore, great care should be exercised in the animals selected for the experiment of in-breeding.

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

Some Mastiffs are possessed of strange idiosyncrasies. Turk and many of his descendants had a great antipathy to butchers and butchers' shops. Neither of my own two Mastiffs, Cardinal and Gwendolen, would go near a butcher's shop if it could be avoided, and I have frequently been puzzled in walking through London at four or five o'clock in the morning, on my way to catch an early train to some show, to know why these two dogs would cross the road for no apparent reason, and refuse to recross it until some way further on. Eventually I discovered this invariably happened when passing a butcher's shop. At Norwich show Cardinal suddenly jumped up and flew out at three visitors who were standing admiring him. My man remarked that there must be a butcher close by, or the dog would never do such a thing. The idea was laughed at, but upon his saying he was sure it was so, one of the three admitted that he was a butcher.

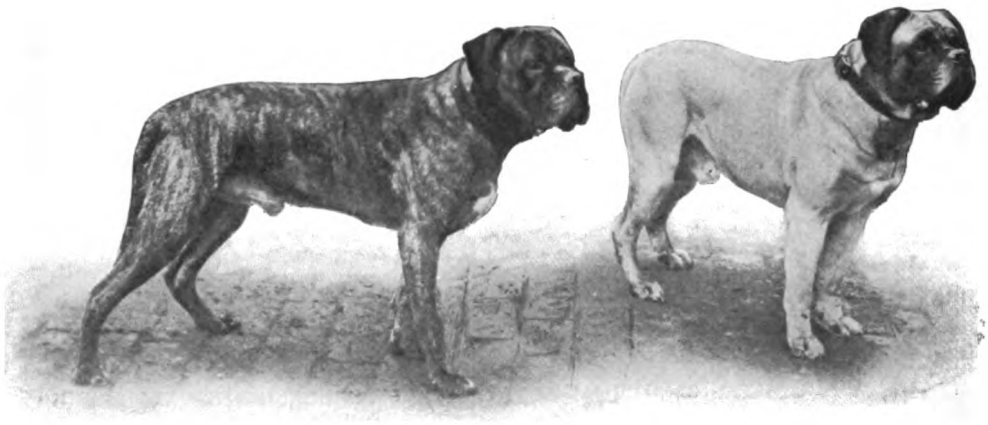
The temper of a Mastiff should be taken into consideration by the breeder. They are, as a rule, possessed of the best of tempers, but there may be, of course, an exception now and again. A savage dog with such power as the Mastiff possesses is indeed a dangerous creature, and, therefore, some inquiries as to the temper of a stud dog should be made before deciding to use him. Although I have owned Mastiffs for between thirty and forty years, and at one time I kept a somewhat large kennel of them, I have never had the misfortune to have a bad-tempered one. In these dogs, as in all others, it is a question of how they are treated by the person having charge of them.

The feeding of puppies is an important matter, and should be carefully seen to by anyone wishing to rear them successfully. If goat's milk is procurable it is preferable to cow's milk. The price asked for it is sometimes prohibitory, but this difficulty may be surmounted in many

cases by keeping a goat or two on the premises. Many breeders have obtained a goat with the sole object of rearing a litter of puppies on her milk, and have eventually discarded cow's milk altogether, using goat's milk for household purposes instead. As soon as the puppies will lap they should be induced to take arrowroot prepared with milk. Oatmeal and maizemeal, about one quarter of the latter to three quarters of the former, make a good food for puppies. Dog biscuits and the various hound meals, soaked in good broth, may be used with advantage, but I do not believe any dogs, especially Mastiffs, can be kept in condition for any length of time without a fair proportion of meat of some kind. Sheeps' paunches, cleaned and well boiled, mixed with sweet stale bread, previously soaked in cold water, makes an excellent food and can hardly be excelled as a staple diet. In feeding on horseflesh care should be taken to ascertain that the horse was not diseased, especially if any is given uncooked.

Worms are a constant source of trouble from the earliest days of puppy-hood, and no puppy suffering from them will thrive; every effort, therefore, should be made to get rid of them. It has been asserted that the use of goat's milk is a preventative against worms, but I am afraid that very little reliance can be placed on this statement.

Constantly physicking puppies or grown dogs is a mistake made by many Mastiff owners, and still more so by their kennelmen. With proper feeding, grooming, exercise, and cleanliness, Mastiffs can be kept in good condition without resort to medicine, the use of which should be strictly prohibited unless there is real need for it. Mastiffs kept under such conditions are far more likely to prove successful stud dogs and brood bitches than those to which deleterious drugs are constantly being given. Although, as I have said, puppies should not be tied up, they should be accustomed to a collar and to be led when young. A dog is far less likely to be nervous in the show ring if he has been led about when young than one who has a collar and chain on for the first time only a few hours before he is sent off to some exhibition.



CH. ARCHIE OF HASLEMERE AND CH. CZAAR PETER BY CH. MARKSMAN—LYNDHURST ROSE.
THE PROPERTY OF ROBERT LEADBETTER, ESQ., M.F.H.
Photograph by Findlow & Co., High Wycombe.

THE FAMOUS BULL BITCH CH. SILENT DUCHESS BY STOLID JOE—CH. HEYWOOD DUCHESS. FORMERLY OWNED BY MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR MAYOR.

FROM THE PAINTING BY FRANCES C. FAIRMAN.

STUDIES IN BULLDOG EXPRESSION.
Photograph by T. Reveley, Wantage.

CHAPTER II.

THE BULLDOG.

BY W. J. STUBBS.

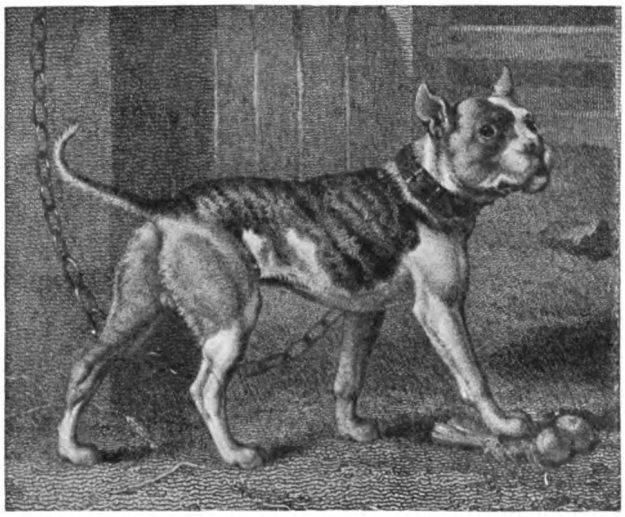
"Well, of all dogs it stands confessed
Your English bull-dogs are the best,
I say it, and will set my hand to't,
Camden records it, and I'll stand to't."
CHRISTOPHER SMART, 1722–1770.

LAMPHIER'S CH. KING DICK (BORN 1858) BY TOMMY—SLUT.

THE Bulldog is known to have been domiciled in this country for several centuries, but many theories are advanced as to the origin of the breed.

It is generally admitted to be a descendant of the "Alaunt," Mastive, or Bandog, described by Dr. Caius, who states that "the mastyve or Bandogge is vaste, huge, stubborne, ougly and eager, of a hevy and burthenous body, and therefore but of little swiftnesse, terrible and frightful to beholde, and more fearce and fell than any Arcadian curre. They are called (in Latin) Villatici, because they are appoynted to watche and keepe farme places and country cotages sequestered from common recourse and not abutting upon other houses by reason of distaunce. They are serviceable against the Foxe and Badger to drive wilde and tame swyne out of medowes, pastures, glebelandes, and places planted with fruite, to bayte and take the bull by the eare when occasion so requireth. One dogge, or two at the uttermost, sufficeth for that purpose, be the bull never so monsterous, never so fearce, never so furious, never so stearne, never so untameable. For it is a kinde of dogge capable of courage, violent and valiaunt, striking could feare into the harts of men but standing in feare of no man, in so much that no weapons will make him shrincke nor abridge his boldnes. Our English men (to th' intent that theyr dogges might be the more fell

and fearce) assist nature with arte, use and custome, for they teach theyr dogges to baite the Beare, to baite the Bull, and other such like cruell and bloudy beastes (appointing an overseer of the game), without any collar to defend theyr throtes, and oftentimes they traine them up in fighting and wrestling with a man having for the safegarde of his lyfe eyther a Pikestaffe, a clubbe, or a sworde, and by using them to such exercises as these theyr dogges become more sturdy and strong. The force which is in them surmounteth all beleefe, the faste holde which they take with their teeth exceedeth all credit; three of them against a Beare, foure against a lyon, are sufficient both to try masteryes with them and utterly to overmatch them. Which Henry the seventh of that name, King of England (a prince both politique and warlike), perceaving on a certaine time, commaunded all such dogges (how many soever they were in number) should be hanged, beyng deeply displeased, and conceaving great disdaine that an yll faured rascall curre should with such violent villany assault the valiaunt Lyon King of all beastes."



THE BULLDOG (1803).

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

The Bulldog was, however, well known and appreciated for his unparalleled courage by the ancient Romans, for, as already mentioned (*p.* 14), he is given the distinction of pulling down a bull by Claudian, the last of the Latin classic poets, in the words:

"The British hound
That brings the bull's big forehead to the ground."

Symmachus also mentions the presence of British Bulldogs at the Coliseum in Rome. FitzStephen, who lived in the reign of Henry II. (1154–1189), says it was customary on the forenoon of every holiday for young Londoners to amuse themselves with bulls and full-grown bears baited by dogs. Spenser wrote (1553–1598):

"Like as a mastiff, having at a bay
A salvage bull, whose cruell hornes do threat
Desperate daunger if he them assaye."

Hentzner in his itinerary, printed in Latin (1598), describes the performance of a bull baiting at which he was present. He says: "There is a place built in the form of a theatre which serves for baiting of bulls and bears; they are fastened behind and then worried by great English bulldogs; but not without risk to the dogs; and it sometimes happens they are killed on the spot; fresh ones are immediately supplied in the places of those that are wounded or tired."

The first mention of the word Bulldog occurs in a letter, now in the Record Office, written by Prestwich Eaton from St. Sebastian to George Wellingham in St. Swithin's Lane, London, in 1631 or 1632, "for a good Mastive dogge, a case of bottles replenished with the best lickour, and pray proceur mee two good bulldoggs, and let them be sent by ye first shipp."

The two following advertisements, published in the reign of Queen Anne, are contained in the Harleian MSS.:

"At the Bear Garden in Hockley in the Hole, near Clerkenwell Green, this present Monday, there is a great match to be fought by two dogs of Hampstead, at the Reading Bull, for one guinea to be spent; five lets goes out of hand; which goes fairest and

farthest in wins all. The famous Bull of fireworks, which pleased the gentry to admiration. Likewise there are two Bear Dogs to jump three jumps apiece at the Beare, which jumps highest for ten shillings to be spent. Also variety of bull-baiting and bear-baiting ; it being a day of general sport by all the old gamesters and a bull-dog to be drawn up with fireworks. Beginning at three o'clock."

"At William Well's bear garden in Tuttle fields, Westminster, this present Monday, there will be a green Bull baited ; and twenty Dogs to fight for a collar ; and the dog that runs farthest and fairest wins the collar ; with other diversions of bull- and bear-baiting

"Beginning at two of the clock."

The object aimed at in the pursuit of bull-baiting was that the dog should pin and hold the bull by the muzzle, and not leave it. The bull was naturally helpless when seized in his most tender part. As the bull lowered his head in order to use his horns it was necessary for the dog to keep close to the ground, or, in the words of the old fanciers of the sport, to "play low." Larger dogs were at a disadvantage in this respect, and, therefore, those of smaller proportions, which were quite as suitable for the sport, were selected.

The average height of the dogs was about 16 inches, and the weight was generally about 45 lbs., whilst the body was broad, muscular, and compact, as is shown in the pictures of "Crib and Rosa" and "Bull Broke Loose," which are reproduced in these pages.

In bull-baiting a rope about fifteen feet in length was fastened to the root of the horns, and the other end was secured to an iron ring fixed to a stone or stake driven into the ground. The dog kept his head close to the ground, or if of large size, he crawled on his belly to avoid being above the animal's horns. The bull, on the other hand, kept his nose close to the ground, and many of the veterans had sufficient cunning, or instinct, to scrape a hole in the ground for themselves when one was not already provided, and would then endeavour to toss the dog with his horns.

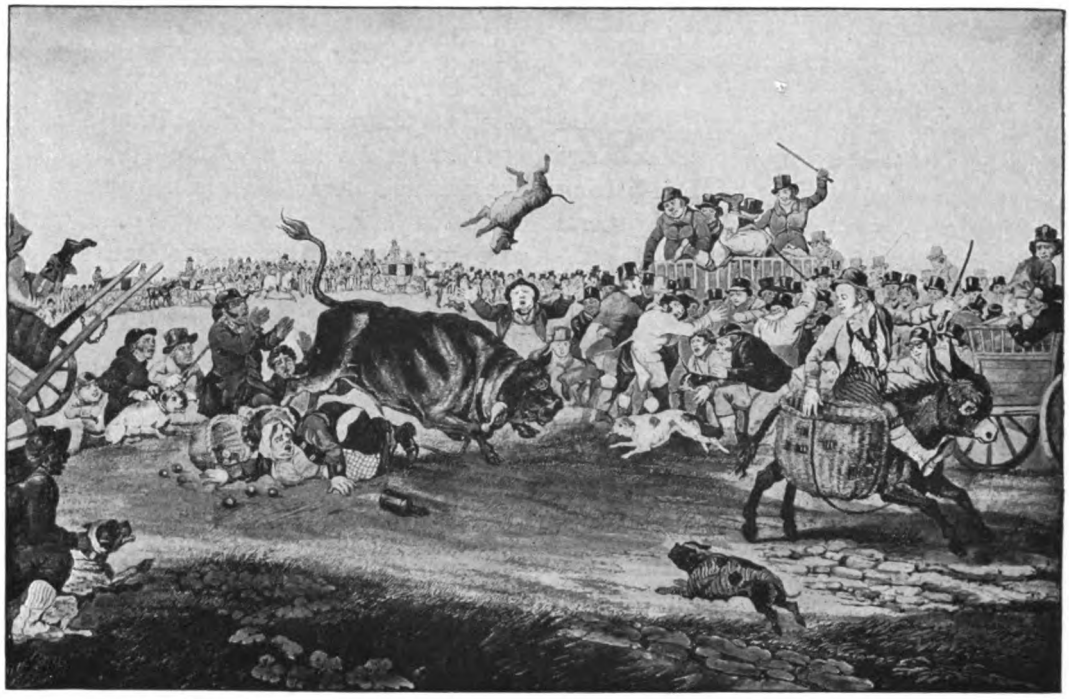
CRIB AND ROSA (1817).

FROM THE ENGRAVING BY JOHN SCOTT.

The actual ring for bull-baiting still remains in several places in England, such as Hedon, Preston, Colchester, and Brading, in the Isle of Wight. Several towns, such as Birmingham and Dorchester, retain traces of the sport in the nomenclature of the streets.

In the minute and carefully kept household accounts of Sir Miles Stapleton, published in *The Antiquary*, reference is made to the replacement of the ring for bull-baiting, and the stone to which it was fixed, in the market-place of Bedale, Yorks, in 1661.

Pepys mentions in his diary that he was



BULL BROKE LOOSE (1820).

From an Old Print.

present at a bull-baiting in Southwark, on August 4th, 1666, when the bull tossed one of the dogs "into the very boxes," describing the performance as "a very rude and nasty pleasure."

Bull-baiting lingered with us much longer than bear-baiting, and was a far more universal sport throughout England. The baited bull was supposed to be more tender for eating than when killed in the orthodox manner, and in various boroughs the butchers who sold unbaited bull beef were subjected to considerable penalties. During the Commonwealth the sport was condemned by the Puritans, but subsequent to the Restoration the pastime was generally resumed with even greater zest.

In 1802 a Bill was introduced into Parliament for the suppression of bull-baiting, but it was resisted, especially by Mr. Windham, as part of a conspiracy by the Jacobins and Methodists to render the people grave and serious, and to uproot constitutional government!

Notwithstanding the efforts of Wilberforce and Sheridan, the bill was defeated by a majority of 13.

A worse fate befell a similar measure which was introduced in 1829; it was defeated by 73 votes to 28.

After the Reform Bill became law the protests could no longer be set at naught, and bull-baiting was made illegal in 1835.

The last recorded bull-baitings held in England were at Wirksworth in 1840, at Eccles in 1842, and at West Derby in 1853, all of which, of course, were held in an illicit manner.

When bull-baiting was prohibited by law the sportsmen of the period turned their attention to dog-fighting, and for this pastime the Bulldogs were specially trained. The chief centres in London where these exhibitions took place were the Westminster Pit, the Bear Garden at Bankside, and the Old Conduit Fields in Bayswater.

In order to obtain greater quickness of movement many of the Bulldogs were crossed with a terrier, although some fanciers relied on the pure breed. It is recorded that Lord Camelford's Bulldog Belcher fought one hundred and four battles without once suffering defeat.

I quote from *The Sporting Magazine* of

1825 the following account of what, after all, must have been an exhibition disgusting to those who witnessed it and degrading to the dogs themselves :—

"The Westminster Pit was crowded on Tuesday evening, January 18th, with all the dog fanciers in the metropolis to witness a battle between the celebrated dog Boney and a black novice called Gas, lately introduced to the fancy by Charley, to whom the dog belongs. The stakes were forty sovereigns, and everything was arranged to the satisfaction of the amateurs. The pit was lighted with an elegant chandelier and a profusion of wax lights. The dogs were brought to the scratch at eight o'clock in excellent condition, and were seconded by their respective masters. Boney was the favourite at 3 to 1, and so continued till within ten minutes of the termination of the contest—a confidence arising solely from his known bottom, for to the impartial spectator Gas took the lead throughout. The battle lasted an hour and fifty minutes, when Boney was carried out insensible. He was immediately bled and put into a warm bath. There were nearly three hundred persons present."

The method of conducting the fight was for each dog in turn to cross a chalked line and bring his opponent out of his corner. The dogs were handled by their keepers in the ring, and once they were released they flew at each other's throats, and having established a hold they proceeded to grind and tear each other to the death.

The tactics adopted by the dogs varied according to the training they had received. Some would fight at the head, others at the legs, which were frequently broken, whilst others attempted to tear open the throat. When a dog loosened his hold to breathe the "round" was terminated, and each dog was taken to his respective corner and sponged down by his keeper. A minute's grace was allowed between each round, and the fight sometimes lasted for two or three hours.

It will be observed in the picture of the Westminster Pit that three of the dogs outside the arena are being forcibly held

WESTMINSTER PIT (1820).

From an Old Print.

back from joining in the fray, into which they appear to be eager to enter. As a matter of fact, it was not necessary to incite the dogs to fight, as they were only too anxious to be at work, and while being restrained they would scream with rage and lick their lips in anticipation of what was to follow. In order that the ears might not form an easy object to hold they were usually cropped close to the head, and this practice was generally followed well into the 'seventies. Dog-fighting gradually declined during the middle of the last century, and practically ceased thirty years ago.

Practices of this nature doubtless led to the lack of interest taken in the breed, and to the expression of opinion in *British Field Sports* that "the Bulldog devoted solely to the most barbarous and infamous purposes, the real blackguard of his species, has no claim upon utility, humanity, or common sense, and the total extinction of the breed is a desirable consummation"; whilst in Parliament he was described as the incarnation of ferocity, loving bloodshed and combat, and the cause of the perpetuation of the cruelties which it was desired to suppress.

There is no doubt that the Bulldog knew no fear. His tenacity of purpose was present even in his death struggles. Colonel Smith, writing in 1840, states that he saw a Bulldog pinning an American bison and holding his nose down till the animal gradually brought forward its hind feet, and, crushing the dog to death, tore his muzzle, most dreadfully mangled, out of the dog's fangs.

The decline of bull-baiting and dog-fighting after the passing of the Bill prohibiting these sports was responsible for a lack of interest in perpetuating the breed of Bulldogs. Even in 1824 it was said to be degenerating, and gentlemen who had previously been the chief breeders gradually deserted the fancy.

At one time it was stated that Wasp, Child, and Billy, who were of the Duke of Hamilton's strain, were the only remaining Bulldogs in existence, and that upon their decease the Bulldog would become extinct—a prophecy which all Bulldog lovers happily find incorrect.

The specimens alive in 1817, as seen in prints of that period, were not so cloddy as those met with on the show bench at the present day. Still, the outline of Rosa in the well-known print of Crib and Rosa, which is reproduced on p. 35, is considered to represent perfection in the shape, make, and size of the ideal type of Bulldog. The only objections which have been taken are that the bitch is deficient in wrinkles about the head and neck, and in substance of bone in the limbs.

The following description of the Bulldog contained in Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," 1840 edition, affords interest to present-day readers, inasmuch as modern breeding and environment have eliminated the worst, and improved the best characteristics of the dog: "The round, thick head, turned-up nose, and thick, pendulous lips of this formidable dog are familiar to all. The nostrils of this variety are frequently cleft. The want of that degree of discernment which is found in so many of the canine varieties, added to the ferocity of the bulldog, make it extremely dangerous when its courage and strength are employed to protect the person or property of its owner, or for any domestic purpose; since, unlike many of the more sagacious, though less powerful dogs, which seem rather more anxious to give the alarm when danger threatens, by their barking, than to proceed immediately to action, the bulldog, in general, makes a silent but furious attack, and the persisting powers of its teeth and jaws enable it to keep its hold against any but the greatest efforts, so that the utmost mischief is likely to ensue, as well to the innocent visitor of its domicile as to the felonious intruder. The savage barbarity which, in various shapes, is so apt to show itself in the human mind, particularly when unchecked by education and refinement, has encouraged the breed of this variety of the dog, in order that gratification may be derived from the madness and torture of the bull and other animals, when exposed to the attacks of these furious beasts; and

it is observed that since the decline of such sports, Bulldogs have diminished in number—an instance whence we may learn how much the efforts of mankind operate on the domesticated genera of the animal kingdom.

"The internal changes which determine the external characteristics of this dog consist in a great development of the frontal sinuses, a development which elevates the bones of the forehead above the nose, and which leads in the same direction the cerebral cavity. But the most important change, and that, perhaps, which causes all the others, although we cannot perceive the connexion, is the diminution of the brain. The cerebral capacity of the Bulldog is sensibly smaller than in any other race, and it is doubtless to the decrease of the encephalon that we must attribute its inferiority to all others in everything relating to intelligence. The Bulldog is scarcely capable of any education, and is fitted for nothing but combat and ferocity. A fifth toe is occasionally found more or less developed on the hind feet of this race. This, like all other races far removed from the primitive type, is difficult of reproduction. Their life, also, is short, though their development is slow, they scarcely acquire maturity under eighteen months, and at five or six years show signs of decrepitude."

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

Amongst others in this connection may be mentioned Messrs. J. W. Berrie, of Tooting; T. Verinder, J. Ashburne, B. White, W. George, C. Aistrop, P. Rust, and H. Layton, of London; G. W. Richards, F. Lamphier, and T. Turton, of Sheffield; J. Lamphier, J. Hinks, and F. Reeves, of Birmingham; J. Henshall and Peter Eden, of Manchester; and A. Clay, of Wolverhampton; several of whom are still living.

One of the first specimens, if not actually the first, exhibited which was worthy of the name of Bulldog, belonged to Mr. James Hinks, of Birmingham. He was a white dog, and gained the first prize at Birmingham in 1860. He was priced for sale at ten guineas.

In 1864, at the Agricultural Hall in London, forty Bulldogs were on exhibition, and Mr. Jacob Lamphier, of Soho Street, Birmingham, won the first prize with his celebrated dog Champion King Dick, who was by Tommy *ex* Slut. This dog was 48 lbs. in weight, and a red smut in colour, and is admitted to have been one of the best Bulldogs that ever lived. He was born in 1858, and died when eight years of age, a few days after the demise of his master.

As a proof—if any were needed—of the devotion, fidelity, and affection of the Bulldog, the following account of the death of this grand dog will be read with interest.

Mr. Lamphier was afflicted with consumption, and at intervals, during the last twelve months of his life, was confined to his room. King Dick, being a great favourite, was his constant companion. In April, 1866, Mr. Lamphier died. Dick was at the time confined to the yard, and continued to be so until after the funeral. The first day he was let loose he instantly rushed upstairs into his master's room and made straight for the easy chair in which his master used to sit, but it was vacant; he put his paws on the bed, looked under it, rushed backwards and forwards crying piteously, ran to a back room which he searched thoroughly; coming back, he went to the chair and bed again. Miss Lamphier, who was in the room, tried to comfort him, but without success; he lay down on the rug before the fire, and never seemed to lift his head up again. No caress, no endearments, could rouse him. He refused all food that was offered to him, and it was with great difficulty that he was drenched with some beef tea.

Stimulants were also given to him, but all was of no avail; he gradually fell away from the fat, heavy dog that he had been to a complete skeleton, and on the fourth

MR. H. LAYTON'S ROYAL GEORGE
(BORN 1878) BY CRIB—ROSE.

day after he had missed his old master King Dick himself was dead.

Among the chief prize winners of the 'sixties and 'seventies from which the present-day dogs are descended may be mentioned Old King Cole, King Cole, Champions Venom, Monarch, and Gamester, who were bred by Mr. J. W. Berrie; Champion Duke, by the Duke of Hamilton; Champion Smasher, by Mr. Harry Layton; Champions Ruling Passion, His Lordship, and Cigarette, and Lord Nelson, by Tom Ball, of Peckham; Champion Queen Mab, by Fred Reeves; Champion Crib, Thunder, and Sir Anthony, by Fred Lamphier, and Champions Sancho Panza and Diogenes, by Mr. P. Rust.

Of these probably the dog which is owned as a sire by most of the modern dogs is Champion Crib, who was a heavy-weight brindle dog, with an immense skull, short in back and limbs, without being in any way a cripple or monstrosity. He was purchased from Mr. Lamphier by Mr. Turton—hence his common sobriquet of Turton's Crib—and was never beaten in the show ring.

His mating with Mr. Berrie's Rose, Mr. Lamphier's Meg, Mr. Rust's Miss Smiff, and Mr. W. Beckett's Kit, established the four great prize-winning strains of our own time, although there are several other strains which do not descend from Crib.

Of the contemporary strains we find a large proportion of dogs trace their descent from Mr. Fred Reeves' Stockwell, who was sired by Don Pedro, who himself was by the Dudley nosed Sahib, belonging to the Crib-Kit strain. The general characteristics of the Stockwell strain are good heads and bodies, and the best representatives of the strain are Champions Dimboola, Boaz, Baron Sedgemere, Housewife, and Battledora, Barney Barnato, True Type, Balaclava, Amber Duchess, Jack of Spades, Uxbridge Matadore, and Spa Victoria.

Don Salano, who was a litter brother to Stockwell, is also very fully represented by present-day dogs, the chief characteristics of the strain being found in their lowness to ground, well-defined but sometimes small skulls, and good body properties. The best dogs of this strain are Champions Bicester Beauty, Felton Prince, Totora, and

MR. H. LAYTON'S CH. GAMESTER
(BORN 1878) BY CRIB—ROSE.

Pressgang, Cyclops, First Attempt, Highwayman, Khalifa—the sire of Champion Mahomet—Lord Francis, Ivy Leaf, Lucy Venn, Don Perseus, and Don Alexis the

last of whom in turn sired Champion Primula, Birkdale Beauty, Don Cervantes, Woodcote Galtee More, and Merlin.

The Bruce strain is noted for its long

MRS. SPRAGUE'S CH. GRABBER
(BORN 1881) BY REEVES' CRIB—ZULU.

skulls possessing the desired properties of distance between the eyes and from the eyes to the ears. The ears are small, and usually set neatly on the head. Champion Bedgebury Lion, a brindle pied dog, was by The Alderman, who in turn was by Bruce II. He was born August 16th, 1888, and was bred by Mr. Beresford Hope. He had a wide, flat skull, large nostrils, good ears, and turn-up of underjaw, but might have been wider out at the shoulders. He created quite a sensation when brought out as a nine-months' old puppy at the Bulldog Club Show in 1889. Some writers indicate a definite strain from Bedgebury Lion, but the real properties are derived from Bruce II., who was by Gamester, and therefore of the Crib—Rose strain. The best-known dogs of the Bruce strain are The Alderman, Satan II., The Antiquary (later known as Master Bruce), Mersham Jock, Banana, Enfield Tartlet, Boom-de-ay, Captain Jack, Pyecrust, Shylock, and Baby Bacchus.

The King Orry strain stands out prominently as being noted for producing big, long-skulled dogs, with good lay-back, well turned-up underjaws, and neat ears. The bodies are usually well shaped. Many present-day winners belong to this strain, and are good in the foregoing properties.

King Orry, born on January 25th, 1889, was bred by Mr. Tasker, and was a white dog with black and brindle markings. He was by Pagan, *ex* Koorie, and therefore also of the Crib—Rose strain.

The best known dogs of the King Orry strain are Champions Boomerang, Broadlea Squire, Katerfelto, Felton Duchess, Facey Romford, and Prince Albert, Katapult, Duke of Albemarle, Diavolo, Bombard, Demon Monarch, Forlorn, First Success, President Carnot, and General French.

The Prisoner strain is of recent date, but it has certain well-defined properties, notably the width and turn-up of underjaw. Other characteristics are large skulls, well broken-up faces, and good sound bodies, but the ears are inclined to be heavy.

Prisoner was by First Result, who belonged to the Don Salano strain, and his other ancestors were Champion Pathfinder (who had an exceptionally well turned-

MR. G. R. MURRELL'S KING ORRY
(BORN 1889) BY PAGAN—KOORIE.

up underjaw, and was the grandson of Champion Monarch, who in turn was of the Crib—Rose strain) and Champion His Lordship, who was by Don Pedro, who

MR. W. F JEFFERIES' RIVAL STONE BY BRITISH STONE—BANZIA STONE.

Photograph by The Art Portrait Co., Camberwell.

belonged to the Crib—Kit strain. It will be seen that dogs of the Prisoner strain are well outcrossed, seeing that they combine two of the four original strains. The best representatives are Champion Portland, Klondike, Fugitive, Persephone, Champion Lady Bute, Lord Milner, Stealaway, and Kilburn King.

The most sensational strain of dogs at the present day is that founded by Mr. Jefferies, as a result of mating his Lucy Loo with Mr. R. G. S. Mann's John of the Funnels, who was by Wadsley Jack, and, therefore, of the Crib—Miss Smiff strain.

One of the puppies of the resulting litter was later known to the fancy as Champion Rodney Stone, and had the distinction of being the first Bulldog to be sold for £1,000. He was purchased by Mr. R. Croker, of New York. Rodney Stone had, together with his son Buckstone, the remarkable property of stamping his expression and body properties on resulting progeny to several generations. The writer

has frequently recognised the wide front, the distinctive appearance of the eyes, and the turned-up underjaw in dogs of the third generation who have only claimed Rodney Stone once as a sire in their pedigree.

The following prize-winning dogs were all descended from Champion Rodney Stone, and the list comprises some of the best dogs of the past decade: Champion Regal Stone, Buckstone, True Type, Lodestone, Stolid Joe, Comely Maid, Champion Parkholme Crib, Stonecrop, Champion Thackeray Primstone, Rosewarne Grabber, Rhoda Stone, Royal Stone, Lucy Stone, Buxom Stone, John Campbell, Champion Rufus Stone, Lady Albertstone, and Champion

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CH. RODNEY STONE
BY JOHN OF THE FUNNELS—LUCY LOO.
BRED BY MR. WALTER JEFFERIES.
Photograph by T. Reveley, Wantage.

Boewulf. Other equally famous dogs of this strain have been Rex Stone, British Stone, and Dick Stone, but they were never exhibited on the show bench. All these dogs had good wide fronts, small ears, long square skulls with plenty of cushion, and good turn-up of underjaw. The bodies as a rule were good, but in some specimens there was a tendency to sink the first rib behind the shoulder.

Among other good dogs well known in the prize ring, but which, owing to outcrosses or being descended from some of the contemporaries of Champion Crib, were not properly belonging to the foregoing strains, were Champion Ivel Doctor, who sired the latter-day winners, Champions Nuthurst Doctor and Hampshire Lily; Bapton Monarch, by Avenger, who sired Champion Woodcote Chinosol; Champion Bromley Crib, who sired Swashbuckler—a distinguished pillar of the stud book—who in turn sired Champions Moston Michael and Woodcote Sally Lunn, Octavia and Felton Peer; Carthusian Cerberus, who sired Champion Heywood Duchess, who was the dam of the sensational half-sisters, Champions Silent Duchess and Kitty Royal, two of the three best bitches exhibited within recent years.

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

The face, when measured from the front of the cheek-bone to the nose, should be short, and its skin should be deeply and closely wrinkled. Excessive shortness of face is not natural, and can only be obtained by the sacrifice of the "chop." Such shortness of face makes the dog appear smaller in head and less formidable than he otherwise would be. Formerly this shortness of face was artificially obtained by the use of the "jack," an atrocious form of torture, by which an iron instrument was used to force back the face by means of thumbscrews. The nose should be rough, large, broad, and black, and this colour should extend to the lower lip; its top should be deeply set back, almost between the eyes. The distance from the inner corner of the eye to the extreme tip of the nose should not be greater than the length from the tip of the nose to the edge of the under lip. The nostrils should be large and wide, with a well-defined straight line visible between them. The largeness of nostril, which is a very desirable property, is possessed by few of the recent prize-winners.

When viewed in profile the tip of the nose should touch an imaginary line drawn from the extremity of the lower jaw to the top

of the centre of the skull. This angle of the nose and face is known as the layback, and can only properly be ascertained by viewing the dog from the side.

Dogs having flesh-coloured noses are called " Dudleys " on account of a strain of such animals having been kept at Dudley in Worcestershire. Dogs possessing this blemish have invariably light-coloured eyes and a yellow appearance in the face generally. Although the Bulldog Club decreed in 1884 that dogs having Dudley noses should be disqualified from winning prizes at any show, it is of interest to point out that the special prize for the best dog in the show was awarded at the Bulldog Club's first show in 1876 to Bacchus, who had this defect. Another good dog with a Dudley nose was Sahib, the sire of Don Pedro, who in turn was the sire of such good dogs as Champions Dryad, Don Salano, Kitty Cole, His Lordship, and Cigarette. Efforts are being made to breed out this defect, although otherwise good specimens still occasionally appear from certain well-known strains. Other dogs have a parti-coloured or " butterfly " nose, which detracts from their general appearance, but, unlike Dudleys, they are not disqualified for the blemish.

The inclination backward of the nose allows a free passage of the air into the nostrils whilst the dog is holding his quarry. It is apparent that if the mouth did not project beyond the nose, the nostrils would be flat against the part to which the dog was fixed, and breathing would then be stopped.

The upper lip, called the " chop," or flews, should be thick, broad, pendant and very deep, hanging completely over the lower jaw at the sides, but only just joining the under lip in front, yet covering the teeth completely. The amount of " cushion " which a dog may have is dependent upon the thickness of the flews. The lips should not be pendulous.

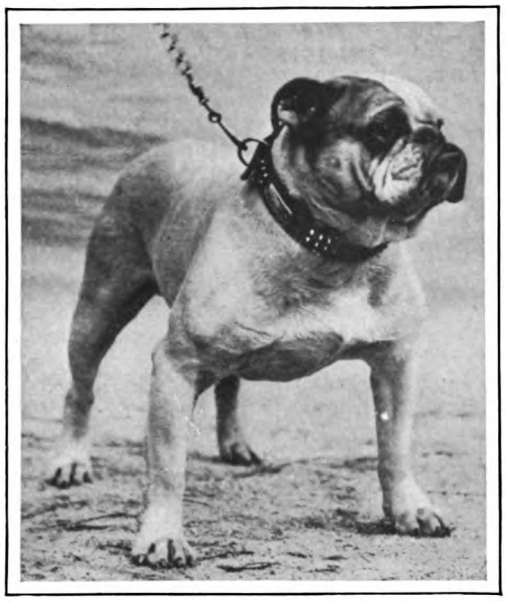
The upper jaw should be broad, massive, and square, the tusks being wide apart, whilst the lower jaw, being turned upwards, should project in front of the upper. The teeth should be large and strong, and the six small teeth between the tusks should be in an even row. The upper jaw cannot be too broad between the tusks. If the upper and lower jaws are level, and the muzzle is not turned upwards the dog is said to be " down-faced," whilst if the underjaw is not undershot he is said to be " froggy." A " wry-faced " dog is one having the lower jaw twisted, and this deformity so detracts from the general appearance of the dog as seriously to handicap him in the show-ring.

The underjaw projects beyond the upper in order to allow the dog, when running directly to the front, to grasp the bull, and, when fixed, to give him a firmer hold. The eyes, seen from the front, should be situated low down in the skull, as far from the ears, the nose, and each other as possible, but quite in front of the forehead, so long as their corners are in a straight line at right angles with the stop, and in front of the forehead. They should be a little above the level of the base of the nasal bone, and should be quite round in shape, of moderate size, neither sunken nor prominent, and be as black in colour as possible—almost, if not quite, black, showing no white when looking directly to the front.

A good deal of a Bulldog's appearance depends on the quality, shape, and carriage of his ears. They should be small and thin, and set high on the head; that is, the front inner edge of each ear should, as viewed from the front, join the outline of the skull at the top corner of such outline, so as to place them as wide apart, as high, and as far from the eyes as possible. The shape should be that which is known as " rose," in which the ear folds inward at the back, the upper or front edge curving over outwards and backwards, showing part of the inside of the burr. If the ears are placed low on the skull they give an apple-headed appearance to the dog. If the ear falls in front, hiding the interior, as is the case with a Fox-terrier, it is said to " button," and this type is highly objectionable. Unfortunately, within the last few years the " button " and " semi-tulip "

ear have been rather prevalent amongst the specimens on the show bench.

If the ear is carried erect it is known as a " tulip " ear, and this form also is objec-



MRS. EDGAR WATERLOW'S CH. NUTHURST DOCTOR (BORN 1901)
BY CH. IVEL DOCTOR—CH. PRIMULA.

tionable. Nevertheless, at the beginning of the nineteenth century two out of every three dogs possessed ears of this description.

The neck should be moderate in length, very thick, deep, muscular, and short, but of sufficient length to allow it to be well arched at the back, commencing at the junction with the skull. There should be plenty of loose, thick, and wrinkled skin about the throat, forming a dewlap on each side from the lower jaw to the chest.

The chest should be very wide laterally, round, prominent, and deep, making the dog appear very broad and short-legged in front. The shoulders should be broad, the blades sloping considerably from the body ; they should be deep, very powerful, and muscular, and should be flat at the top and play loosely from the chest.

The brisket should be capacious, round, and very deep from the top of the shoulder to the lowest part, where it joins the chest, and be well let down between the forelegs. It should be large in diameter, and round behind the forelegs, neither flat-sided nor sinking, which it will not do provided that the first and succeeding ribs are well rounded. The belly should be well tucked up and not pendulous, a small narrow waist being greatly admired. The desired object in body formation is to obtain great girth at the brisket, and the smallest possible around the waist, that is, the loins should be arched very high, when the dog is said to have a good " cut-up."

The back should be short and strong, very broad at the shoulder and comparatively narrow at the loins. The back should rise behind the shoulders in a graceful curve to the loins, the top of which should be higher than the top of the shoulders, thence curving again more suddenly to the tail, forming an arch known as the " roach " back, which is essentially a characteristic of the breed, though, unfortunately, many leading prize-winners of the present day are entirely deficient in

MR. L. CRABTREE'S CH. BOOMERANG (BORN 1893) BY KING ORRY—MILDURA.
Photograph by Hedges, Lytham.

this respect. Some dogs dip very considerably some distance behind the shoulders before the upward curve of the spine begins, and these are known as " swamp-backed " ;

others rise in an almost straight line to the root of the tail, and are known as "stern-high."

The tail should be set on low, jut out rather straight, then turn downwards, the end pointing horizontally. It should be quite round in its whole length, smooth and devoid of fringe or coarse hair. It should be moderate in length, rather short than long, thick at the root, and taper quickly to a fine point. It should have a downward carriage, and the dog should not be able to raise it above the level of the backbone. The tail should not curve at the end, otherwise it is known as "ring-tailed." The ideal length of tail is about six inches.

Many fanciers demand a "screw" or "kinked" tail, that is, one having congenital dislocations at the joints, but such appendages are not desirable in the best interests of the breed.

The forelegs should be very stout and strong, set wide apart, thick, muscular, and short, with well-developed muscles in the calves, presenting a rather bowed outline,

MR. L CRABTREE'S CH. KATERFELTO (BORN 1893) BY KING ORRY—MILDURA.

Photograph by T. Fall.

but the bones of the legs must be straight, large, and not bandy or curved. They should be rather short in proportion to the hindlegs, but not so short as to make the back appear long or detract from the dog's activity and so cripple him.

The elbows should be low and stand well away from the ribs so as to permit the body

MR. J. W. PROCTOR'S CH. KITTY ROYAL (BORN 1904) BY CH. PRINCE ALBERT—CH. HEYWOOD DUCHESS.

Photograph by Bell, Heywood.

to swing between them. If this property be absent the dog is said to be "on the leg." The ankles or pasterns should be short, straight, and strong. The forefeet should be straight and turn very slightly outwards; they should be of medium size and moderately round, not too long or narrow, whilst the toes should be thick, compact, and well split up, making the knuckles prominent and high.

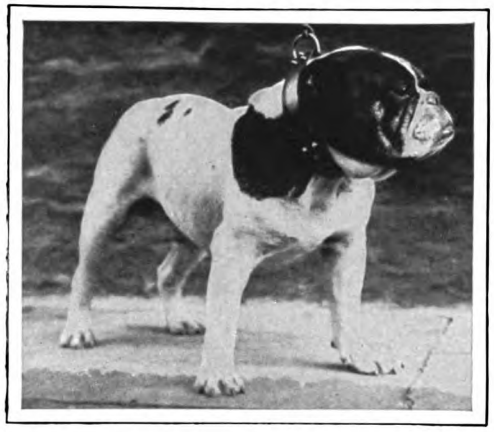
The hindlegs, though of slighter build than the forelegs, should be strong and muscular. They should be longer, in proportion, than the forelegs in order to elevate the loins. The stifles should be round and turned slightly outwards, away from the body, thus bending the hocks inward and the hindfeet outward. The hocks should be well let down, so that the leg is long and muscular from the loins to the point of the hock, which makes the pasterns short, but these should not be so short as those of the forelegs. The hindfeet, whilst being smaller than the forefeet, should be round

and compact, with the toes well split up, and the knuckles prominent.

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

The coat should be fine in texture, short, close, and smooth, silky when stroked from the head towards the tail owing to its closeness, but not wiry when stroked in the reverse direction.

The colour should be whole or smut, the latter being a whole colour with a black mask or muzzle. It should be brilliant and pure of its sort. The colours in order of merit are, first, whole colours and smuts, viz. brindles, reds, white, with



MR. JAMES DUNCAN'S CH. MAHOMET
(BORN 1901) BY KHALIFA—LADY DOROTHY
Photograph by W. P. Dando, F.Z.S.

their varieties, as whole fawns, fallows, etc., and, secondly, pied and mixed colours. Opinions differ considerably on the colour question ; one judge will set back a fawn and put forward a pied dog, whilst others will do the reverse. Occasionally one comes across specimens having a black-and-tan colour, which, although not mentioned in the recognised standard as being debarred, do not as a rule figure in the prize list. Some of the best specimens which the writer has seen have been black-and-tans, and a few years ago on his awarding a first prize to a bitch of this colour, a long but non-conclusive argument was held in the canine press. Granted that the colour is objectionable, a dog which scores in all other properties should not be put down for this point alone, seeing that in the dog-fighting days there were many specimens of this colour.

In action the Bulldog should have a peculiarly heavy and constrained gait, a rolling, or " slouching " movement, appearing to walk with short, quick steps on the tip of his toes, his hindfeet not being lifted high but appearing to skim the ground, and running with the right shoulder rather advanced, similar to the manner of a horse when cantering.

The foregoing minute description of the various show points of a Bulldog indicates that he should have the appearance of a thick-set Ayrshire or Highland bull. In stature he should be low to the ground, broad and compact, the body being carried between and not on the forelegs. He should stand over a great deal of ground, and have the appearance of immense power. The height of the foreleg should not exceed the distance from the elbow to the centre of the back, between the shoulder blades.

Considerable importance is attached to the freedom and activity displayed by the animal in its movements. Deformed joints, or weakness, are very objectionable. The head should be strikingly massive and carried low, the face short, the muzzle very broad, blunt, and inclined upwards. The body should be short and well-knit, the limbs, stout and muscular. The hind-quarters should be very high and strong, but rather lightly made in comparison with the heavily-made fore-parts.

As an indication of the relative value of the points mentioned in the foregoing description the following standard of points is inserted :—

Mouth . .	Width and squareness of jaw . .	2
	Projection and upward turn of lower jaw . . .	2
	Size and condition of of teeth . .	1
		—5
Chop . . .	Breadth . . .	2
	Depth . . .	2
	Complete covering of front teeth .	1
		—5

THE SMOOTH COATED ST. BERNARD CH. THE VIKING BY CH. KLINGSOR—NAMELESS.
BRED BY MESSRS. INMAN AND WALMSLEY.

FROM THE PAINTING BY LILIAN CHEVIOT

Face . . .	Shortness . .	1
	Breadth . . .	1
	Depth . . .	1
	Shape and upward turn of muzzle .	1
	Wrinkles. . .	1
		—5
Stop . . .	Depth . . .	2
	Breadth . . .	2
	Extent . . .	1
		—5
Skull . .	Size . . .	5
	Height . . .	1
	Breadth and squareness . . .	3
	Shape . . .	2
	Wrinkles . .	4
		—15
Eyes . . .	Position . . .	2
	Size . . .	1
	Shape . . .	1
	Colour . . .	1
		—5
Ears . . .	Position . . .	1
	Shape . . .	1½
	Size . . .	1½
	Thinness . .	1
		—5
Chest & Neck	Length . . .	1
	Thickness . .	1
	Arch . . .	1
	Dewlap . . .	1
	Width, depth, and roundness of chest	1
		—5
Shoulders .	Size . . .	2
	Breadth . . .	2
	Muscle . . .	1
		—5
Body . . .	Depth and thickness of brisket . .	2
	Capacity and roundness of ribs .	3
		—5
Back Roach .	Shortness . .	2
	Width of shoulders .	1
	Shape, strength, and arch of loin .	2
		—5
Forelegs . .	Stoutness . .	1½
	Shortness . .	1
	Development . .	1
	Feet . . .	1½
		—5
Hind Legs .	Stoutness . .	1
	Length . . .	1
	Shape and development . . .	2
	Feet . . .	1
		—5

Size	5
Coat	5
Tail	5
General appearance . . .	10
Total . .	100

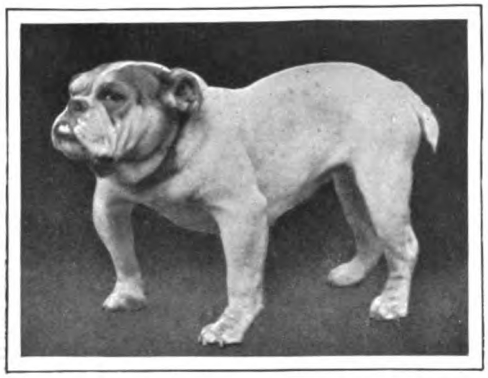
Whilst I do not wish to encroach upon the chapters in this work devoted to the care and veterinary treatment of dogs in general, I yet feel that it is desirable to touch upon certain matters affecting the Bulldog in particular.

It must be acknowledged, in the first place, that there are many strains of this breed which are constitutionally unsound. For this reason it is important that the novice should give very careful consideration to his first purchase of a Bulldog. He should ascertain beyond all doubt, not only that his proposed purchase is itself sound in wind and limb, but that its sire and dam are, and have been, in similarly healthy condition. The dog to be chosen should be physically strong and show pronounced muscular development. If these requirements are present and the dog is in no sense a contradiction of the good qualities of its progenitors, but a justification of its pedigree, care and good treatment will do the rest. It is to be remembered, however, that a Bulldog may be improved by judicious exercise. When at exercise, or taking a walk with his owner, the young dog should always be held by a leash. He will invariably pull vigorously against this restraint, but such action is beneficial, as it tends to develop the muscles of the shoulders and front of the body.

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

It is always difficult for the uninitiated to select what is likely to be a good dog from the nest. In choosing a puppy care

should be taken to ensure that it has plenty of bone in its limbs, and these should be fairly short and wide; the nostrils should be large and the face as short as possible. The chop should be thick and heavily wrinkled and the mouth square. There should be a distinct indent in the upper jaw, where the bone will eventually curve, whilst the lower jaw should show sings of curvature and protrude slightly in front of the upper jaw.



MESSRS. JEFFERIES AND STUBBS' RYLSTONE
BY BRITISH STONE—SALLY STONE.

The teeth from canine to canine, including the six front teeth, should be in a straight line.

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

The breeding of Bulldogs requires unlimited patience, as success is very difficult to attain. The breeder who can rear five out of every ten puppies born may be considered fortunate. It is frequently found in what appears to be a healthy lot of puppies that some of them begin to whine and whimper towards the end of the first day, and in such cases the writer's experience is that there will be a speedy burial.

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

Many breeders object to feeding the mother with meat at this time, but the writer recently had two litter sisters who whelped on the same day, and he decided to try the effect of a meat *versus* farinaceous diet upon them. As a result the bitch who was freely fed with raw beef reared a stronger lot of puppies, showing better developed bone, than did the one who was fed on milk and cereals.

Similarly, in order that the puppy, after weaning, may develop plenty of bone and muscle, it is advisable to feed once a day upon finely minced raw meat. I am acquainted with two successful breeders who invariably give to each puppy a teaspoonful of cod liver oil in the morning and a similar dose of extract of malt in the evening, with the result that there are never any rickety or weak dogs in the kennels, whilst the development of the bones in the skull and limbs is most pronounced.

Owing to their lethargic disposition, young Bulldogs are somewhat liable to indigestion, and during the period of puppyhood it is of advantage to give them a tablespoonful of lime water once a day in their milk food.

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

It is desirable, in the case of a young bitch having her first litter, for her master or mistress to be near her at the time, in order to render any necessary assistance; but

such attentions should not be given unless actual necessity arises.

Some bitches with excessive lay-back and shortness of face have at times a difficulty in releasing the puppy from the membrane in which it is born, and in such a case it is necessary for the owner to open this covering and release the puppy, gently shaking it about in the box until it coughs and begins to breathe.

The umbilical cord should be severed from the afterbirth about four inches from the puppy, and this will dry up and fall away in the course of a couple of days.

In general, it is true economy for the Bulldog breeder to provide a foster-mother in readiness for the birth of the expected litter; especially is this so in the case of a first litter, where the qualifications for nursing by the mother are unknown. Where there are more than five puppies it is also desirable to obtain a foster-mother in order that full nourishment may be given to the litter by both mothers.

The best time of the year for puppies to be born is in the spring, when, owing to the approaching warm weather, they can lead an outdoor life. By the time they are six months old they should have sufficient stamina to enable them to withstand the cold of the succeeding winter. It has been ascertained that Bulldogs which have been reared out of doors are the least liable to suffer from indigestion, torpidity of the liver, asthma or other chest ailments, whilst they invariably have the hardiest constitution.

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

MR A. W. VOWLES' JIM CERBERUS
BY CARTHUSIAN CERBERUS—LADY ABERFELTO.

With these special points attended to, in addition to the directions for the care, feeding, and breeding of dogs in general, the novice should find no difficulty in successfully becoming a Bulldog fancier, owner, and breeder.

In conclusion, it cannot be too widely known that the Bulldog is one of the breeds of dog which can, with perfect safety, be trusted alone to the mercy of children, who, naturally, in the course of play, try the patience and good temper of the firmest friend of man.

Photographs by **Lavis, Eastbourne.**

CHAPTER III.

THE MINIATURE BULLDOG.

BY THE LADY KATHLEEN PILKINGTON.

"Pelléas had a great, bulging, powerful forehead, like that of Socrates or Verlaine; and, under a little black nose, blunt as a churlish assent, a pair of large, hanging and symmetrical chops, which made his head a sort of massive, obstinate, pensive, and three-cornered menace. He was beautiful after the manner of a beautiful natural monster that has complied strictly with the laws of his species. And what a smile of attentive obligingness, of incorruptible innocence, of affectionate submission, of boundless gratitude, and total self-abandonment, lit up, at the least caress, that adorable mask of ugliness!"—MAETERLINCK.

"TOY Bulldogs are an acquired taste," said a friend to me; and while I was meditating an adequate reply, he rashly added: "Like coffee or caviare." This gave me my opening, and I hastened to assure him that there is nobody—who is anybody, that is to say—who does not nowadays both know and highly appreciate coffee, caviare, *and* Toy Bulldogs! Not to so do would be, indeed, to argue oneself unknown! It is also another of the many proofs that history repeats herself. For fifty or sixty years ago, Toy—or, rather, as a recent edict of the Kennel Club requires them to be dubbed, Miniature—Bulldogs were common objects of the canine country-side. In fact, you can hardly ever talk for ten minutes to any Bulldog breeder of old standing without his telling you tall stories of the wonderful little Bulldogs, weighing about fifteen or sixteen pounds, he either knew or owned, in those long-past days!

Prominent among those who made a cult of these "Bantams" were the lace-workers of Nottingham, and many prints are extant which bear witness to the excellent little specimens they bred. But a wave of unpopularity overwhelmed them, and they faded across the Channel to France, where, if, as is asserted, our Gallic neighbours appreciated them highly, they cannot be said to have taken much care to preserve their best points. When, in 1898, a small but devoted band of admirers revived

them in England, they returned *most* attractive, 'tis true, but hampered by many undesirable features, such as bat ears, froggy faces, waving tails, and a general lack of Bulldog character. However, the

LADY K. PILKINGTON'S CH. BUMPS
BY CH. PETER AMOS—CAROLINE.

Toy Bulldog Club then started numbered on its committee the late Mr. G. R. Krehl (who previously to that date had already imported some good specimens to England), the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, of Dochfour, Miss Augusta Bruce, Lady Lewis, and the present writer. The club took the dogs vigorously in hand, and, having obtained them their charter as a recognised breed from the Kennel Club, proceeded to make slow but sure progress, and this notwithstanding the fact that in 1902 a violent split occurred in its ranks. Owing to various differences of opinion a certain number of members then left and proceeded to form themselves into what is now known as the French Bulldog Club of England. Thanks to the original club's unceasing efforts, Toy Bulldogs have always since been catered for at an ever increasing number of shows. The original solitary "mixed open" class, for all sexes and sorts, is now split up into various separate classes, suited to sex, seniority, and other distinctions. Their weight, after much heated discussion and sundry downs and ups, was finally fixed at twenty-two pounds and under, this decision, by the way, costing them their original prefix. For the Kennel Club rightly decided that a sturdily built Bulldog of twenty-two pounds weight can in no sense be deemed a "Toy"! So the breed then blossomed forth as "Bulldogs—Miniature," and have thriven well on the change both of weight and name. In order to encourage small specimens a class for those under twenty pounds is guaranteed by the club at most big shows, and is generally well filled.

Another recent change has been that of ears. Bat ears, after being sadly suffered for a long time in the scale of points, have at last been firmly marked as a disqualification, and this by order of the Kennel Club. From the 1st of January, 1907, all inbreeding with French Bulldogs has been absolutely forbidden, and the two breeds, so long confusedly intertwined, have at length been finally dissociated. Equally disqualifying are the shades of colour known as black and blue—the latter a kind of slaty grey, detested in the eyes of big Bulldog breeders.

MRS. G. J. WEINBERG'S BABY BULLET
BY BLACK MASK—POPLAR PLEASURE.

The original aim of Miniature Bulldogs—*i.e.* to look like the larger variety seen through the wrong end of a telescope—if not actually achieved, is being rapidly approached, and can no longer be looked

upon as merely the hopeless dream of a few enthusiasts! That to get, in a dog weighing under twenty-two pounds, the enormous size of skull, "cloddiness" of body, and thickness of bone obtainable in a forty-five or sixty pounds specimen, is a hard task there is no denying, but such prodigious strides have been made of late that one feels, given a few more years of patience and perseverance, it will come very near fulfilment.

Before passing to other matters, it is perhaps only right to mention, with all deference to our Gallic friends, that in many old prints of Bulldogs, big and small, dating from sixty to eighty years ago, the bat or prick ears are frequently to be noted; a fact which weakens the contention held by many that they are the sign of a pure French breed, originating across the Channel.

LADY K. PILKINGTON'S CH. NINON DE L'ENCLOS BY ST. ACCIDENT—NINA.

To enumerate in detail the Miniature Bulldog scale of points is quite unnecessary, as it is simply that of the big ones writ small. In other words, "the general appearance of the Miniature Bulldog must as nearly as possible resemble that of the Big Bulldog"—a terse sentence which comprises in itself all that can be said on the subject.

The club has a large and ever-increasing membership, and possesses the Duchess of Sutherland as President. From its original start the Duchess has been a warm supporter of the breed, and has owned some good specimens in the past. The Hon. Mrs. Baillie, of Dochfour, is still on the committee, and another member of the club is Mr. George Weinberg, of larger Bulldog fame. He owns two splendid

MRS. CARLO F. C. CLARKE'S MERSHAM TIGER BY M. GILFAIN—M. JUDY.
Photo: T. Reveley, Wantage.

LADY K. PILKINGTON'S SUSAN ANNE BY PAULUS—GRISETTE.

MRS. CARLO F. C. CLARKE'S CH. TINY TEE TO TUM BY POLO ET BAGATELLE—AMELIA MAUDE.

Photo: T. Reveley, Wantage.

miniatures in Tablet and Baby Bullet, and was the former owner of the incomparable Champion No Trumps, one of the best ever seen.

Of this goodly company comes last, but far from least, Mrs. C. F. C. Clarke,

MISS M. O. FARQUHARSON'S PETER PAN
BY CHARLEY TOBY—VENUS.

also a well known owner of big "bulls." She has of late turned her attention to breeding and showing the smaller variety, and with great success, as her Mersham Snowdrop and Tiger—the latter bred by her — abundantly testify. In fact, had not Tiger unluckily just topped the weight limit he would undoubtedly have been about the best dog ever benched, and, as far as points (and particularly head properties) go, is as typical a Miniature Bulldog as could be found. The present writer has also the honour of being a committee-woman, and her Champion Ninon de l'Enclos, Lady Cloda, Susan Anne, and Champion Bumps, the latter a very typical little dog and winner of many championships, have all upheld the prestige of the breed on the show bench. Mr. B. Marley, whose wife owns the celebrated Felton Bulldog kennels, is another member of the committee, so it will be seen that patrons of the big breed by no means scorn their smaller brethren.

A few years ago Lady de Grey owned a splendid little dog in Champion Bite, and Mr. W. R. Temple's Tulip and Mrs. Baillie's Crib and Lena II. were all hard to beat. Of present-day dogs Mrs. Burrell, the sporting lady-master of the North Northumberland Foxhounds, can bench a real good one in Champion Little Truefit, as can Mrs. G. Raper in Little Model and Miss Farquharson in Peter Pan, the latter a beautiful little fawn dog, possessing rare bone and Bulldog character.

So much for the breed as show dogs, though a great deal more might be written of other successful winners on the bench. As companions and friends they are second to none, being faithful, fond, and even foolish in their devotion, as all true friends should be. They are absolutely and invariably good-tempered, and, as a rule, sufficiently fond of the luxuries of this life —not to say greedy—to be easily cajoled

MRS. BURRELL'S CH. LITTLE TRUEFIT
BY SWASHBUCKLER—ROSE OF YORK.
Photograph by Macgregor, Kelso.

into obedience. Remarkably intelligent, and caring enough for sport to be sympathetically excited at the sight of a

rabbit without degenerating into cranks on the subject like terriers. Taking a keen interest in all surrounding people and objects, without, however, giving way to ceaseless barking; enjoying outdoor exercise, without requiring an exhausting amount, they are in every way ideal pets, and adapt themselves to town and country alike.

As puppies they are delicate, and require constant care and supervision; but that only adds a keener zest to the attractive task of breeding them, the more so owing to the fact that as mothers they do not shine, being very difficult to manage, and generally manifesting a strong dislike to rearing their own offspring. In other respects they are quite hardy little dogs, and—one great advantage—they seldom have distemper. Cold and damp they particularly dislike, especially when puppies, and the greatest care should be taken to keep them thoroughly dry and warm. When very young indeed they can stand, and are the better for, an extraordinary amount of heat.

From a pecuniary point of view, given average good luck and management, Toy Bulldog breeding is a remunerative pursuit. Good specimens, fit for the show bench, command extremely high prices, and a ready sale is always to be had for less good ones for moderate sums as pets, the more so as, owing to their extraordinarily good tempers, they are much in request for children, with whom they can be absolutely trusted. No amount of teasing appears to rouse them to more than a somewhat bored grunt.

In fact, to sum up, they possess many advantages and few disadvantages. Anyone who has owned and loved a Toy Bull can seldom get really to care for any other kind of dog, and sooner or later takes unto himself or herself again another snorting little specimen, whose ugly wrinkled face and loving heart cannot fail to make life the pleasanter.

A STUDY IN EXPRESSION—MERSHAM TIGER

Photograph by T. Reveley, Wantage.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRENCH BULLDOG (BOULEDOGUE FRANÇAIS).

BY FREDERICK W. COUSENS, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.

"Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. Can more be said?"—SHAKESPEARE.

AUTHORITIES across the Channel are of opinion that the French Bulldog is strictly a breed of French origin, yet they are willing to admit that of comparatively recent years there have been from time to time importations from England which have been used as a cross with the native dog, and that this cross has, perhaps, led to a nearer approximation to the British type than was the case prior to the admixture of British blood. M. J. Boutroue, the Secretary of the French Bulldog Club of Paris, and Secretary of the French Kennel Club, holds this opinion very strongly, as do Mr. Gordon Bennet, President of the Paris Club, and Prince de Wagram, its Président d'Honneur. Mr. Max Hartenstein, of Berlin, who was first interested in the French Bulldog in 1870, and has owned and bred great numbers of them, declares that "there can be no two opinions as to the fact of the French Bulldog being a distinct French breed, with a longer history and more remote origin than is generally understood." He is aware of the introduction of small British specimens into France; not, however, necessarily for the purpose of interbreeding, but principally because French fanciers desired to have a bright, vivacious, bantam specimen. He is of opinion that in Paris, in 1870, the breed, as a whole, was smaller than it is to-day.

The late Mr. George R. Krehl, of London, one of the greatest authorities, with whom the subject of the French Bulldog was very thoroughly discussed by the present writer, went still further back into the past (nearly three hundred years), and from his researches built up a plausible and very probable theory as to the origin of this breed in France. In a letter written by him to the *Stockkeeper* Christmas Supplement, 1900, he showed grounds for believing that the variety came originally from Spain. There was published with Mr. Krehl's letter a copy of an antique bronze plaque dated 1625, bearing in *bas-relief* the head of a Bulldog with either cropped, or bat, ears,

LADY LEWIS'S CH. HARPDON CRIB
BY CH. POLO DE BAGATELLE—LA GITANA.

and the inscription, "*Dogue de Burgos, Espana, anno MDCXXV.*," the artist's name being Cazalla. This plaque has been examined by a connoisseur and pronounced authentic. The historic value of this bronze will be at once appreciated, when it is remembered that Burgos is the principal town of old Castile in Spain, noted for the breeding of dogs used in the arena for bull-baiting.

"We have no generic name for this family," Mr. Krehl wrote, "but in France they are called *dogues*, whence we get our own word dog, but we have corrupted the meaning of it. The heads of the group are the Spanish Bulldog, the *dogue de Bordeaux*,

and the little toy oddities of Paris, bred and reared by Lutetian bootmakers, and, lastly, the English Bulldog. It is clear to me, as an unprejudiced cynologist, entirely unaffected by what previous authorities have said on the subject, that the original home of the breed was Spain, where the dog was ' made ' for its special mission. The fair name of Spain always was, and still is, associated with sport in which the bull plays the leading *rôle*. The Spaniard fashioned a dog to suit this sport, with a firm, strong body, stout legs, and a short neck of powerful muscle, a big head with wide mouth and prominent upturned under jaw, so that the dog could still breathe while retaining his grip, and his weight would tire out the bull, which was unable to fling him off. From Spain dogs of this kind migrated to France ; it is only a short excursion to Bordeaux, where the services of the animals were in demand for fighting and for dog and donkey contests. Then they travelled up to Paris, which has always had an eye for the artistic, and where they bantamised the breed into a semblance of the modern toy Bulldog."

Mr. W. J. Stubbs wrote a little booklet in 1903 which was printed for private circulation, entitled " The History of the French Bulldog." He says as to origin, " There appears to be no doubt that the French Bulldog originated in England, and is an offshoot of the English Bulldog, not the Bulldog one sees on the bench to-day, but of the tulip-eared and short underjawed specimens which were common in London, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Sheffield in the early 'fifties." As evidence of this, he goes on to relate how this type of dog was exported to France in the early 'fifties, giving the names of three breeders or dealers who were known to have been exporters. He also says, " There was a constant emigration of laceworkers from Nottingham to the coast towns of Normandy, where lace factories were springing into existence, and these immigrants frequently took a Bulldog with them to the land of their adoption."

This is as may be, and is extremely useful and interesting information; but it requires careful consideration before it can be accepted as proving that the French Bulldog originated in England. As a matter of fact, it only proves what all the French authorities are perfectly willing to admit, namely, that at different times within the last forty years British Bulldogs have been imported into France. The inference Mr. Stubbs draws is that these imported dogs originated the breed of French Bulldogs ; whereas the contention of the French and German authorities is that these imported specimens were used only as a cross, to introduce fresh blood into the breed already in existence.

The converse method was also adopted. Prior to 1902 French Bulldogs were imported into this country with the object of resuscitating the strain of bantam Bulldogs, which in course of years had been allowed to dwindle in numbers, and were in danger of becoming extinct. The small English variety was then called, somewhat erroneously, " Toy Bulldogs," their weight limit being 20 lbs. Dogs of this weight could scarcely be called " toys." Eventually the Kennel Club sensibly decided to rename them the Miniature Bulldog.

It was this very question of weight which brought about the parting of the ways of the French Bulldog from the Toy English varieties. Previous to 1902 some of the members of the Toy Bulldog Club were of opinion that the weight limit should be raised from 20 lb. to 22 lbs., and Lady Lewis proposed this alteration, but her motion was lost.

On July 10th, 1902, a meeting was called at the house of the writer to consider the whole position, when it was decided to form a new Club with the sole object of promoting the breeding and importation of pure French Bulldogs, adopting practically identical weights and points with the French Bulldog Clubs of France, Germany, Austria, and America. The name chosen was " The French Bulldog Club of England." The founders were : Lady Lewis, President ; Mrs. Romilly, Hon. Treasurer ; Mrs. F. W. Cousens, Hon. Secretary ; Mrs. Charles Waterlow, Mrs. F. Bromwich, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jefferies, Mrs. Townsend Green, and Mr. F. W. Cousens.

When the foundation of this Club became an accomplished fact, there was considerable opposition, not only from the Toy Bulldog Club, but from numerous British Bulldog owners and breeders, whose princ pal opposition arose upon the two points: Was there such a breed as French Bulldogs? Could any other dog than the British specimen claim the name of Bulldog? Much ink was spilt in a wordy warfare in the Kennel Press. No good object can be attained, however, in reviewing the details of past differences.

The French Bulldog Club let no grass grow under their feet; with only twenty members, they pluckily decided to hold a show of their own, to demonstrate the soundness of their position. Their first show was accordingly held at Tattersall's, fifty-one French Bulldogs being placed on exhibition. All of these dogs were pure bred French specimens, either imported or bred from imported ancestors. The success of this exhibition proved to a demonstration that the claims of the French Bulldog Club were based on facts, and the Kennel Club's official recognition and registration of the breed under the name of *Boule-dogues Français* finally settled the disputed points.

MRS. LESMOIR GORDON'S HADLEY HOUP-LA BY ROYAL BOCK—ROYAL BEAUTY.

LADY LEWIS'S HARPDON BETSEY TROT BY PETIT CRIB—HARPDON GYP.

MRS. CHARLES WATERLOW'S STANMORE COQUETTE.

Photographs by T. Fall.

The following is the Club's description of the French Bulldog (published 1903):—

1. General Appearance.—The French Bulldog ought to have the appearance of an active, intelligent, and very muscular dog, of cobby build, and be heavy in bone for its size.

2. Head.—The head is of great importance. It should be large and square, with the forehead nearly flat; the muscles of the cheek should be well developed, but not prominent. The stop should be as deep as possible. The skin of the head should not be tight, and the forehead should be well wrinkled. The muzzle should be short, broad, turn upwards, and be very deep. The lower jaw should project considerably in front of the upper, and should turn up, but should not show the teeth.

3. Eyes.—The eyes should be of moderate size and of dark colour. No white should be visible when the dog is looking straight in front of him. They should be placed low down and wide apart.

4. Nose.—The nose must be black and large.

5. Ears.—Bat ears ought to be of a medium size, large at the base and rounded at the tips.

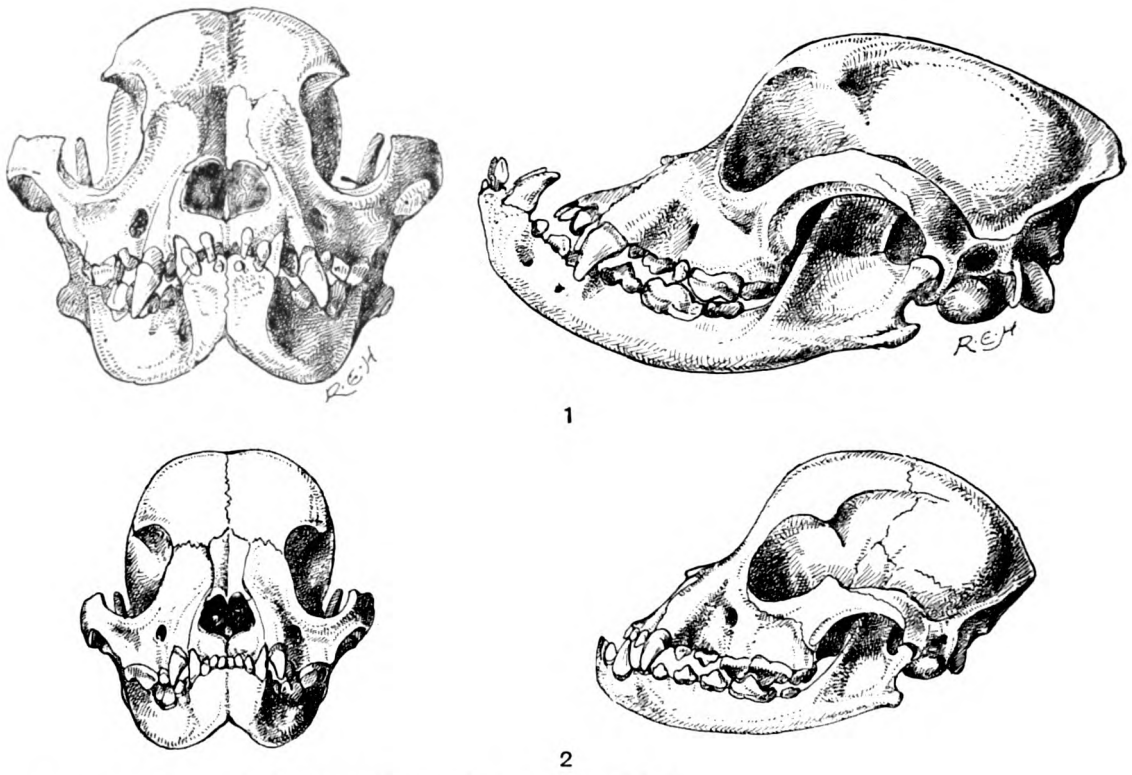
They should be placed high on the head and carried straight. The orifice of the ear looks forward, and the skin should be fine and soft to the touch.

6. Neck.—The neck should be thick, short, and well arched.

7. Body.—The chest should be wide and well down between the legs, and the ribs well sprung. The body short and muscular, and well cut up. The back should be broad at the shoulder, tapering towards the loins, preferably well roached.

not apply generally to other breeds. But there are special points to be tried for which at present are most noticeably lacking.

If there is one fault more than another to be found in any considerable number of the breed in this country it is with their tails. Very many of these are too long, still more are carried too gaily, and set on too high. Again, the shape of the tail is not always correct ; in many, instead of being



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SKULLS OF (1) ENGLISH AND (2) FRENCH BULLDOGS.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCES IN STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS, NOTABLY THE ROUNDED APPEARANCE OF THE FRENCH DOG AND THE SQUARENESS OF THE ENGLISH.

8. Tail.—The tail ought to be set on low and be short ; thick at the root, tapering to a point, and not carried above the level of the back.

9. Legs.—The forelegs should be short, straight, and muscular. The hind-quarters, though strong, should be lighter in proportion to the fore-quarters. The hocks ought to be well let down, and the feet compact and strong.

10. Coat.—The coat should be of medium density ; black in colour is very undesirable.

There is nothing of special importance to be said in respect to breeding which does

broad at the base and tapering to a fine point, they are too small at the base, too much the same size throughout, and have no fine point. Another fault of a less glaring character is the too great length of body, instead of the smart cobby body which is desirable. A little more attention should also be paid to breadth of chest and " cut up " in loin, so many dogs showing the same diameter of body at any part of the barrel. Personally, I am very partial to a nice " roach " back, but one must acknowledge

that the French do not cultivate this feature to any marked extent.

We should endeavour to breed out the large, awkward ears which incline to hang outwards instead of being erect. These heavy ears, with incorrect carriage, spoil and change the entire appearance, which should be bright, crisp, and vivacious, rather than heavy and sluggish. There is a tendency also to pay too little attention to eyes, which should not be full like those of a toy Spaniel nor bulging like those of many Pugs. The full eye is a fault; the bulging eye is an abomination.

As will be seen in the illustration of the French and English skulls, there is a great fundamental difference in formation. They are both skulls of bitches; the French one is from a bitch bred by Mrs. F. W. Cousens by her imported dog Napoleon Buonaparte ex Coralie by Champion Polo de Bagatelle; the English from a prize-winning bitch of championship pedigree on both sides.

The question of underjaw is the one point on which fanciers of the breed in France differ seriously with some few of the English breeders. The French Bulldog Club of England stated in their 1903 description of the breed that "the lower jaw should project considerably in front of the upper," and ten points in a hundred were given for underjaw in their standard of points. On this side of the Channel we have been so accustomed to regard a prominent underjaw in a Bulldog as absolutely necessary to salvation, that directly we begin to import and breed French Bulldogs we do not stop to ask what is correct, but finding a Bulldog with a comparatively small underjaw we proceed to put on a bigger one as fast as possible. I must own to a little weakness in this direction myself; but, after all, one's personal fancies should not be made the standard for altering a foreign breed, and I think it would be a great pity, even a calamity, to allow our very natural love of underjaw to alter the appearance which the French Bulldog should possess. It cannot be said too often or too forcibly that a French Bulldog is not by any manner of means a small English dog with bat ears; and if we wish to preserve the quaint characteristics of the breed we must not presume to make fundamental structural alterations.

Perhaps a word against the heavy pendulous lips and the equally pendulous skin on the throat of a few specimens will be enough to warn breeders that they must not emulate the flews, or dewlap, of a Bloodhound. If the lips well cover the teeth and the sides of the upper lips slightly overlap the under, that is correct; the skin on the throat should be loose, but not pendulous.

The question of rickets looms large in all Bulldog breeding, the English variety being, perhaps, the more generally affected. If breeders would carefully avoid using rickety subjects, and pay more careful attention to diet from weaning-time until maturity, the race would materially benefit in health and appearance, and would be much easier to breed and rear.

The quarantine regulations in force at the present time rather handicap the breeders of French Bulldogs, limiting their supply very considerably, partly on account of the six months' detention, and partly because of the inevitable expense attached to the arrangements. There is, however, a sufficient number of the breed now in Great Britain to obviate the necessity of in-breeding to any disastrous extent. It behoves those who have the interest of this little dog at heart to continue the importation of fresh blood not only from France, but, where possible, from Germany, Austria, and America. By introducing entirely fresh blood, or even blood of the same strain that has been in a totally different climate for several generations, the stamina and physique is improved, and type is not sacrificed; also by doing this greater facilities are afforded for legitimate in-breeding, which, in some cases, is undeniably necessary to procure or retain certain special characteristics.

All breeders of the French Bulldog know to their cost the difficulties to be encountered in rearing puppies. Unless a bitch has proved herself a good mother, it is always advisable to have a foster-mother in readiness —by preference one who has had her puppies

a day or two in advance. For one or two small puppies a cat makes an excellent mother. If the pups have to be fed by hand Plasmon and milk, with a teaspoonful of cream to every half pint, is the best substitute for bitches' milk, being, indeed, the chemical equivalent. Warmth is very essential for the first fortnight ; the use of blankets and hot water bottles must be employed unless the pups are well mothered by their own dam or a foster-mother, or if the weather be cold. Directly the puppies are weaned a certain proportion of lean, raw, scraped meat should be given, as well as Benger's Food made with milk, Plasmon wholemeal biscuits soaked in milk, Force and milk, and bread and milk. Feed every two or three hours at first, keeping the puppies warm and dry. At four months old three meals a day should suffice, then give Spratt's puppy biscuits dry and broken up, good gravy or soup poured over stale bread crumbs, and one meal of lean raw meat.

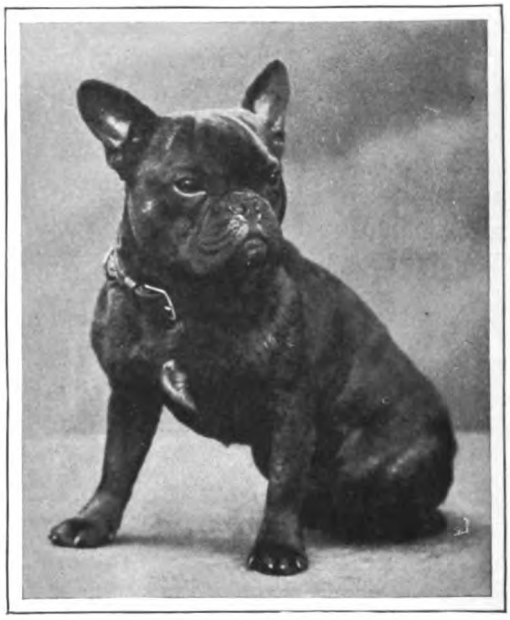
Watch for worms ; keep a look-out when teething, and allow a large bone for the puppies to gnaw, but not eat.

The pups which one does not wish to keep should be sold at the age of six weeks.

Although to my knowledge many French Bulldogs are good ratters, and some few can account for a rabbit, they are by no means a sporting breed ; they are essentially dogs to be used as companions and household pets, being very quaint, jolly, engaging little personages, who are full of life and vivacity. Their size and temperament render them particularly suitable for living in a house or flat ; they are quiet and yet bright, full of life yet not too boisterous.

MRS. F. W. COUSEN'S **NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE** BY TALI—FLORA.

Photograph by T Fall.



MRS. CHARLES WATERLOW'S **CH. STANMORE ARGUS** BY BILL—FOLLETTE.

Photograph by T. Fall.

CHAPTER V.

THE ST. BERNARD.

BY FREDK. GRESHAM.

"Behold this creature's form and state,
Which Nature therefore did create,
That to the world might be expressed
What mien there can be in a beast;
And that we in this shape may find
A lion of another kind.
For this heroic beast does seem
In majesty to rival him,
And yet vouchsafes to man to show
Both service and submission too.
From whence we this distinction have
That beast is fierce, but that is brave.
This dog hath so himself subdued
That hunger cannot make him rude,
And his behaviour does confess
True courage dwells with gentleness."

KATHERINE PHILIPS.

THE LATE CH. FLORENTIUS BY PRINCE OF FLORENCE—BELLINE III.
THE PATRIARCH OF MRS. JAGGER'S KENNELS.

THE history of the St. Bernard dog in this country would not be complete without reference being made to the noble work that he has done in Switzerland, his native land: how the Hospice St. Bernard kept a considerable number of dogs which were trained to go over the mountains with small barrels round their necks, containing restoratives, in the event of their coming across any poor travellers who had either lost their way, or had been overcome by the cold. We have been told that these intelligent creatures saved many lives in this way, the subjects of their deliverance often being found entirely buried in the snow. In such cases they were, however, generally too late to rescue the unfortunate victims, whose bodies were placed in the morgue at the Hospice, where they may be seen undecayed, although they may have rested there several years.

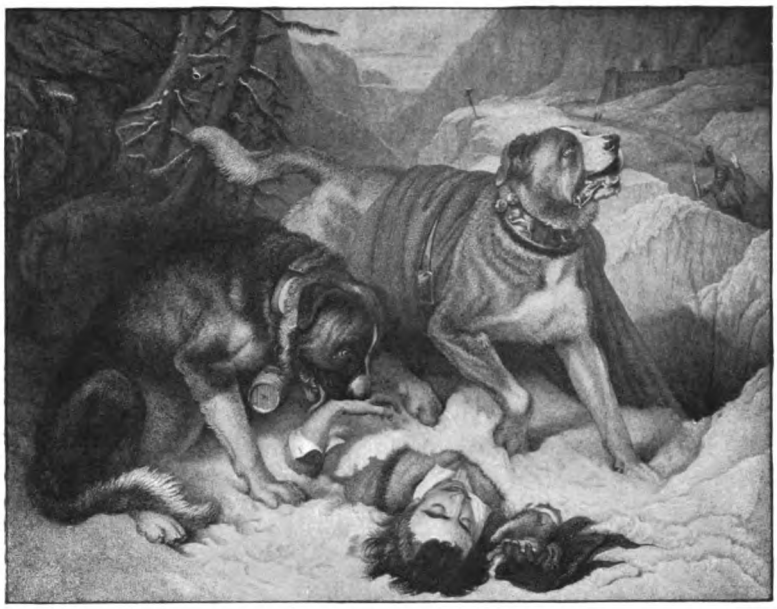
The stuffed skin of the dog Barry, who rescued no fewer than forty wanderers who had lost their way crossing the Alps, is to be seen at the Museum at Berne. The poor dog died in harness when fifteen years old. It is stated that he was shot when in the act of going to the aid of a benighted wayfarer, who mistook him for a wolf.

Handsome as the St. Bernard is, with his attractive colour and markings, he is a cross-bred dog. From the records of old writers it is to be gathered that to refill the kennels at the Hospice which had been rendered vacant from the combined catastrophes of distemper and the fall of an avalanche which had swept away nearly all their hounds, the Monks were compelled to have recourse to a cross with the Newfoundland and the Pyrenean sheepdog, the latter not unlike the St. Bernard in appearance. Then, again, there is no doubt whatever, that at some time the Bloodhound has been introduced, and it is known for a certainty that almost all the most celebrated St. Bernards in England at the present time are closely allied to the Mastiff.

The result of all this intermixture of different breeds has been the production of an exceedingly fine race of dogs, which form one of the most attractive features at our dog shows, and are individually excellent guards and companions. As a companion, the St. Bernard cannot be surpassed, when a large dog is required for the purpose. Most docile in temperament and disposition, he is admirably suited as the associate of a lady or a child. Well does the writer remember a once well-known champion, who, when quite a puppy, used to carry his little

girl's basket to a coppice hard by and bring it home again when it was filled with violets.

The St. Bernard is sensitive to a degree, and seldom forgets an insult, which he resents with dignity. Specimens of the breed have occasionally been seen that are savage, but when this is the case ill-treatment of some sort has assuredly been the provoking cause.



ALPINE MASTIFFS.

From the Painting by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.

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

In England St. Bernards are either distinctly rough in coat or smooth, but the generality of the Hospice dogs are broken in coat, neither rough nor smooth, having a texture between the two extremes. The properties, however, of the rough and smooth are the same, so that the two varieties are often bred together, and, as a rule, both textures of coat will be the result of the alliance. The late M. Schumacher, a great authority on the breed in Switzerland, averred that dogs with very rough coats were found to be of no use for work on the Alps, as their thick covering became so loaded with snow and their feet so clogged that they succumbed under the weight and perished. On that account they were discarded by the Monks.

In connection with the origin of the St. Bernard, M. Schumacher wrote in a letter to Mr. J. C. Macdona, who was the first to introduce the breed into Great Britain in any numbers: "According to the tradition of the Holy Fathers of the Great Saint Bernard, their race descends from the crossing of a bitch (a Bulldog species) of Denmark and a Mastiff (Shepherd's dog) of the Pyrenees. The descendants of the crossing, who have inherited from the Danish dog its extraordinary size and bodily strength, and from the Pyrenean Mastiff the intelligence, the exquisite sense of smell, and, at the same time, the faithfulness and sagacity which characterise them, have acquired in the space

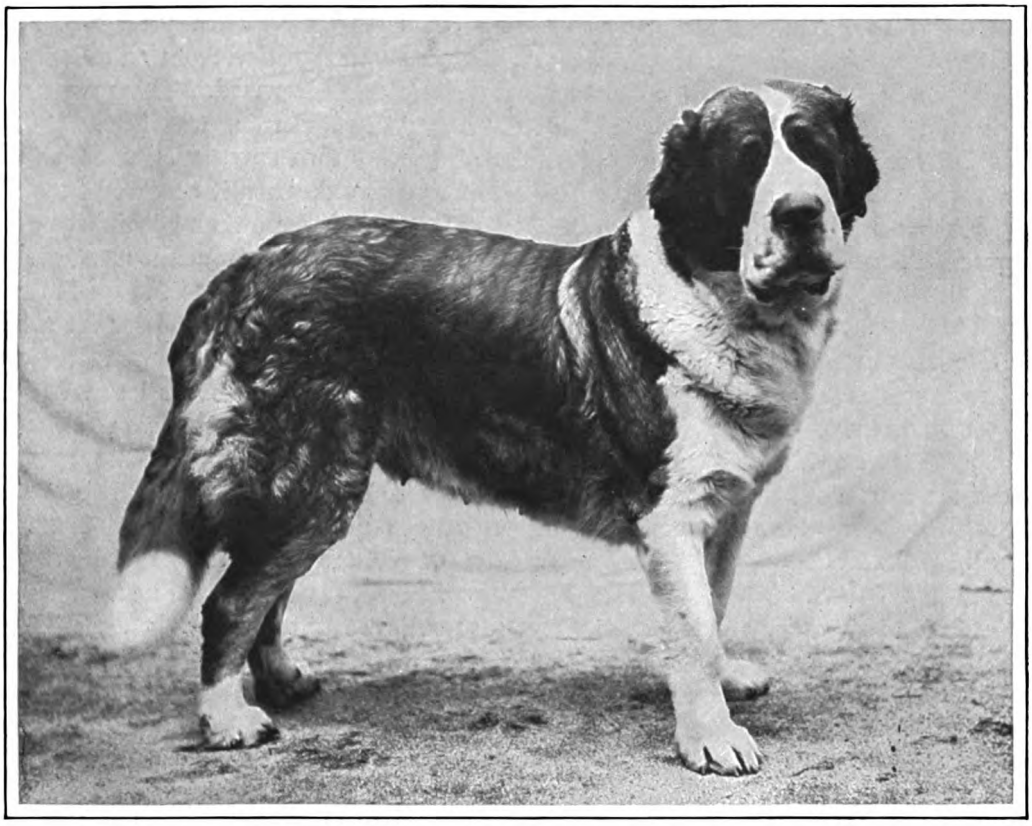
THE REV. HANS F. HAMILTON'S WOODMANSTERNE DEREK

BY SQUIRE OF TYTTON—WOODMANSTERNE THEA.

FROM THE PAINTING BY LILIAN CHEVIOT.

of five centuries so glorious a notoriety throughout Europe that they well merit the name of a distinct race for themselves."

From the same authority we learn that it is something like six hundred years since the St. Bernard came into existence. It was not, however, till competitive exhibitions for dogs had been for some years established that the St. Bernard gained a footing in Great Britain. A few specimens had been imported from the Hospice before Mr. Cumming Macdona (then the Rev. Cumming Macdona) introduced us to the celebrated Tell, who, with others of the breed brought from Switzerland, formed the foundation of his magnificent kennel at West Kirby, in Cheshire. Albert Smith, whom some few that are now alive will remember as an amusing lecturer, brought a pair from the Hospice when returning from a visit to the Continent and made them take a part in his attractive entertainment; but the associations of the St. Bernard with the noble deeds recorded in history were not then so widely known, and these two dogs passed away without having created any particular enthusiasm.



MRS. A. H. PARKER'S ROUGH-COATED BITCH, CH. CHRYSANTHÈME
BY CH. EGMONT—NAMELESS.
BRED BY MESSRS. INMAN AND WALMSLEY

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

St. Bernard. Tell was the hero of the shows at which he appeared, and his owner was recognised as being the introducer into this country of the magnificent variety of the canine race that now holds such a prominent position as a show dog.

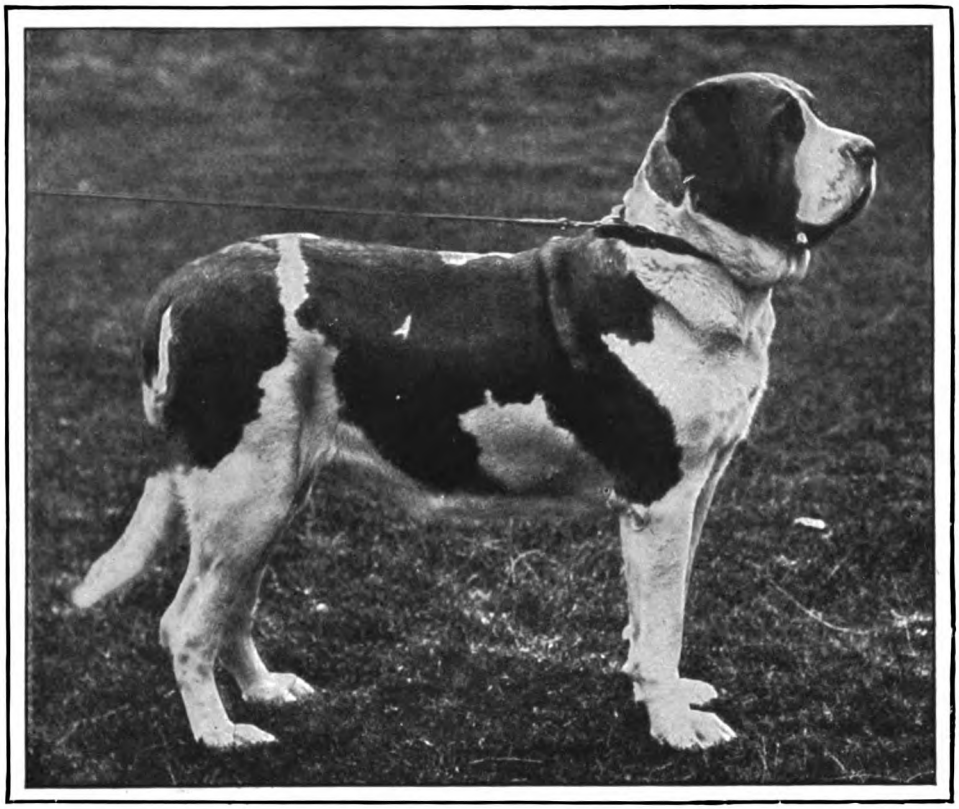
The names of Tell and Bernard have been handed down to fame, the former as the progenitor of a long line of rough-coated offspring; the latter as one of the founders of the Shefford Kennel, of which more anon. Mr. Macdona continued his successful career both as an exhibitor and breeder. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales (now Queen Alexandra) graciously accepted a beautifully-marked dog puppy, which was named Hope, and which eventually won first prize at the Crystal Palace. Moltke was another rough-coated dog of fine quality, which annexed a long list of prizes for Mr. Macdona, and proved an excellent stud dog; whilst Alp, Hedwig, and their daughter, Hospice, are names to conjure with.

Following Mr. Macdona, the next fancier to devote his attention to St. Bernards was Mr. J. H. Murchison—well-known as a prominent exhibitor of Fox-terriers—who, from the kennels of M. Schumacher, obtained the noted rough-coated sire Thor, and the smooth-coated Jura. Thor was defective in head, and, therefore, not a high-class show dog, but he was destined to produce the finest litter that so far had ever been bred. Mr. Murchison also owned the smooth-coated Monarque, one of the grandest dogs of his variety. Monarque was first shown by Mr. Macdona at Laycock's Dairy Yard, Islington, in 1869, when he won the chief prize, Victor and Jungfrau being second and third. Jungfrau was a sister by an earlier litter to Bernie, of whom more will presently be heard. At the same show Mr. Macdona was first and third in the rough-coated division with Tell and Hedwig, this pair being divided by Sir Charles Isham's Leo, who was an immense white dog with brindle markings imported from Switzerland, and who afterwards became celebrated as a sire. He was parent of several winners and an ancestor, too, of the great Plinlimmon.

It was at about this time that my own famous kennel of St. Bernards at Shefford in Bedfordshire was started. I had been presented with a smooth-coated bitch puppy by the late Mr. T. J. Hooper, of Biggleswade, who, from Bernardine, a bitch that he brought from Switzerland, had bred Jungfrau, already referred to, and the puppy in question from an alliance with Mr. Macdona's Bernard. This puppy, afterwards named Bernie, was allowed to run about at its own sweet will, until she was three years old, when it occurred to me that as St. Bernards were then becoming popular, I might turn her to good account. But how to make a start was the question, and where to find a sire not too far from home.

The Birmingham Show was just over. The *Field* said that Leo had run Tell very close for first in the champion class. Leo was the property of Sir Charles Isham, of Lamport Hall, Northamptonshire, which county adjoins Bedfordshire. Here was the opportunity, but some difficulty was experienced, as Leo had not commenced his public career at stud. Matters were however, arranged by the intervention of friends, and the remuneration of a guinea was to be presented to an Orphan Asylum. In due course a family of fourteen arrived, Bernie having selected a standing in a stable for her nursery. She herself was nearly self-coloured —a red brindle with only a very narrow line of white on her face; the whelps seemed to be all colours, one a white, another a black. Ignorant of the correct colour of St. Bernards, I consulted my groom, who had taken the journey to Lamport Hall, and was relieved of my anxiety when I heard that the white puppy was somewhat like Leo. The order was, pick out the six biggest and put the other eight into a bucket—they cannot all be kept! Fortunately, the black and also the white puppy were amongst the six biggest. The former lived to be the rough-coated champion Monk, who was rich mahogany brindle with white markings, and the latter, Champion Abbess, who was smooth-coated. Monk won ten championships at the Kennel Club's shows, besides many others at less important

exhibitions. From him I bred Grosvenor, who was a champion before he was eighteen months old, and he also sired many other winners, but it was from Abbess that the bulk of the Shefford winners were bred. From an alliance with Thor came the rough-coated Champion Hector and the smooth-coated Champion The Shah, the best dogs of their day; Dagmar, a very handsome, rough-coated bitch, and Abbess II., both big winners, and four others. Then she threw Champion Othman to Moltke, Champion Mab (sold as a puppy to Mr. J. C. Tinker), and Augusta, who, amongst her wins, was first in a class of thirty-three dogs and bitches at the Kennel Club show at the Alexandra Palace, two of her litter sisters being second and third. On this occasion all the first and second prizes, except one second, in the five classes given, were won by Bernie's children and grandchildren.



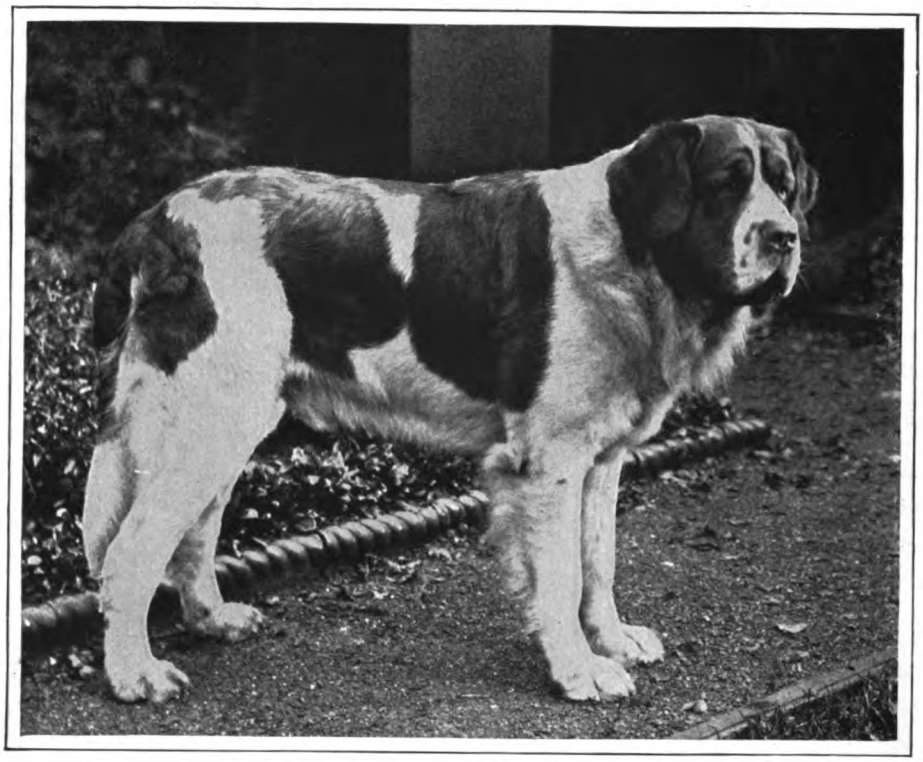
MR. J. W. PROCTOR'S CH. VIOLA. BY CH. PARSIFAL—CH. WOGLINDE.
BRED BY MESSRS. INMAN AND WALMSLEY.
Photograph by F. C. Hignett and Son, Lostock.

Among the puppies exhibited was the late Mr. Du Maurier's Chang, who was so often afterwards seen in his owner's charming drawings in *Punch*. The defeat of Chang led to a caricature of the owner of Augusta being inserted in *Punch*, and an amusing article in *The Pall Mall Gazette* from the pen of Mr. Du Maurier.

Two incidents in connection with Abbess and Augusta are worth recording as showing that the instinct to save life is inherent in the breed. On seeing a little Fox-terrier puppy that had fallen into a tanpit ineffectually struggling to get out, Abbess pushed her way through a group of dogs, and, carefully taking the puppy in her mouth, placed it in safety and then returned to the other dogs! On another occasion the stable in which was Augusta with two puppies became flooded from an overflow of the river in the night. On

the following morning the puppies, about a month old, were found safe in the manger, with Augusta standing up to her middle in water.

Liela, a magnificent brindle and white bitch, bred by Mr. R. Thornton, of Sydenham, and another, were, with the exception of Rector, the first St. Bernards



MR. GEORGE SINCLAIR'S CH. LORD MONTGOMERY
BY CH. TANNHAUSER—DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.
Photograph by C. Reid, Wishaw.

Another guinea's worth from Bernie produced a litter of seventeen, making thirty-one puppies in less than twelve months. The bucket was not brought into requisition this time. Nature was allowed to take its course, and the survival of the fittest resulted in nine being reared, in which there were again several winners, amongst them being Queen Bertha, who was the foundation of Mr. W. A. Joyce's kennel at Tulse Hill.

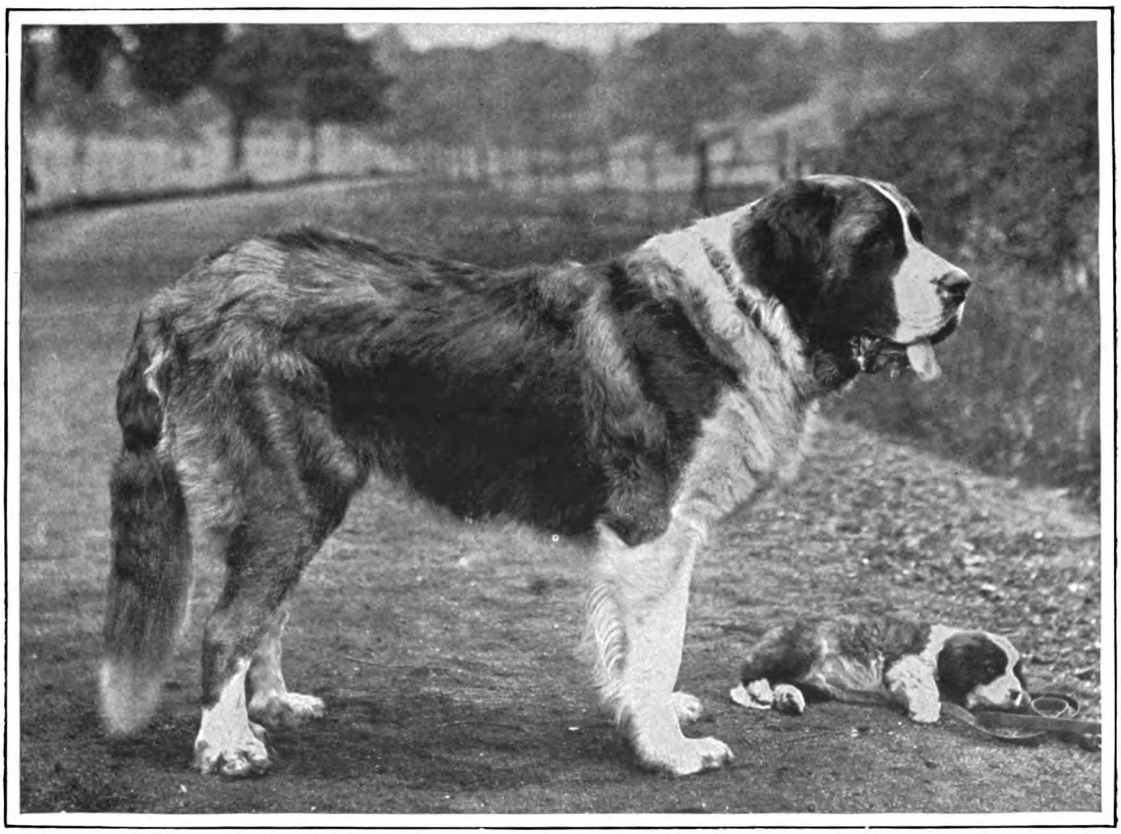
The late Mr. S. W. Smith, of Leeds, took up the breed in the late 'seventies. He owned a big winner in Barry. This dog won something like one hundred and fifty first prizes at the small shows in the North of England. But Mr. Smith had a much better dog in Duke of Leeds, who, with

that were exported to America, £800 being the price given for the three. Previously, however, Rector, a son of Champion Monk, had been sold to Mr. J. K. Emmett, the American actor, who exhibited him on the boards of his theatre.

The popularity of the St. Bernard had now been well established, and the Rev. Arthur Carter, who had always shown a partiality for the breed, set about with a few others to establish the St. Bernard Club, to look after the interests of the race. This was in 1882, and in the following year the first show, confined to St. Bernards only, was held in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School at Kensington, when an excellent entry was obtained. Mr. Cumming Macdona, who had been appointed the President of the Club,

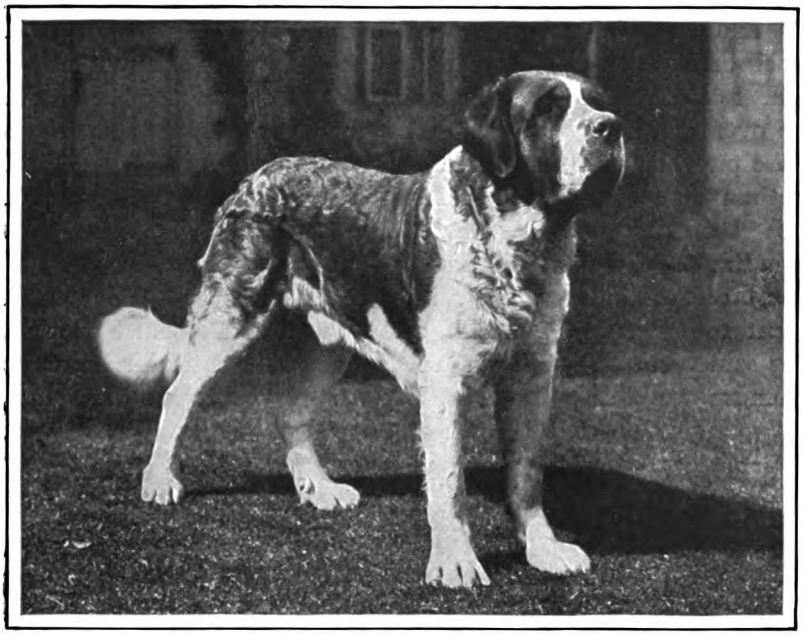
was the judge, and the special prize for the best dog in the show was won by Mr. J. F. Smith's Leonard, a white and brindle rough-coated dog with a magnificent head and good action. Mr. J. F. Smith also owned a very fine rough-coated dog in Ch. Save, a son of Ch. Othman, and many others of the best St. Bernards in England were at one time or another in his hands ; amongst them the celebrated smooth-coated Champions Guide and San Peur, who had been imported from the Swiss kennel belonging to Mr. H. H. Dur, by Mr. H. I. Betterton. When these two dogs came over San Peur was in whelp, and Watch, the pup that she threw, proved a better dog than Guide ; in fact, Watch was probably the best smooth-coated St. Bernard ever seen in England. He, like many of the dogs of the breed that we owned about that time, went to America, the price paid for him being said to be between eleven and twelve hundred pounds. Mr. Betterton also imported Keeper, another grand young smooth of great quality, but rather small.

The first giant St. Bernard that appeared upon the scene was Plinlimmon, whom the Rev. Arthur Carter purchased in the North of England when quite a puppy. Plinlimmon, who was descended from Hector, created quite a sensation when he made his *début* in public, as he was much the largest St. Bernard that had ever been seen. He had not, however, the quality of many that had appeared before him, and he had not the fine head and expression that are such desirable features in a St. Bernard. He, nevertheless, changed hands several times. The Rev. A. Carter sold him for £500 ; Mr. Hedley Chapman gave nearly double that sum for him ; afterwards Mr. J. F. Smith had him, and he was finally sold by Mr. S. W. Smith to the American actor, Mr. Emmett, and was, like Rector, put upon the stage.



MR. W. SHEARER CLARK'S LORD NEWLANDS
BY LINLITHGOW MEMBER—ADDIEWELL BLOSSOM.
Photograph by C. Reid, Wishaw.

Plinlimmon was only one of many dogs that Mr. S. W. Smith sent to the United States during the time that the boom for St. Bernards in the Far West was at its height. Princess Florence, a splendid rough-coated bitch by Marvel, with Le Prince, also crossed the water, but the demand soon after ceased when it was found that the climate of America was not suited to the breed. The extremely hot weather in the summer was fatal to them, very few of the high-priced dogs and bitches that were sent out living more than a couple of years. Princess Florence, who was owned in turn by Dr. Inman and Mr. Hedley Chapman, was the largest bitch that had so far been bred, her reputed weight being upwards of 200 lbs. She was one of the few that managed to live, and come back to England.



MRS. A. H. PARKER'S ROUGH-COATED CH. CINQ MARS
BY CH. WOLFRAM—CH. VIOLA.
Photograph by W. H. Strick.

After passing through some troublous times the St. Bernard Club was reconstituted, and has gone on swimmingly ever since. The Club owns the most valuable challenge cups of all the specialist Clubs. In addition to several minor cups, it has two silver cups of the value of 100 guineas each, and the trophy presented by Mr. Halsey of even more value. These special prizes are competed for at the Club's annual shows, one for the best dog in the show (rough or smooth), and the other for the best bitch, these two winners then competing together for the Halsey Trophy. Later on Mr. Norris Elye became President of the Club; he was a prominent breeder of St. Bernards, and owned, amongst others, Alta Bella and Bellegarde, two excellent specimens of the breed, the former one of the finest bitches of her day.

It was at this period that the great celebrity, Sir Bedivere, was whelped. He was bred by Mr. T. D. Green, who selected him from the litter when a pup because he was the most prettily marked, and before he exhibited him for the first time, when ten months old, had not the slightest idea that he owned the most typical St. Bernard that had ever been bred in England, where he was never defeated. Mr. Green refused £1,500 for him at home, but, after taking some five hundred pounds in stud fees, sold him to America for £1,300; he weighed upwards of 200 lbs., and stood 33 inches at the shoulder. Sir Bedivere was orange and white in colour, and was beautifully proportioned, with perfect action all round.

In the years that followed many fine dogs were bred, both of the rough and smooth-coated variety, and the type was greatly improved. Mr. Thomas Shilcock, of Birmingham, got together a strong kennel; Mr. T. Duerdin Dutton had some high-class specimens at Cobham—Peggotty, a most

typical rough bitch, bred from the Guide strain, winning for him a number of prizes—and amongst other successful breeders and exhibitors were Mr. R. T. Thornton, Mr. A. J. Gosling, Mr. J. W. Rutherglen, Mr. G. W. Marsden, who is now the President of the St. Bernard Club; Mr. H. G. Sweet—whose magnificent dog, Hesper, was the sire of Miss Gresham's Minstrel Boy—Mr. T. Thorburn, Mrs. Jones, Captain Hargreaves, and Mr. J. Royle, of Manchester, who gave £470 for Lord Hatherton, a dog that was catalogued at the Birmingham Show at £200, and after being claimed by two or three anxious purchasers, was sold by auction at the sum mentioned.

MR. W. H. BENNETT'S CH. LORD METHUEN
BY CH. KENILWORTH II.—PRIMROSE LADY.
Photograph by Russell.

Then came a lull in the popularity of the breed until Dr. Inman, in partnership with Mr. B. Walmsley, established a kennel first at Barford, near Bath, and then at The Priory, at Bowden, in Cheshire, where they succeeded in breeding the finest kennel of St. Bernards that has ever been seen in the world. Dr. Inman had for several years owned good dogs, and set about the work on scientific principles. He, in conjunction with Mr. Walmsley, purchased the smooth-coated Kenilworth from Mr. Loft, bred that dog's produce with a brindle Mastiff of high repute, and then crossed back to his St. Bernards with the most successful results. Dr. Inman was instrumental in forming the National St. Bernard Club, which, like the older society, was soon well supported with members, and now has at its disposal a good collection of valuable challenge cups. The dogs bred at Bowden carried all before them in the show ring, and were continually in request for stud purposes, improving the breed to a remarkable extent.

At the disposal of Messrs. Inman and Walmsley's kennel, there were such admirable dogs as the rough-coated Wolfram—from whom were bred Tannhauser, Narcissus, Leontes and Klingsor—the smooth-coated dogs, the King's Son and The Viking; the rough-coated bitch, Judith Inman, and the smooth Viola, the last-named the finest specimen of her sex that has probably ever been seen. These dogs and bitches, with several others, were dispersed all over England, with the exception of Klingsor who went to South Africa.

Mr. J. W. Proctor, of Mobberley, purchased Tannhauser and Viola, but they are, unfortunately, both dead, as also are Narcissus and Wolfram. Messrs. Scott and Kostin, who bought Leontes and The Viking, with Judith Inman, were more fortunate, as the two first-named survived until a year or two ago. Leontes was without doubt

one of the best rough-coated St. Bernards of his time. The King's Son, who was a great favourite with the late Dr. Inman, remained in England, and his bones are probably to be found beneath the sod in some quiet corner in the grounds of Bowden Priory.

Almost all the best St. Bernards in Great Britain at the present time have been bred or are descended from the Bowden

A FIVE MONTHS' OLD SON OF CH. LEONTES.

dogs. Mrs. Lawson, of Swansea, has been very successful in breeding with the strain. This lady owned Cinq Mars, who became the property of Mrs. Parker, one of the most successful of St. Bernard fanciers, and until recently the owner of Chrysanthème and Queen Isabel, two of the best of their variety; whilst other successful breeders and exhibitors are Mr. H. Stockin, Mr. D. W. Davies, Mr. G. Sinclair—the owner of Lord Montgomery, the Champion at the Crystal Palace and Edinburgh in 1906—Mr. James Redwood, Miss L. J. Vere, Mr. E. H. Walbrook, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mrs. Duncan King, Mrs. Jagger—whose famous dog, Florentius, died at ten years of age while these lines were being written—Mr. J. S. W. Harding, Colonel Williamson, and Mr. J. Muir.

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

Head.—The head should be large and massive, the circumference of the skull being more than double the length of the head from nose to occiput. From stop to tip of nose should be moderately short; full below the eye and square at the muzzle; there should be great depth from the eye to the lower jaw, and the lips should be deep throughout, but not too pendulous. From the nose to the stop should be straight, and the stop abrupt and well defined. The skull should be broad and rounded at the top, but not domed, with somewhat prominent brow.

Ears.—The ears should be of medium size, lying close to the cheek, but strong at the base and not heavily feathered.

Eyes.—The eyes should be rather small and deep set, dark in colour and not too close together, the lower eyelid should droop, so as to show a fair amount of haw.

Nose.—The nose should be large and black, with well developed nostrils. The teeth should be level.

Expression.—The expression should betoken benevolence, dignity, and intelligence.

Neck.—The neck should be lengthy, muscular, and slightly arched, with dewlap developed, and the shoulders broad and sloping, well up at the withers.

General Description of Body.—The chest should be wide and deep, and the back level as far as the haunches, slightly arched over the loins; the ribs should be well rounded and carried well back; the loin wide and very muscular.

Tail.—The tail should be set on rather high, long, and in the long-coated variety bushy; carried low when in repose, and when excited or in motion slightly above the line of the back.

Legs.—The forelegs should be perfectly straight, strong in bone, and of good length; and the hind-legs very muscular. The feet large, compact, with well-arched toes.

Size.—A dog should be at least 30 inches in height at the shoulder, and a bitch 27 inches (the taller the better, provided the symmetry is maintained); thoroughly well proportioned, and of great substance. The general outline should suggest great power and capability of endurance.

Coat.—In the long-coated variety the coat should be dense and flat; rather fuller round the neck; the thighs feathered but not too heavily. In the short-coated variety, the coat should be dense, hard, flat, and short, slightly feathered on thighs and tail.

Colour and Markings.—The colour should be red, orange, various shades of brindle (the richer colour the better), or white with patches on body of one of the above named colours. The markings should be as follows: white muzzle, white blaze up face, white collar round neck; white chest, forelegs, feet, and end of tail; black shadings on face and ears. If the blaze be wide and runs through to the collar, a spot of the body colour on the top of the head is desirable.

Objectionable Points.

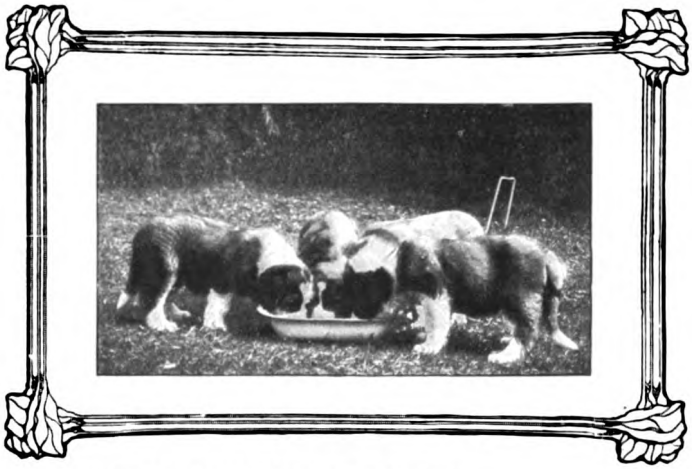
Ill temper.	Short neck.
Split nose.	Curly coat.
Unlevel mouth and cankered teeth.	Curled tail.
Snipy muzzle.	Flat sides.
Light and staring eyes.	Hollow back.
Cheek bumps.	Roach back.
Wedge head.	Ring tail.
Flat skull.	Open feet or hare feet.
Wall eyes.	Cow hocks.
Domed skull.	Straight hocks.
Badly set or heavily-feathered ears.	Self-coloured (a self-coloured dog is one that has no black shadings or white markings).
Too much peak.	

Disqualifying Points.

Dudley, liver, flesh-coloured nose.	Black, black and tan, black and white, black, tan, and white, and all white.
Fawn, if whole coloured or with black shadings only.	

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

During the past twenty-five years St. Bernards have been bred in this country very much taller and heavier than they were in the days of Tell, Hope, Moltke, Monk, Hector, and Othman. Not one of these measured over 32 inches in height, or scaled over 180 lbs., but the increased height and greater weight of the more modern production have been obtained by forcing them as puppies and by fattening them to such an extent that they have been injured in constitution, and in many cases converted into cripples behind. The prize-winning rough-coated St. Bernard as he is seen to-day is a purely manufactured animal, handsome in appearance certainly, but so cumbersome that he is scarcely able to raise a trot, let alone do any tracking in the snow. Usefulness, however, is not a consideration with breeders, who have reared the dog to meet the exigencies of the show ring. There is still much left to be desired, and there is room for considerable improvement, as only a few of the more modern dogs of the breed approach the standard drawn up by the Clubs that are interested in their welfare.



GROUP OF ST. BERNARD PUPPIES.
BRED BY MESSRS. SCOTT AND KOSTIN.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND.

BY MAJOR J. H. BAILEY.

Near this spot
Are deposited the remains of one
Who possessed Beauty without Vanity,
Strength without insolence,
Courage without Ferocity,
And all the Virtues of Man without his Vices.
This Praise, which would be unmeaning Flattery
If inscribed over human ashes,
Is but a just tribute to the memory of
Boatswain, a Dog,
Who was born at Newfoundland, May 1803,
And died at Newstead Abbey, Nov. 18, 1808.

BYRON'S EPITAPH ON HIS NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

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

"But the poor dog in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend,
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone.
* * * * * *
To mark a friend's remains these stones arise:
I never knew but one—and here he lies."

Robert Burns, also, in his poem, "The Twa Dogs," written in 1786, refers to a Newfoundland as being an aristocrat among dogs in the following verse:

"The first I'll name, they ca'd him Cæsar,
Was keepit for his honour's pleasure:
His hair, his size, his mouth, his lugs,
Show'd he was nane o' Scotland's dogs;
But whalpit some place far abroad,
Where sailors gang to fish for cod.
His lockèd, letter'd, braw brass collar
Show'd him the gentleman and scholar:
But though he was o' high degree,
The fient a pride—na pride had he."

Doubtless, other breeds of dogs have been the subjects of popular pictures and have had their praises sung by poets, but the Newfoundlands have yet a further honour, unique amongst dogs, in being the subject for a postage stamp of their native land. All these distinctions and honours have not been conferred without reason, for no breed of dogs has greater claim to the title of friend of man, and it has become famous for its known readiness and ability to save persons in danger, especially from drowning. It is strong and courageous in the water, and on land a properly-trained Newfoundland is an ideal companion and guard. Innumerable are the accounts of Newfoundlands having proved their devotion to their owners, and of the many lives saved by them in river and sea; and when Sir Edwin Landseer selected one of the breed as the

subject of his picture entitled, "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," he was justified not only by the sentiment attaching to this remarkable race of dogs, but also by the deeds by which Newfoundlands have made good their claim to such great distinction, and the popular recognition of this, no doubt, in some degree added to the great esteem in which this painting has always been held.

Newfoundland character are passing away—it is to be hoped for good. The breed is rapidly returning to the type which Landseer's picture represents—a dog of great beauty, dignity, and benevolence of character, showing in its eyes an almost human pathos.

Going back six years before the picture, Mr. J. McGregor, in 1832, in his history of British North America, wrote as follows:

A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.
FROM THE PAINTING BY SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A., IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART.

The picture was painted in 1838, and, as almost everyone knows, represents a white and black Newfoundland. The dog portrayed was typical of the breed, and now, after a lapse of nearly seventy years, the painting has the added value of enabling us to make a comparison with specimens of the breed as it exists to-day. Such a comparison will show that among the best dogs now living are some which might have been the model for this picture. It is true, I think, that in the interval the white and black Newfoundlands have been coarser, heavier, higher on the legs, with an expression denoting excitability quite foreign to the true breed, but these departures from

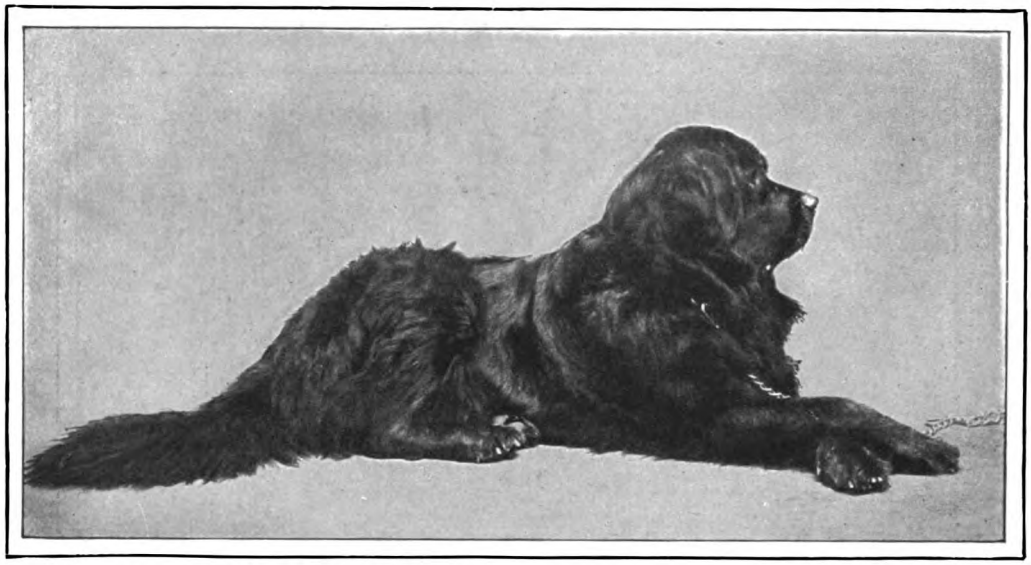
"The Newfoundland dog is a celebrated and useful animal well known. These dogs are remarkably docile and obedient to their masters; they are very serviceable in all the fishing plantations, and are yoked in pairs and used to haul the winter fuel home. They are gentle, faithful, good-natured, and ever a friend to man, and will at command leap into the water from the highest precipice and in the coldest weather. They are remarkably voracious, but can endure hunger for a great length of time, and they are usually fed upon the worst of salted fish.

"The true breed has become scarce and difficult to be met with. They grow to a

greater size than an English Mastiff, have a fine close fur, and the colour is of various kinds ; but black, which is the most approved of, prevails. The smooth, short-haired dog so much admired in England as a Newfoundland dog, though a useful and sagacious animal and nearly as hardy and fond of the water, is a cross-breed. It seems, however, to inherit all the virtues of the true kind. A Newfoundland dog will, if properly domesticated and trained, defend his master, growl when another person speaks roughly to him, and in no instance of danger leave him. This animal in a wild state hunts in packs, and is then ferocious, and in its habits similar to the Wolf. They are fond of children and much attached to members of the house to which they belong, but frequently cherish a cross antipathy to a stranger. While they will neither attack nor fight dogs of inferior size, they are ready to fight courageously with dogs of their own size and strength.

" So sagacious are these animals that they seem to want only the faculty of speech to make them fully understood, and they are capable of being trained to all the purposes for which almost every other variety of the canine species is used."

It is somewhat difficult to reconcile these remarks concerning Newfoundlands in England with what is known from other sources about the same time, and it is contradicted as regards the smooth-coated dogs by Landseer's picture. The smooth-coated dogs referred to were probably of the Labrador breed, and this view is confirmed by Youatt in his Book of The Dog, published in 1845, in which he states : " Some of the true Newfoundlands have been brought to Europe, and have been used as Retrievers. They are comparatively small and generally black. A larger variety has been bred, and is now perfectly established. He is seldom used as a sporting dog, but is admired on account of his stature and beauty, and the different colours with which he is often marked."



MISS E. GOODALL'S CH. GIPSY PRINCESS
BY WOLF OF BADENOCH—HUMBER PEERESS.
Photograph by Russell.

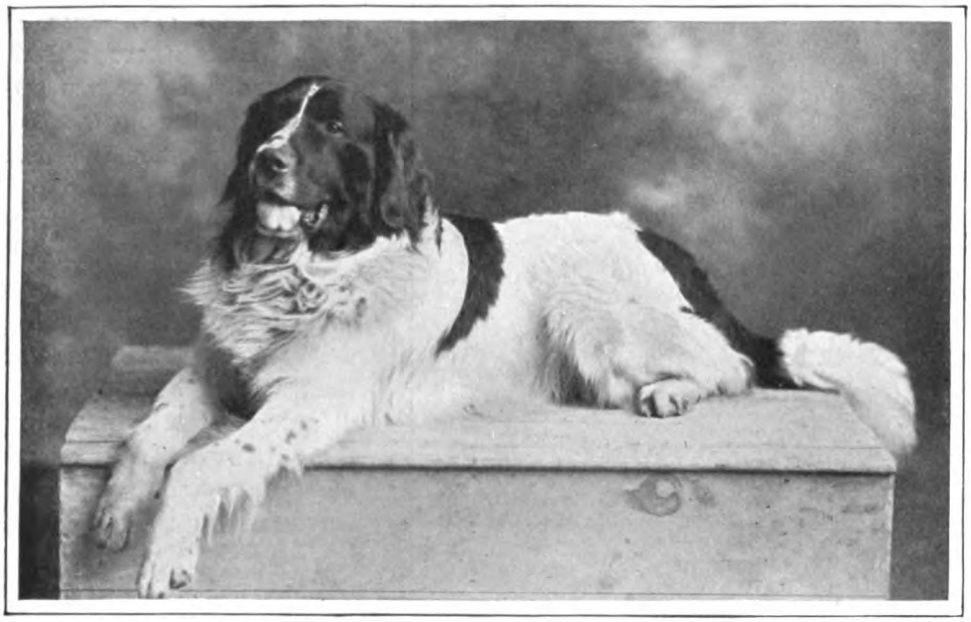
Some twenty-five to thirty years ago there was considerable discussion among owners of Newfoundlands in this country as to the proper colour of the true breed, and there were many persons who claimed, as some still claim, that the black variety is the only true variety, and that the white and black colouring indicates a cross-breed. Again Landseer's picture is of value, because, in the first place, we may be almost

certain that he would have selected for such a picture a typical dog of the breed, and, secondly, because the picture shows, nearly half a century prior to the discussion, a white and black dog, typical in nearly every respect, except colour, of the black Newfoundland. There is no appearance of cross-breeding in Landseer's dog; on the contrary, he reveals all the characteristics of a thoroughbred. Fully seventy years ago, therefore, the white and black variety may be fairly considered to have been established, and it is worthy of mention here that "Idstone" quoted an article written in 1819 stating that back in the eighteenth century Newfoundlands were large, rough-coated, liver and white dogs. It is clear, also, that in 1832 Newfoundlands in British North America were of various colours. Additional evidence, too, is provided, in the fact that when selecting the type of head for their postage stamp the Government of Newfoundland chose the Landseer dog. Therefore, there are very strong arguments against the claim that the true variety is essentially black.

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

Newfoundlands figure very prominently in the numerous accounts of canine instinct, devotion and sagacity, and whether or not those accounts are always quite authentic, they indicate how widespread is the belief that dogs of this breed possess those qualities in full. The Rev. J. S. Watson, in his book on "The Reasoning Power in Animals," said he was not inclined to assent to an opinion that one species of dog has not greater sagacity than another. He was disposed to think that a greater portion of strong natural sense was manifested in the larger kinds of dogs such as the Newfoundland.

The Rev. F. O. Morris many years ago wrote an account of a Newfoundland and a Mastiff which frequently fought together, and on one occasion, when fighting on a pier, they both fell into the sea. The Newfoundland was quickly out again, but,



MRS. W. A. LINDSAY'S CH. MILK BOY
BY STEERSMAN—LADY'S MAID.
Photograph by Abernethy, Belfast.

seeing the Mastiff in difficulties, he went back and assisted him. Mr. Morris stated that henceforth the dogs were quite good friends. That is easy enough of belief by anyone who has kept and studied dogs as companions and thereby learned how large an amount of what are regarded as purely human faculties there is in dogs.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF CH. MILK BOY.
Photograph by Lafayette, Belfast.

Very recently I was told of an adult Newfoundland, which, curiously enough, was not fond of swimming, and was taken out with another Newfoundland that was quite at home in the water. The former showed no desire to follow the latter, but he did in time realise that the swimmer received praise which he also wanted, and, reasoning clearly from cause to effect, he developed into a remarkably good water-dog.

I am not sure whether the following story told by Charles Dickens denotes instinct, devotion, or sagacity, but it is amusing. Dickens said that a Newfoundland, which was usually allowed to go out alone, appeared on his return to smell of beer, and, being watched on one occasion, was seen to go into a public-house. On inquiry being made it was found that the dog was in the habit of calling daily at the public-house and was usually given a pint of beer. A striking instance of the reasoning power of this breed of dog is given by G. Romanes in the *Quarterly Journal of Science* for April, 1876. It is there stated that a Newfoundland dog was sent across a stream to fetch a couple of hats, while his master and friend had gone on some distance. The dog went after them, and the gentlemen saw him attempt to carry both hats, and fail, for together they were too much for him. Presently he paused in his endeavour, took a careful survey of the hats, discovered that one was larger than the other, put the small one inside the larger, and took the latter in his teeth by the brim and carried both across!

The black variety of the Newfoundland is essentially black in colour; but this does not mean that there may be no other colour, for most black Newfoundlands have some white marks, and these are not considered objectionable, so long as they are limited to white hairs on the chest, toes, or the tip of the tail. In fact, a white marking on the chest is said to be typical of the true breed. Any white on the head or body would place the dog in the other than black variety. The black colour should preferably be of a dull jet appearance, which approximates to brown. In the other than black class, there may be black and tan, bronze, and white and black. The latter predominates, and in this colour, beauty of marking is very important. The head should be black with a white muzzle and blaze, and the body and legs should be white with large patches of black on the saddle and quarters, with possibly other small black spots on the body and legs.

Apart from colour, the varieties should

conform to the same standard. The head should be broad and massive, but in no sense heavy in appearance. The muzzle should be short, square, and clean cut, eyes rather wide apart, deep set, dark and small, not showing any haw; ears small, with close side carriage, covered with fine short hair (there should be no fringe to the ears), expression full of intelligence, dignity, and kindness.

The body should be long, square, and massive, loins strong and well filled; chest deep and broad; legs quite straight, somewhat short in proportion to the length of the body, and powerful, with round bone well covered with muscle; feet large, round, and close. The tail should be only long enough to reach just below the hocks, free from kink, and never curled over the back. The quality of the coat is very important; the coat should be very dense, with plenty of undercoat; the outer coat somewhat harsh and quite straight. A curly coat is very objectionable. A dog with a good coat may be in the water for a considerable time without getting wet on the skin.

The appearance generally should indicate a dog of great strength, and very active for his build and size, moving freely with the body swung loosely between the legs, which gives a slight roll in gait. This has been compared to a sailor's roll, and is typical of the breed.

As regards size, the Newfoundland Club standard gives 140 lbs. to 120 lbs. weight for a dog, and 110 lbs. to 120 lbs. for a bitch, with an average height at the shoulder of 27 inches and 25 inches respectively; but it is doubtful whether dogs in proper condition do conform to both requirements. At any rate, the writer is unable to trace any prominent Newfoundlands which do, and it would be safe to assume that for dogs of the weights specified, the height should be quite 29 inches for dogs, and 27 inches for bitches. A dog weighing 150 lbs. and measuring 29 inches in height at the shoulder would necessarily be long in body to be in proportion, and would probably much nearer approach the ideal form for a Newfoundland than a taller dog.

In that respect Newfoundlands have very much improved during the past quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago, the most noted dogs were stated as a rule to be well over 30 inches in height, but their weight for height would indicate legginess, which is an abomination in a Newfoundland. One dog of years ago, named Mayor of Bingley, a well-known prize-winner, was stated to be 32¼ inches at the shoulder and 142 lbs. in weight, while his length was 50 inches (excluding tail). It is interesting to compare that dog with Champion Shelton Viking, who is illustrated in this chapter. His height was 29½ inches, weight 154 lbs., and length of body 48 inches. To be approximately of the same comparative proportions for his height Mayor of Bingley should have weighed at least 180 lbs. That, I think, would be too heavy for a Newfoundland, and, in fact, he was too tall. A 29-inch Newfoundland is quite tall enough, and even that height should not be gained at the expense of type and symmetry.

The following table gives figures as a guide to what the writer considers should be about the measurements of a full-sized dog and bitch:

	Dog.	*Bitch.*
Height	29 in.	27 in.
Weight	150 lb.	120 lb.
Length from nose to root of tail	52 in.	48½ in.
Girth of head	26 ,,	23 ,,
,, muzzle	13 ,,	12 ,,
,, chest	39 ,,	35 ,,
,, loin	33 ,,	30 ,,
,, forearm	10 ,,	9 ,,
Length of head	12½ ,,	11 ,,

It does not follow, of course, that a dog with these measurements will necessarily be a good show dog; but it will be found that the measurements compare fairly well with those of the most typical black dogs and bitches. The white and black variety are, as a rule, slightly taller, smaller in loin and longer in head, but these differences in the two varieties are being rapidly removed, and at no distant date the white and black variety will probably be as correct in type and symmetry as the black variety now is.

MR. J. J. COOPER'S CH. KING STUART
BY PRINCE JACK—QUEEN ANNE.

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

In mating, never be guided solely by the good points of the dog and bitch. It is very desirable that they should both have good points, the more good ones the better, but it is more important to ensure that they are dissimilar in their defects, and, if possible, that in neither case is there a very objectionable defect, especially if such defect was also apparent in the animal's sire or dam.

It is, therefore, important to study what were the good, and still more so the bad, points in the parents and grandparents. If you do not know these, other Newfoundland breeders will willingly give information, and any trouble involved in tracing the knowledge required will be amply repaid in the results, and probably save great disappointment.

When rearing puppies give them soft food, such as well-boiled rice and milk, as soon as they will lap, and, shortly afterwards, scraped lean meat. Newfoundland puppies require plenty of meat to induce proper growth. The puppies should increase in weight at the rate of 3 lbs. a week, and this necessitates plenty of flesh, bone and muscle-forming food, plenty of meat, both raw and cooked. Milk is also good, but it requires to be strengthened with Plasmon, or casein. The secret of growing full-sized dogs with plenty of bone and substance is to get a good start from birth, good feeding, warm, dry quarters, and freedom for the puppies to move about and exercise themselves as they wish. Forced exercise may make them go wrong on their legs. Medicine should not be required except for worms, and the puppies should be physicked for these soon after they are weaned, and again when three or four months old, or before that if they are not thriving. If free from worms, Newfoundland puppies will be found quite hardy, and, under

proper conditions of food and quarters, they are easy to rear.

The Newfoundland Club scale of points for judging is as follows:

Head 34 points:—		
Shape of skull	8	
Ears	10	
Eyes	8	
Muzzle	8	—34
Body 66 points:—		
Neck	4	
Chest	6	
Shoulders	4	
Loin and back	12	
Hind quarters and tail	10	
Legs and feet	10	
Coat	12	
Size, height, and general appearance	8	—66
Total points		100

Five of the illustrations in this chapter are of typical champions of the breed. Taking the head of Champion King Stuart (K.C.S.B. 36,708) first, this is portrayed as the type of head required. There is a slight defect in the photograph, due to refraction, the smooth, shiny black hair at the stop having glistened in the light, thus preventing the depth of the stop and the formation of the dome from being justly seen. This dog had an almost unparalleled record on the show bench. He was the sire of Mr. Horsfield's very typical dog, Champion Bowdon Perfection, of Mr. Critchley's charming bitch, Champion Lady Buller, and the grandsire, on both sire and dam's side, of Champion Shelton Viking (p. 82).

Viking was bred by Mrs. Vale Nicolas, of Worksop, who at one time owned King Stuart, and was firm in her resolve to breed to that type of head. Her patience and skill have been repaid, and this lady now holds a very strong hand in Newfoundlands. Viking attained high honour on the first occasion of his being shown. At the Crystal Palace, October, 1904, he won first prizes in Open and Limit classes, the silver cup for the best black dog, and also the Championship. He remained an unbeaten dog until his death, and is as famous in the Stud Book as his grandsire King Stuart.

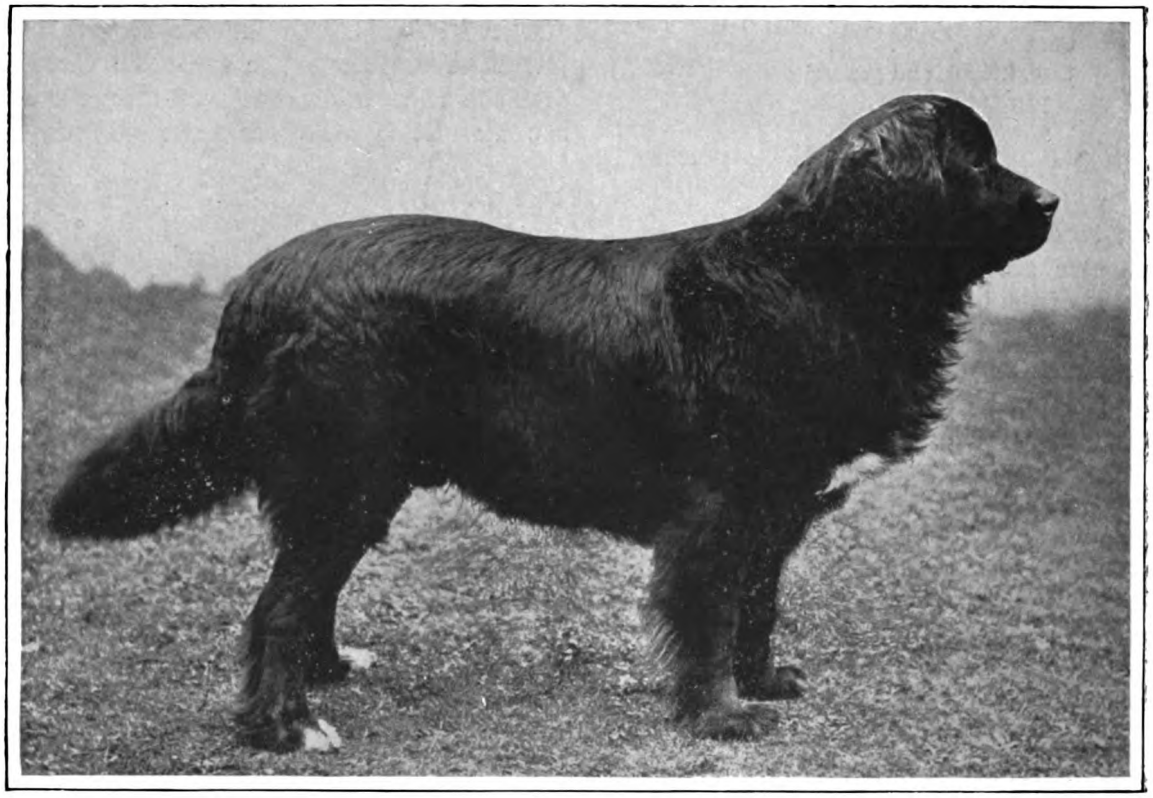
The other black Newfoundland illustrated is Champion Gipsy Princess (p. 76), who was owned by Miss E. Goodall. This bitch was first shown, I think, at Earl's Court in 1899, at the age of about ten months, and created quite a sensation among Newfoundland breeders. The successful career then commenced was continued throughout her life. It is an unfortunate fact that

MR. C. GOODMAN'S MISS STORMY
BY CH. CANONBURY ROVER—MRS. STORMY.
Photograph by Russell.

she never bred. She was an exceptionally large bitch. Her breeder was Mr. Haldenby, of Hull, and she was but one of many famous Newfoundlands emanating from his kennels. The sire of Gipsy Princess was the famous Champion Wolf of Badenoch, and her dam was by King Stuart.

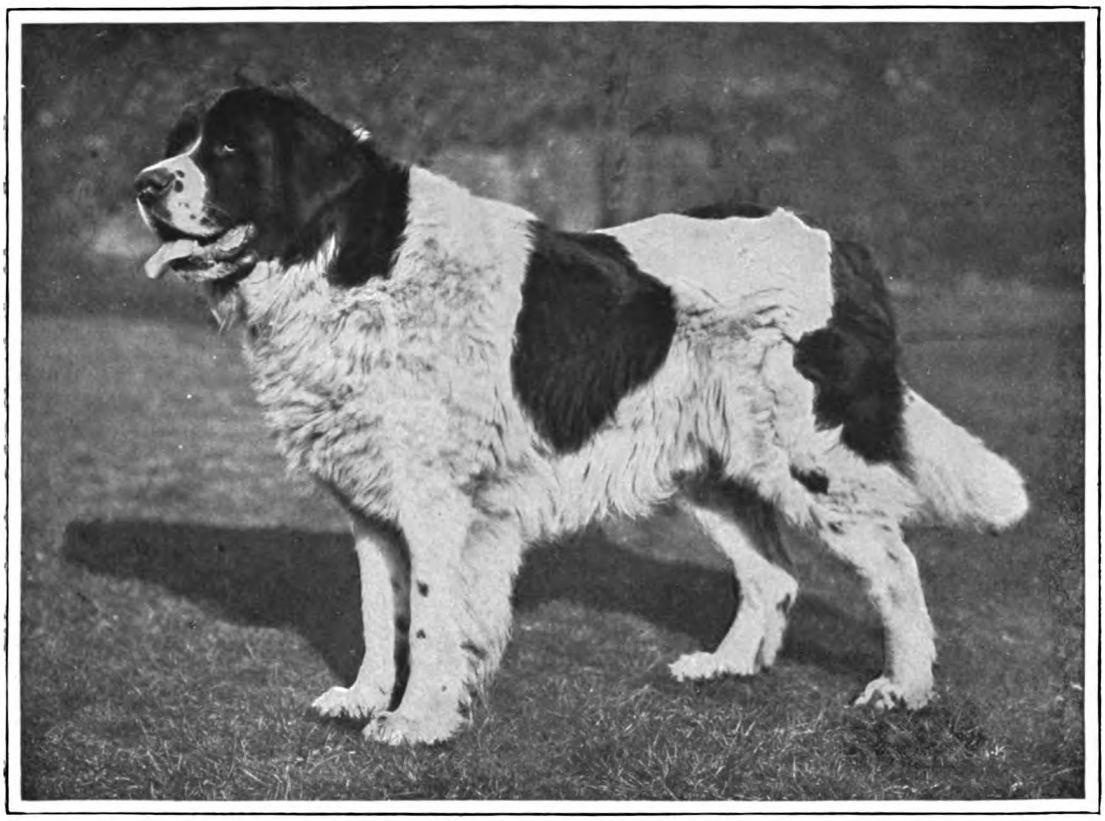
Coming now to the illustrations of the white and black dogs, to take them in the order of their birth, first is Champion Prince of Norfolk. The illustration (see p. 83) shows what a grandly proportioned dog he was, and how beautifully marked. He was very little used at stud, and he died in 1904. The other dog illustrated is Champion Milk Boy, owned by Mrs. W. A. Lindsay, of Belfast (see pp. 77, 78). This dog has won numerous championships, prizes, and cups, and was bred by Mr. H. J. Mansfield, of Rushbrooke, near Bury St. Edmunds, who has for many years been a consistent and successful breeder of Newfoundlands.

Other famous Newfoundland kennels are owned by the Rev. W. T. Willacott, of Bradworthy, North Devon ; Mr. J. J. Horsfield, of Sale ; Mr. J. J. Cooper (President of the Newfoundland Club), of Feniscowles Old Hall, near Blackburn ; Mr. R. R. Coats, of Newcastle-on-Tyne ; but to mention all the owners and the many celebrated Newfoundlands who have made history in the breed would exceed the space available in this chapter. There are many who have passed ; owners who are remembered with respect and esteem, and dogs who find a soft place in one's heart for the many victories they won, and for the great names that live after them. And in the present there are still friends who are carrying on the history, and great dogs who are an improved race, ready to uphold the fame of their breed on the show bench, and to gladden the hearts of their masters and mistresses as friends and companions.



CH. SHELTON VIKING. BY LORD ROSEBERY—SHELTON MADGE.
BRED BY MRS. VALE NICOLAS, WORKSOP.
Photograph by T. Fall.

In conclusion, a few words may be said for the Newfoundland Club, which was established in 1884 to promote the breeding of pure Newfoundlands by endeavouring to make the qualities and type of the breed more definitely known. The Club owns several Challenge Cups, which are open to competition among the members; it presents special prizes at the various shows; and offers facilities to anyone who is desirous of studying the breed. The annual subscription is £1 1s., and the Hon. Secretary is Mr. W. E. Gillingham, of 335, King Street West, Hammersmith.



MAJOR J. H. BAILEY'S CH. PRINCE OF NORFOLK
BY HIS NIBBS—PRINCESS MAY II.
Photograph by Salmon.

"WE ARE SEVEN."
TEAM OF SIX WEEKS OLD GREAT DANES BY LORD DE GRACE—VENDETTA OF REDGRAVE.
BRED BY MR. J. L. CHING, ENFIELD.

CHAPTER VII.

THE GREAT DANE.

BY E. B. JOACHIM.

"He who alone there was deemed best of all,
The war dog of the Danefolk, well worthy of men."
—HEL-RIDE OF BRYNHILD.

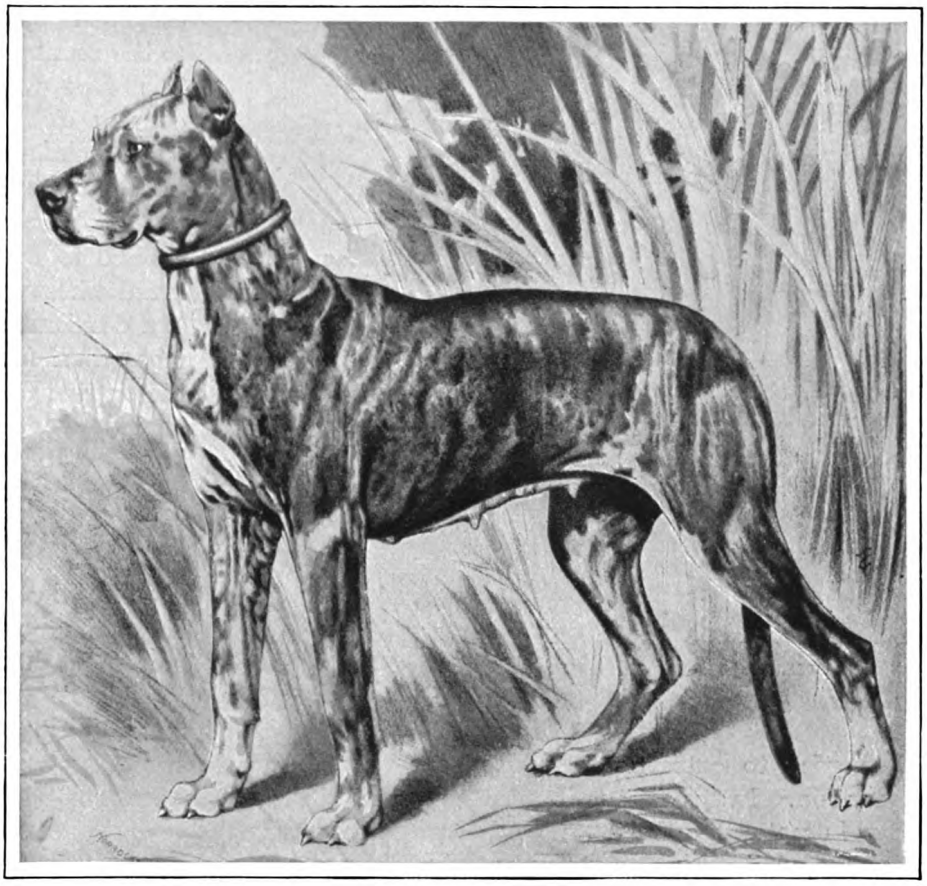
THE HON. W. B. WROTTESLEY'S
THYRA OF SEISDON.
BY CH. LORIS—THYLIA.

THE origin of the Great Dane, like that of a great many other varieties of dogs, is so obscure that all researches have only resulted in speculative theories, but the undoubted antiquity of this dog is proved by the fact that representatives of a breed sufficiently similar to be considered his ancestors are found on some of the oldest Egyptian monuments. How the Great Dane came by his present name is also uncertain. If Denmark was the country from which these dogs spread over the Continent, and were on that account called Great Danes, they must have greatly deteriorated in their fatherland, because what is now known as the Dansk Hound (Danish Dog) is at the best only a sorry caricature of the Great Dane.

A few years ago a controversy arose on the breed's proper designation, when the Germans claimed for it the title "Deutsche Dogge." Germany had several varieties of big dogs, such as the Hatzrüde, Saufanger, Ulmer Dogge, and Rottweiler Metzgerhund; but contemporaneously with these there existed, as in other countries in Europe, another very big breed, but much nobler and more thoroughbred, known as the Great Dane. When after the war of 1870 national feeling was pulsating very strongly in the veins of re-united Germany, the German cynologists were on the lookout for a national dog, and for that purpose the Great Dane was re-christened "Deutsche Dogge," and elected as the champion of German Dogdom. For a long time all these breeds had, no doubt, been indiscriminately crossed, and a proof of this may be found in the fact that the powerful influence in dog breeding of "black and tan," which is the colour of the Rottweiler

Hund, shows itself even now by the occasional appearance of a puppy with tan marking, and particularly the peculiar tan spots above the eyes.

The Great Dane was introduced into this country spasmodically some thirty-eight years ago, when he was commonly referred to as the Boarhound, or the German Mastiff, and for a time the breed had to undergo a probationary period in the "Foreign Class" at dog shows, but it soon gained in public favour, and in the early 'eighties a Great Dane Club was formed. In 1895 the breed suffered a great set-back through the abolition of "cropping" in this country, which was also one of the causes of dissension amongst the members of the Great Dane Club; another cause being the question as to whether a dog whose tail had been shortened by the removal of some of the end joints should be disqualified from winning a prize. At the end of 1895 the old Club was dissolved, and in 1896 Mr. Robert Leadbetter, M.F.H., took the initiative in the formation of a new Great Dane Club, which has flourished ever since. In 1903 another Club was started under the title, "The Northern Great Dane Club," which has also done important work. The intrinsic good qualities of the Great Dane and the assistance of these institutions have raised him to such a height in general esteem that he is now one of the most popular of all the larger breeds of dogs.



MRS. REGINALD HERBERT'S CH. VENDETTA BY HARRAS—FLORA.
BRED BY MR. BAMBERGER IN 1884.

The Kennel Club has classed the Great Dane amongst the Non-Sporting dogs, probably because with us he cannot find a quarry worthy of his mettle; but, for all

that, he has the instincts and qualifications of a sporting dog, and he has proved himself particularly valuable for hunting big game in hot climates, which he stands very well.

Respecting the temperament of the Great Dane and his suitability as a companion

MRS. HORSFALL'S VANDAL OF REDGRAVE
BY ORUS OF LOCHERBIE—VROLA OF REDGRAVE.
Photograph by Judge, Hastings.

writers have gone to extremes in praise and condemnation. In his favour it must be said that in natural intelligence he is surpassed by very few other dogs. He has a most imposing figure, and does not, like some other big breeds, slobber from his mouth, which is a particularly unpleasant peculiarity when a dog is kept in the house. On the other hand, it must be admitted that with almost the strength of a tiger he combines the excitability of a terrier, and no doubt a badly trained Great Dane is a very dangerous animal. It is not sufficient to teach him in the haphazard way which might be successful in getting a small dog under control, but even as a companion he ought to be trained systematically, and, considering his marked intelligence, this is not difficult of accomplishment.

In Germany the Great Dane is sometimes specially trained to "go for a man" at command, and to pull him down and stand over him without biting him unless he shows fight.

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

Before giving the description and standard which have been adopted by the Great Dane Clubs, a few remarks on some of the leading points will be useful. The general characteristic of the Great Dane is a combination of grace and power, and therefore the lightness of the Greyhound, as well as the heaviness of the Mastiff, must be avoided.

The head should be powerful, but at the same time show quality by its nice modelling.

The eyes should be intelligent and vivacious, but not have the hard expression of the terrier. The distance between the eyes is of great importance; if too wide apart they give the dog a stupid appearance,

and if too close together he has a treacherous look.

Another very important point is the graceful carriage of the tail. When it is curled over the back it makes an otherwise handsome dog look mean, and a tail that curls at the end like a corkscrew is also very ugly. In former times "faking" was not unfrequently resorted to to correct a faulty tail carriage, but it is easily detected, because when the dog is excited he raises the tail up to the point where it has been operated upon, and from there it is carried in an unnaturally different direction in a more or less lifeless way. "Faked" tails are now hardly ever seen. Great Danes sometimes injure the end of the tail by hitting it against a hard substance, and those with a good carriage of tail are most liable to this because in excitement they slash it about, whereas the faulty position of the tail, curled over the back, insures immunity from harm. If a dog's tail has been damaged, it should be attended to at once to allay inflammation, otherwise mortification may set in and some of the joints of the tail will have to be taken off.

Cases have probably occurred where the end of the tail was taken off to get rid of the ugly corkscrew twist, and this may have been the reason for the proposal to disqualify all curtailed dogs.

Until recently British Great Dane breeders and exhibitors have paid very little attention to colour, on the principle that, like a good horse, a good Great Dane cannot be a bad colour. The English clubs, however, have now in this particular also adopted the German standard.

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

LIBETT VAN DE PRINS BY CH. HATTO OF HOLLAND—ADY.
LATE OWNER, MISS E. MACKAY SCOTT.

The following is the official description issued by the Great Dane Club. The sketches are by Mrs. Ernest E. Fox.

THE PERFECT GREAT DANE.

1. General Appearance.—The Great Dane is not so heavy or massive as the Mastiff, nor should he too nearly approach the Greyhound type. Remarkable in size and very muscular, strongly though elegantly built; the head and neck should be carried high, and the tail in line with the back, or slightly upwards, but not curled over the hind quarters. Elegance of outline and grace of form are most essential to a Dane; size is absolutely necessary; but there must be that alertness of expression and briskness of movement without which the Dane character is lost. He should have a look of dash and daring, of being ready to go anywhere and do anything.

MR. H. SCHMIDT'S CHANCE OF ROSEDALE
(AT THE AGE OF EIGHT MONTHS)
BY PRINCE FLORIZEL—LIBETT VAN DE PRINS.

2. Temperament.—The Great Dane is good-tempered, affectionate, and faithful to his master, not demonstrative with strangers; intelligent, courageous, and always alert. His value as a guard is unrivalled. He is easily controlled when well trained, but he may grow savage if confined too much, kept on chain, or ill treated.

3. Height.—The minimum height of an adult dog should be 30 ins.; that of a bitch, 28 ins.

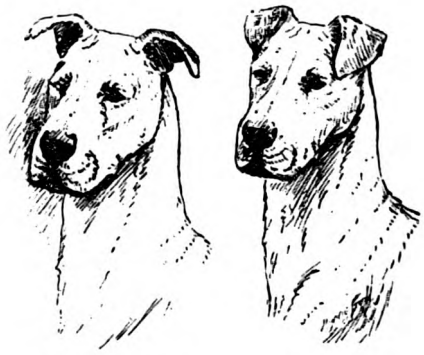
4. Weight.—The minimum weight of an adult dog should be 120 lbs.; that of a bitch, 100 lbs. The greater height and weight to be preferred, provided that quality and proportion are also combined.

5. Head.—Taken altogether, the head should give the idea of great length and strength of jaw. The muzzle, or foreface, is broad, and the skull proportionately narrow, so that the whole head, when viewed from above and in front, has the appearance of equal breadth throughout.

THE DOTTED LINE SHOWS FAULTY LIP.

6. Length of Head. — The entire length of head varies with the height of the dog, 13 ins. from the tip of the nose to the back of the occiput is a good measurement for a dog of 32 ins. at the shoulder. The length from the end of the nose to the poin between the eyes should be about equal, or preferably of greater length than from this point to the back of the occiput.

7. Skull.—The skull should be flat rather than domed, and have a slight indentation running up the centre, the occipital peak not prominent. There should be a decided rise or brow over the eyes, but no abrupt stop between them.



"CREYHOUND" EARS. "TERRIER" EARS.

FAULTY EARS.

8. Face.—The face should be chiselled well and foreface long, of equal depth throughout, and well filled in below the eyes with no appearance of being pinched.

9. Muscles of the Cheek.—The muscles of the cheeks should be quite flat, with no lumpiness or cheek bumps, the angle of the jaw-bone well defined.

10. Lips.—The lips should hang quite square in front, forming a right angle with the upper line of foreface.

11.—**Underline.**—The underline of the head, viewed in profile, runs almost in a straight line from the corner of the lip to the corner of the jawbone, allowing for the fold of the lip, but with no loose skin to hang down.

12. **Jaw.**—The lower jaw should be about level, or at any rate not project more than the sixteenth of an inch.

13. **Nose and Nostrils.**—The bridge of the nose should be very wide, with a slight ridge where the cartilage joins the bone. (This is quite a characteristic of the breed.) The nostrils should be large, wide, and open, giving a blunt look to the nose. A butterfly or flesh-coloured nose is not objected to in harlequins.

14. **Ears.**—The ears should be small, set high on the skull, and carried slightly erect, with the tips falling forward.

15. **Neck.**—Next to the head, the neck is one of the chief characteristics. It should be long, well arched, and quite clean and free from loose skin, held well up, snakelike in carriage, well set in the shoulders, and the junction of head and neck well defined.

16. **Shoulders.**—The shoulders should be muscular but not loaded, and well sloped back, with the elbows well under the body, so that, when viewed in front, the dog does not stand too wide.

17. **Forelegs and Feet.**—The fore-legs should be perfectly straight, with big flat bone. The feet large and round, the toes well arched and close, the nails strong and curved.

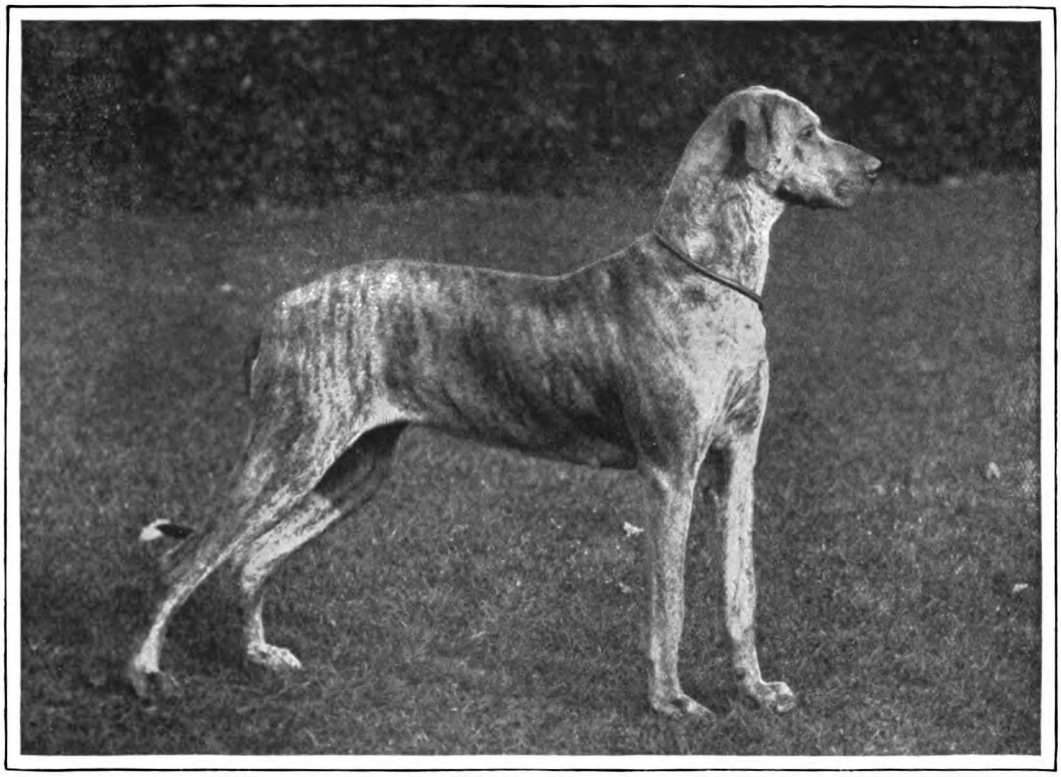
18. **Body.**—The body is very deep, with ribs well sprung and belly well drawn up.

19. **Back and Loins.**—The back and loins are strong, the latter slightly arched, as in the Greyhound.

20. **Hind-Quarters.**—The hind-quarters and thighs are extremely muscular, giving the idea of great strength and galloping power. The second thigh is long and well developed as in a Greyhound, and the hocks set low, turning neither out nor in.

21. **Tail.**—The tail is strong at the root and ends in a fine point, reaching to or just below the hocks. It should be carried, when the dog is in action, in a straight line level with the back, slightly curved towards the end, but should not curl over the back.

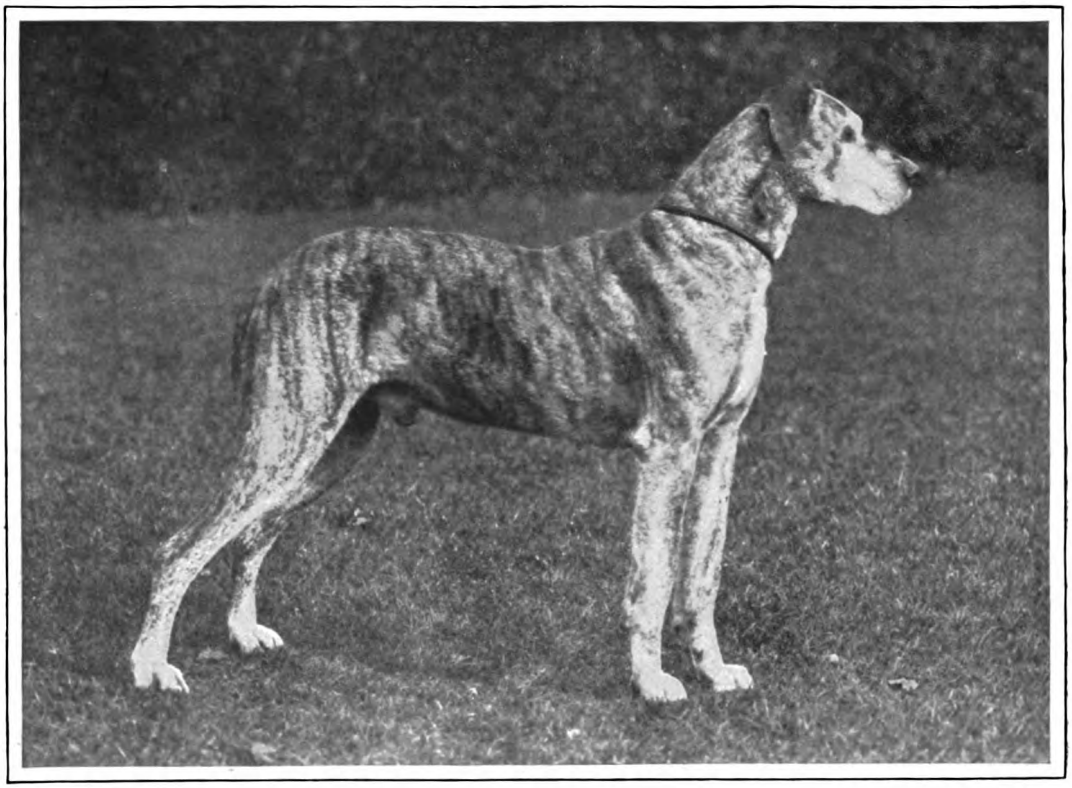
22. **Coat.**—The hair is short and dense, and sleek-looking, and in no case should it incline to coarseness.



MRS. H. HORSFALL'S CH. VIOLA OF REDGRAVE
BY CH. THOR OF REDGRAVE—VROLA OF REDGRAVE
Photograph by Coe, Norwich.

23. Gait or Action.—The gait should be lithe, springy, and free, the action high. The hocks should move very freely, and the head should be held well up.

24. Colour.—The colours are brindle, fawn, blue, black, and harlequin. The harlequin should have jet black patches and spots on a pure white ground; grey patches are admissible but not desired; but fawn or brindle shades are objectionable.



MRS. H. HORSFALL'S CH. VICEROY OF REDGRAVE
BY CH. HANNIBAL OF REDGRAVE—CH. VALENTINE OF REDGRAVE.
Photograph by Coe, Norwich.

In supplement to Mr. Joachim's valuable remarks on this breed it may be noted that among the early importations of the Great Dane into England were Lady Bismarck and Libertas, the latter a grand bitch who had several good litters by her kennel mate, Imperium, who distinguished himself at Dublin and at the Crystal Palace. Herr Gustav Lang, of Stuttgart, Herr R. von Schmeideberg, editor of *Der Hund*, and Herr Bamberger, were the principal authorities on the breed in Germany; and the chief owners in England were Mr. Fassbender, Mr. Wuster, Lord Charles Kerr, Prince Albert Solms, Mr. James Davis, and Mr. Charles Goas. Mr. Fassbender was the owner of Nero, who was mated to Mr. Wuster's Flora—both importations. Nero was a large and elegantly shaped brindle, while Flora was a notably strong and beautiful bitch. She was bred from before she came to England, and perhaps the finest specimen of the Great Dane ever seen in this country was her daughter Champion Vendetta, whose sire was Harras. Bred by Herr Bamberger, Vendetta was born August 21st, 1884, and imported while still young, becoming the property of Mrs. Reginald Herbert, who afterwards sold her to Mr. Craven. Although in all large breeds the female is, as a rule, noticeably smaller than the male, Vendetta was in no sense inferior to such mighty dogs as Hannibal and Champion Colonia Bosco. She was tall, with great substance and

power, and had the bold, frowning expression and noble, commanding look which seems to have been softened out from the more recent Danes. Her height was 32½ inches at the shoulder, and her weight 144 lbs. Thus she was considerably taller and heavier than most specimens of her breed.

Mr. Robert Leadbetter, who has already been mentioned in connection with the breeding of Mastiffs, is equally well known as an owner and successful breeder of Great Danes; and another enthusiast is Miss Evelyn Mackay Scott, of Erith, the owner of Prince Florizel, and breeder of Hannibal of Rosedale and the late Chance of Rosedale. Hannibal is probably the largest Great Dane living at the present time in Europe, and certainly in England. His height is 34 inches. But Chance, who was a splendid light brindle, was even taller than his half-brother, for he stood fully 35 inches at the shoulder, and was perhaps the tallest dog of any breed and at any time whose measurements have been recorded. His proportions were entirely in harmony with his remarkable height, for he was a dog of enormous bone and substance, with wonderful depth of brisket. He had an admirably typical head, with a good square muzzle and level jaw. His expression was of the true Dane character, and his action was majestic.

MESSRS. W. H. BOYES AND H. SCHMIDT'S HANNIBAL OF ROSEDALE BY CH. VICEROY—LIBETT VAN DE PRINS.

Photograph by T. Fall.

Of recent years women have been prominent among the owners and breeders who have striven to keep perfect and to popularise the Great Dane, and none has done more in this direction than Mrs. H. Horsfall, whose kennels at Mornington Manor, in Norfolk, have sent forth many redoubtable champions. There are, indeed, very few superlative Great Danes nowadays who do not owe some relationship to the renowned Redgrave strain.

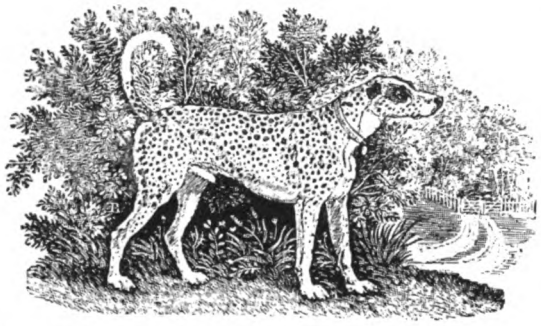
The following Great Danes are among the more notable champions of the past few years. DOGS: Roger of Eccleshall, Viceroy of Redgrave. Viking of Redgrave, Lord Deedless, Lord Ronald of Redgrave, Thor of Redgrave, Loris of Redgrave, Vanguard of Redgrave, Vrelst of Redgrave. BITCHES: Lady Topper, Lot of Redgrave, Victory of Redgrave, Valentine of Redgrave, Superba of Stapleton, Viola of Redgrave, Rosamund of Stapleton.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE DALMATIAN, OR COACH DOG.

BY F. C. HIGNETT.

"Spotted like the leopard, I
Live my days at Dobbin's heels.
Let the hastening pack go by,
With tootling horn and bellowing cry;
I am content between the wheels."
"THE SPOTTED DOG."



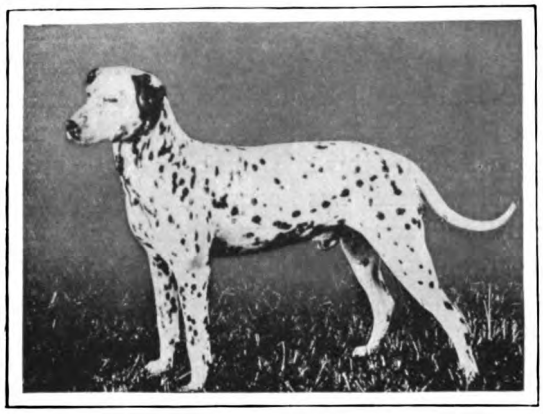
BEWICK'S DALMATIAN (1790).

OF the antecedents of the Dalmatian it is extremely hard to speak with certainty, but it appears that the breed has altered very little since it was first illustrated in Bewick's book on natural history, in which there appears an engraving of a dog who, but for his disgraceful tail carriage, would be able to hold his own in high-class competition in the present day, and whose markings are sufficiently well distributed to satisfy the most exacting of judges. Indeed, the almost geometrical exactness with which the spots are represented by Bewick suggests the inference that imagination greatly assisted Nature in producing what he thought ought to be. The famous engraver's ideal, however exaggerated, is at the same time a standard worth breeding up to in that most important feature of this dog, the brilliance and regularity of his markings.

In former times it was the custom to transform the ears of the Dalmatian by cropping, and in many cases the whole flap of the ear was entirely removed, exposing the cavity; but this barbarous and utterly useless practice rightly fell into disrepute, and the dog now appears as Nature intended him to be—a smart, well-built, aristocratic-looking animal, in shape and size resembling a Pointer; in colour pure white, sprinkled with black or brown spots.

Before the Kennel Club found it necessary to insist upon a precise definition of each breed, the dog was known as the Coach Dog, a name appropriately derived from his fondness for following a carriage, for living in and about the stable, and for accompanying his master's horses at exercise. As an adjunct to the carriage he is peculiarly suitable, for in fine weather he will follow between the wheels for long distances without showing fatigue, keeping easy pace with the best horses. Then, again, being perfectly smooth and short in coat, and at the same time possessed of sufficient size and pluck to command respect on the part of intruders, he can in wet weather adorn the inside of the vehicle without inconvenience to other occupants. He appears almost to prefer equine to human companionship, and he is as fond of being among horses as the Collie is of being in the midst of sheep. Yet he is of friendly disposition, and it must be insisted that he is by no means so destitute of intelligence as he is often represented to be. On the contrary, he is capable of being trained into remarkable cleverness, as circus proprietors have discovered.

The Dalmatian has another trait in his character which is in his favour, for, although not classed among sporting breeds, he is decidedly useful as a sporting dog, and from his similarity in shape and build to

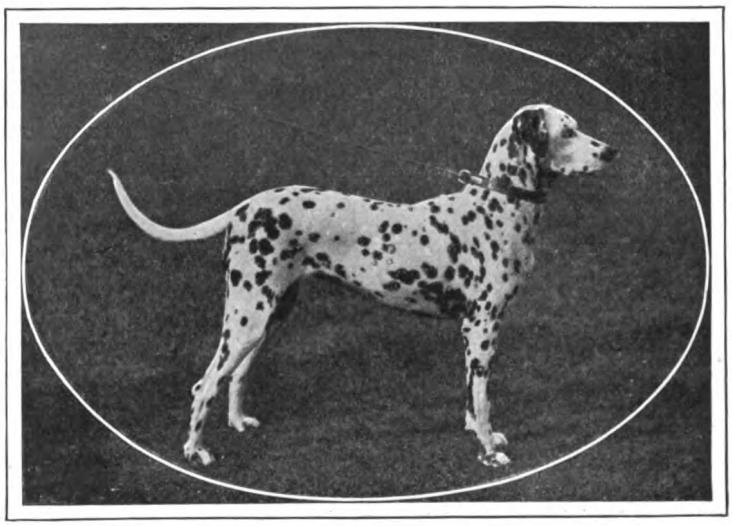


MR. W. B. HERMAN'S CH. FONTLEROY BY PRINCE IV.—FLIRT.

a small-sized Pointer, he is well qualified to undergo the fatigue of a hard day's shooting. Although he is not quite so keen-scented nor so staunch as the Pointer, he yet has many of the same attributes, and when trained—which is, unfortunately, all too rare an occurrence—he is of valuable service in the field. Experience has proved, however, that he prefers feathered to ground game, or, at least, that he seems to find and take more notice of partridges and pheasants than of hares.

The earliest authorities agree that this breed was first introduced from Dalmatia, and it has been confidently asserted that he was brought into this country purely on account of his sporting proclivities. Of late years, however, these dogs have so far degenerated as to be looked upon simply as companions, or as exhibition dogs, for only very occasionally can it be found that any pains have been taken to train them systematically for gun-work.

So far as can be ascertained, the first of the variety which appeared in the show ring was Mr. James Fawdry's Captain, in 1873. At that period they were looked upon as a novelty, and, though the generosity and influence of a few admirers ensured separate classes being provided for the breed at the leading shows, it did not necessitate the production of such perfect specimens as those which a few years afterwards won prizes. At the first they were more popular in the North of England than in any other part of Great Britain. It was at Kirkby Lonsdale that Dr. James's Spotted Dick was bred, and an early exploiter of the breed who made his dogs famous was Mr. Newby Wilson, of Lakeside, Windermere. He was indebted to Mr. Hugo Droesse, of London, for the foundation of his stud, inasmuch as it was from Mr. Droesse that he purchased Ch. Acrobat and Ch. Berolina. At a later date the famed Coming Still and Prince IV. were secured from the same kennel, the latter dog being the progenitor of most of the best liver-



MR. W. PROCTOR'S BALETTE BY CH. LORD QUEX—PAMELA.
Photograph by Hignett and Son, Lostock.

spotted specimens that have attained notoriety as prize-winners down to the present day.

Probably there was never a more sensa-

tional disposal of a noted kennel than that which was witnessed when Mr. Newby Wilson relinquished his interest in this breed, for both Acrobat and Berolina were bought by Mr. E. T. Parker, of Bristol, for less than ten pounds each. To-day such specimens would realise at least eight or ten times the amount. Mr. Parker's opinion of the merits of these dogs turned out to be very

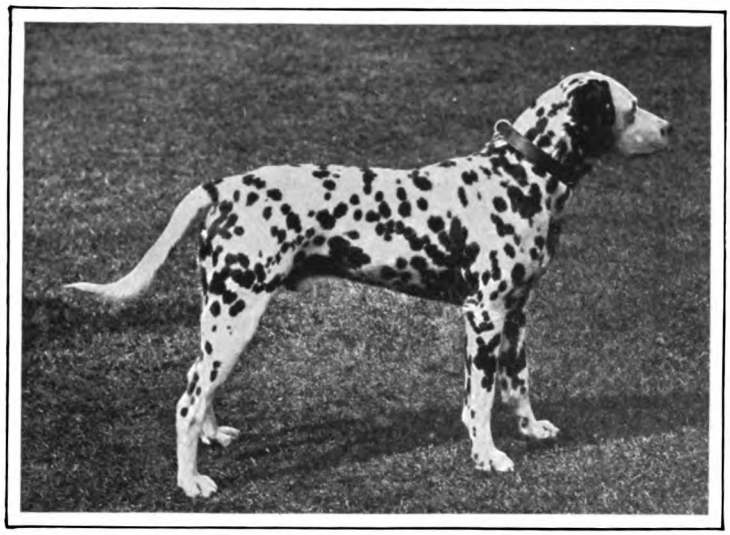
MRS. F. W. BEDWELL'S RUGBY BUCKSHOT
BY JACK—HYTHE ROSE.
BRED BY DR. MURDOCH.

correct, for Ch. Acrobat has done more than any other individual dog to bring the Dalmatian to its present state of perfection, such celebrated champions as Moujik, Primrose, Defender, Challenger, and Ribblesdale Beauty owning him as their sire.

Among the principal exhibitors no one has had a longer or more successful career than Mrs. J. C. Preston, of Ellel, near Lancaster, who has not only won more prizes than any other exhibitor of Dalmatians, but has also obtained the highest prices which have been paid for good specimens, which is not surprising when it is known that Mrs. Preston relied on such famous stock as that of Champions Moujik, Primrose, Defender, Pearlette, and Lord Quex, and the remarkably good-coloured liver-spotted dog, Ch. President, who, with Pearlette, was sold to Mr. Macklay, of New York, quite recently at a figure which constituted a record for the variety.

In his day no Dalmatian of his colour could approach Mr. Herman's Ch. Fontleroy, and it is questionable whether any of the variety has been quite so distinguished for the uniformity of the size and very even distribution of his markings, which are such essential attributes of the perfect Dalmatian. Mrs. Bedwell has also done much towards making the breed popular, and has consistently proffered unstinted support to such show societies as are willing to give anything like a reasonable classification. Mrs. Bedwell owns many notable examples, including Champions Rugby Bridget and Rugby Brunette, all of them being known by the " Rugby " prefix. Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, of Warton, Carnforth, Dr. Wheeler-O'Bryen, and Mr. J. Dawson, of Preston—who possesses Superba and Partington, two famous winners—are also among the eminent owners and breeders who have succeeded in maintaining and improving the quality of the Dalmatian. Probably no owner contributed more to the revival of public interest in the breed than the President of the North of England Club, Mr. William Proctor, of Sale, Cheshire. He exhibited fearlessly, was one of the most popular of dog judges and, always striving after perfection, he became the owner of what may be undoubtedly considered the best bitch that ever was benched—Ch. Balette, who within eighteen months won a hundred First prizes without having once suffered defeat.

This breed never attained such a hold on the favour of the public as it did when Mr. William Whittaker, of Bolton, was the Honorary Secretary of the parent club, for neither before nor since have so many entries been recorded at the shows. Unfortunately the state of his health demanded his retirement from active participation in what was to him a congenial pastime as well as a source of great benefit to others; but this misfortune could not entirely deter him from taking an interest in the spotted dog, for he still has one or two



MR. J. C. PRESTON'S CH. DEFENDER
BY CH. ACROBAT—TEXAM.

Photograph by Hignett and Son, Lostock.

about him from which he breeds to supply those who are younger and more active, and can therefore stand the hustle of making long railway journeys to attend exhibitions.

In appearance the Dalmatian should be very similar to a Pointer save and except in head and marking. Still, though not so long in muzzle nor so pendulous in lip as a Pointer, there should be no coarseness or common look about the skull, a fault which is much too prevalent. Then, again, some judges do not attach sufficient importance to the eyelids, or rather sears, which should invariably be edged round with black or brown. Those which are flesh-coloured in this particular should be discarded, however good they may be in other respects. The density and pureness of colour, in both blacks and browns, is of great importance, but should not be permitted to outweigh the evenness of the distribution of spots on the body; no black patches, or even mingling of the spots, should meet with favour, any more than a ring-tail or a clumsy-looking, heavy-shouldered dog should command attention.

The darker-spotted variety usually prevails in a cross between the two colours, the offspring very seldom having the liver-coloured markings. The uninitiated may be informed that Dalmatian puppies are always born pure white. The clearer and whiter they are the better they are likely to be. There should not be the shadow of a mark or spot on them. When about a fortnight old, however, they generally develop a dark ridge on the belly, and the spots will then begin to show themselves; first about the neck and ears, and afterwards along the back, until at about the sixteenth day the markings are distinct over the body, excepting only the tail, which frequently remains white for a few weeks longer.

MRS. BEDWELL'S CH. RUGBY BRUNETTE.

Photograph by Russell.

The standard of points as laid down by the leading club is sufficiently explicit to be easily understood, and is as follows :

1. **General Appearance.**—The Dalmatian should represent a strong, muscular, and active dog, symmetrical in outline, and free from coarseness and lumber, capable of great endurance combined with a fair amount of speed.

2. **Head.**—The head should be of a fair length ; the skull flat, rather broad between the ears, and moderately well defined at the temples—*i.e.* exhibiting a moderate amount of stop and not in one straight line from the nose to the occiput bone as required in a Bull terrier. It should be entirely free from wrinkle.

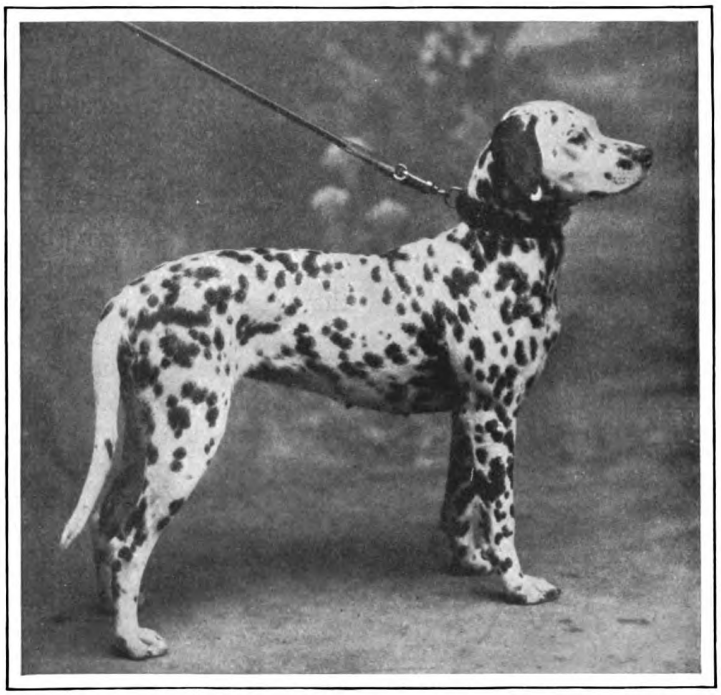
3. **Muzzle.**—The muzzle should be long and powerful ; the lips clean, fitting the jaws moderately close.

4. **Eyes.**—The eyes should be set moderately well apart, and of medium size, round, bright, and sparkling, with an intelligent expression, their colour greatly depending on the markings of the dog. In the black spotted variety the eyes should be dark (black or dark brown), in the liver-spotted variety they should be light (yellow or light brown).

5. **The Rim round the Eyes** in the black-spotted variety should be black, in the liver-spotted variety brown—never flesh-colour in either.

6. **Ears.**—The ears should be set on rather high, of moderate size, rather wide at the base, and gradually tapering to a round point. They should be carried close to the head, be thin and fine in texture, and always spotted—the more profusely the better.

7. **Nose.**—The nose in the black-spotted variety should always be black, in the liver-spotted variety always brown.



CH. RUGBY BRIDGET BY CH. FONTLEROY—MORECAMBE ROSE.

BRED BY MRS. H. WILSON BEDWELL.

Photograph by Hemmins, Swindon.

8. **Neck and Shoulders.**—The neck should be fairly long, nicely arched, light and tapering, and entirely free from throatiness. The shoulders should be moderately oblique, clean, and muscular, denoting speed.

9. **Body, Back, Chest, and Loins.**—The chest should not be too wide, but very deep and capacious, ribs moderately well sprung, never rounded like barrel hoops (which would indicate want of speed), the back powerful, loin strong, muscular, and slightly arched.

10. **Legs and Feet.**—The legs and feet are of great importance. The fore-legs should be perfectly straight, strong, and heavy in bone ; elbows close to the body ; fore-feet round, compact with well-arched toes (cat-footed), and round, tough, elastic

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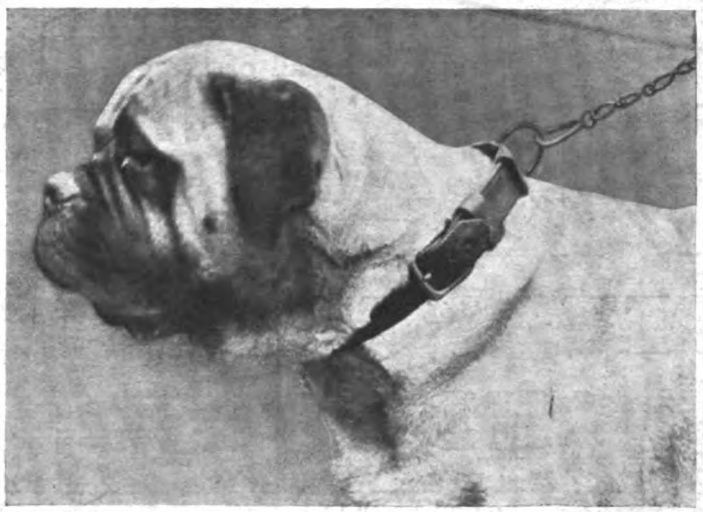

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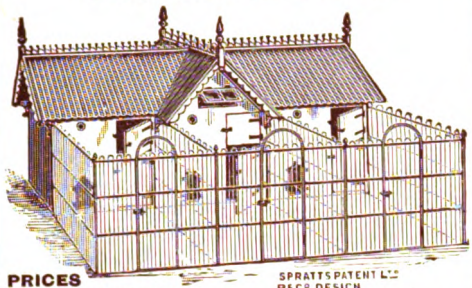

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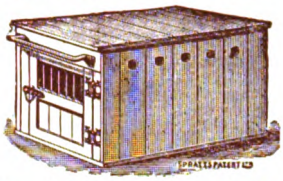

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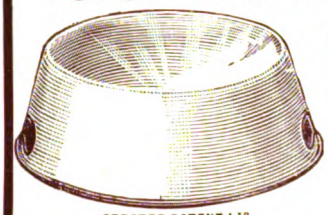

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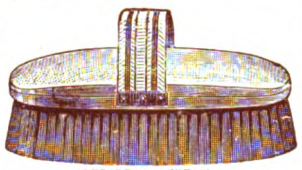

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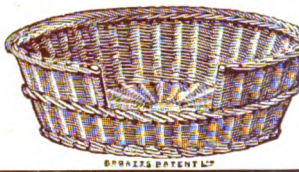

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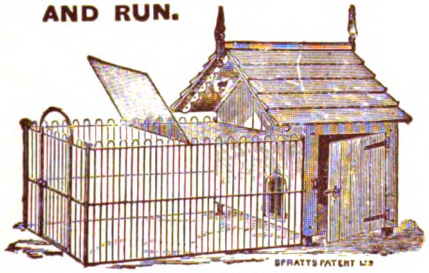

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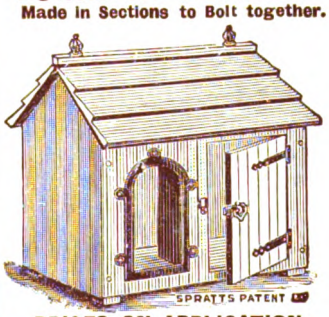

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