



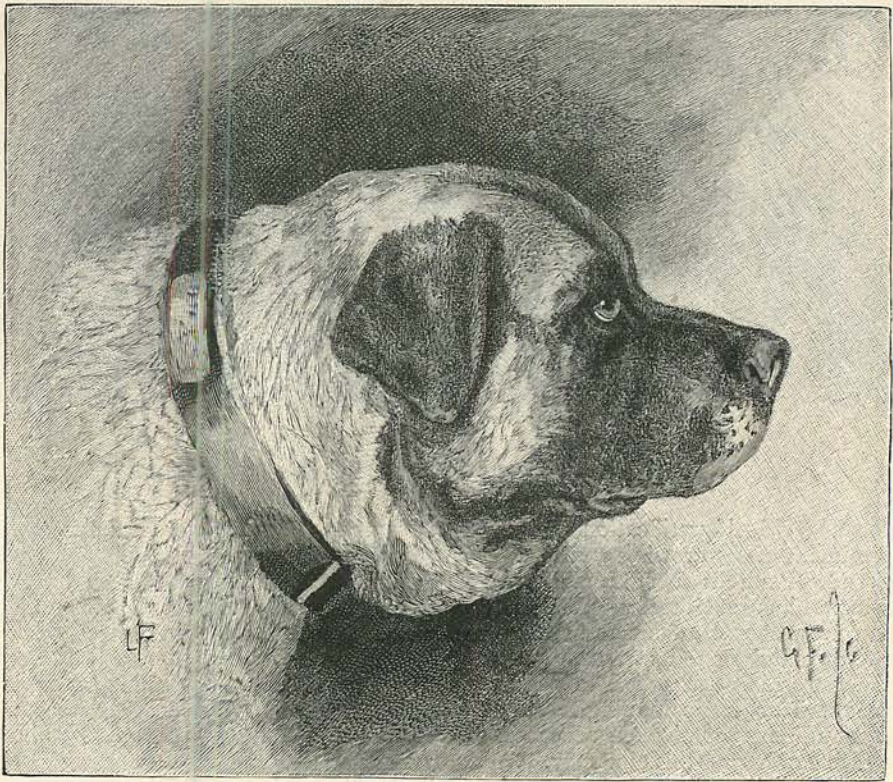
TYPICAL DOGS.

LUXURIOUS self-gratification, the accompaniment of our growing wealth, is ever seeking new methods for the exhibition of its passing whims and fancies. While in one direction the resources of art and science are exhausted to minister to its wants, in another the animal world is ransacked to pander to its bizarre and eccentric longing for novelty. The extraordinary prominence accorded the canine race emphasizes this tendency. Within a few years the breeding of choice varieties of dogs has assumed remarkable proportions. The best products of the kennels of Europe and quaint sorts from the far East are eagerly sought for by our people, without regard to cost. This rage for superior dogs applies equally to the toy, miscellaneous, and sporting breeds. One need but visit the bench shows held in any of our larger cities, and observe the care bestowed upon the animals on exhibition, to have ample confirmation of this statement. The tender solicitude of which these dogs are the object is not confined to pets dear to the gentler sex, but extends equally to the breeds high in the estimation of their male competitors. Women, however, to whom a dog is significant of a fidelity sometimes lacking in man, carry their adoration to the extreme. Moreover, when a woman falls completely under the control of this canine craze, she demands from all about her an absorbing interest equal to her own. The luxurious appointments of modern days are lavishly bestowed upon these pets. The resources of the furrier and the jeweler are exhausted, the one to provide the costliest clothing, and the other, collars and bracelets which equal in cost those worn by their loving owners. Women go even beyond this; they hold canine receptions at which cards, flowers, and elaborate refreshments are

as much *de rigueur* as at their own social reunions. These pets feed off the rarest porcelain on food prepared by a *chef*. When they die their bodies are embalmed and their graves decorated with the choicest flowers.

Men are no less enthusiastic in their love for dogs. This is applicable alike to toy, miscellaneous, and sporting breeds. Every sort has its admirers. The hideous bull-dog, worshiped by some as the apotheosis of comeliness, the majestic St. Bernard and mastiff, the faithful colley, the graceful greyhound, and dozens of other varieties, whether useful or merely ornamental, are bred with a care and discrimination which has resulted in the production of animals of extraordinary beauty and value. One is indeed astonished at the enormous prices asked—and sometimes paid. It is not alone the professional fancier who devotes himself to the breeding of dogs. Men of large wealth are equally successful. They own and maintain extensive kennels, the product of which is eagerly absorbed by an appreciative public.

"Typical dogs" is perhaps rather an elastic term. The points of the same breed of dog are subject to modification and change. Fashion is as important a factor in this direction as in every other. The jaw of the bull-dog, the curve of his fore-legs, the width of his skull; the head of the mastiff, the snake-like cranium of the greyhound, the length of ears of the King Charles spaniel, the nose of the pug, the coloring, markings of the hair,—all these by skillful breeding may be modified to conform to the caprice of the moment. The dog which to-day is considered the model of his kind may to-morrow be looked upon merely as an example of what was considered "good form" in the past. The general charac-



ENGLISH MASTIFF, "DUKE."

teristics are preserved. The changes are subtle, invisible to the layman, but full of significance to the microscopic eye of the fancier.

It is hardly possible for one man to possess a complete knowledge of every breed of dog. As a means of securing within a limited space the most "advanced" views concerning the various breeds, the present article, and other articles which are to follow on the same subject, will be composed of brief papers, each by a writer familiar with the particular variety of which he treats. Later on the portraits of six famous pointers and six equally distinguished setters will be given. Particular mention is made of this on account of the heated controversies which have prevailed on the subject of sporting dogs. The disciples of the various schools will thus have an opportunity of expressing their views in the presence of the audience which *THE CENTURY* commands.

Gaston Fay.

THE MASTIFF.

THE origin of the English mastiff is so lost in the mists of antiquity, that no positive as-

sertions concerning it should be made. It is evident that dogs with his characteristics existed in Britain when the Romans first landed there. They speak of them as "the broad-mouthed dogs of Britain." Whether these were of the mastiff or bull-dog type, or whether the two breeds have the same origin, cannot be determined. Much written on this subject is necessarily pure conjecture; consequently we need only concern ourselves with the immediate progenitors of the mastiff, and that dog as he exists to-day.

Of all the known canine races the mastiff is the largest and eminently the most massive. Exceptional specimens of the St. Bernard, the boar-hound, and the Siberian blood-hound may exceed in height and weight the average of large mastiffs; but these examples are so rare as not to materially modify the assertion of the superiority of the proportions of the mastiff.

The distinguishing marks of this breed are size, massiveness, dignity, and majesty of appearance. Twenty-eight to thirty-one inches may be accepted as a good average height at the shoulders. The girth of the chest should never be less than one-third more than

the height. The body should be long and well filled out, without any approach to the tucked-up loin of the hound. This is very objectionable. The legs should be straight, with immense bone and muscle; the feet round and close; the tail thick at the root, tapering evenly to a point, and not extending much below the hocks. The head is now the great point with fanciers. It should be broad across the skull, flat to the eyebrow, well indented up the center, with small, close-lying ears, partly erected when attention is aroused; the muzzle broad, short, and square-looking, as though it had been sawed off. Fashion changes much in this direction. The great show dogs of ten years since would stand no chance in a modern competition. A very much shorter, blunter muzzle is now

growls. He seldom bites, even under the severest provocation. To guard those living in isolated localities, as a protector of women and children, he is without a peer—the sturdy and faithful watchman of the home.

W. Wade.

THE ST. BERNARD.

To THE visitor at the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, situated at the summit of Mons Jovis in the Alps, is pointed out a very old picture of Bernard de Menthon, accompanied by his dog, who, in the year 962 A. D., founded this hospice for the benefit of pilgrims to Rome. This animal, somewhat resembling a blood-hound, is supposed to be the progenitor of the famous race of St. Bernards,

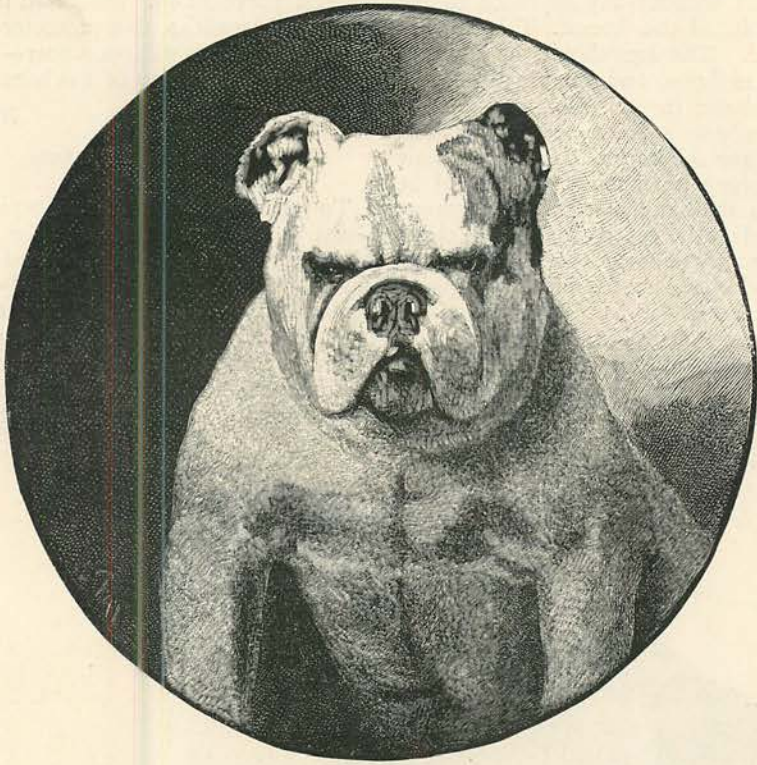


ST. BERNARD, "BONIVARD."

the standard. Whether the dog of to-day has really gained in appearance by his shorter muzzle is certainly open to doubt. The grand preëminent qualities of the mastiff are shown in his affectionate, true, noble, faithful disposition and even temper. He is above all others *the* watch-dog. Bred for generations for this purpose, his impulses lead him exclusively in this direction—to watch and guard, and to repulse trespassers within his precinct. He accomplishes this end by a resolute and imposing bearing, never resorting to force until repeated gentle warnings have been ignored. Menace to the person of his master the mastiff fiercely resents. His mode of attack is to spring upon an evil-doer, knock him down, and subdue him with significant

now the universal favorites among the large-sized dogs of the day.

The manner in which the Alpine or St. Bernard dog carried food and covering to exhausted travelers is too well known to need repetition. Suffice it to say, that while they have been instrumental in saving hundreds of lives, increase of population and modern enterprise combined have rendered their services almost a thing of the past. The law of evolution, in its onward march during the past nine hundred years, would naturally engender some changes in the race. Great loss of life, due to climate, disease, and accident, has necessitated at various times during this period recourse to the owners of private kennels in the adjacent valleys, who,



CHAMPION BULL-DOG, "BOZ."

possessing representatives of the breed in their original purity, purchased when puppies, kindly presented them to the monks to replace those lost. While two varieties, rough and smooth coated, are recognized to an extent sufficient to entitle them to distinct show classes, they differ in no respect from one another except in coat. The former, the preference in temperate climates, is almost useless for hospice purposes, the adhesion of snow and ice to the long hair endangering the life of the dog. Their temper, always gentle, obedient, evincing a particular affection for children, of great intelligence, immense size, and relative contour, all combine to render them extremely valuable as companions. Our engraving of Bonivard (a corruption of Bonnivard, the Prior of St. Victor, immortalized in Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon") may be received as that of a typical rough-coated St. Bernard dog. As the winner of forty-six prizes in England and America, he unquestionably stands near the lead of all dogs of his class. He is now five years of age, in color a rich orange-tawny and brindle, having the white muzzle, white blaze-up poll, white collar, white chest, feet, and tip of tail so highly valued by

the monks as representing the vestments peculiar to religious orders. His head is square and massive, with high brow and occipital protuberance, medium-sized ears, and eyes dark and bold, slightly showing the haw. His neck and shoulders are proportionate to an animal of his size; his legs straight, with large feet and double dew-claws. He measures thirty-one and a half inches high at shoulder. Girth of head, twenty-six inches; girth of chest, forty inches; girth of loin, thirty-five inches; total length, seventy-four inches; weight, one hundred and fifty pounds.

Among the smooth-coated variety, Leila is said to be the best female St. Bernard ever reared. She is tawny-brindle in color, with perfectly white markings, and is now three and a half years of age. She is the winner of fourteen prizes, having twice won the hundred-guinea challenge cup abroad. She measures thirty inches high at shoulder. Girth of chest, thirty-nine inches; girth of head, twenty-seven inches. Both Bonivard and Leila constitute part of the Hermitage kennels, owned by a resident of Passaic, N. J., whose kennels, in addition, contain many other choice specimens of the St. Bernard breed.

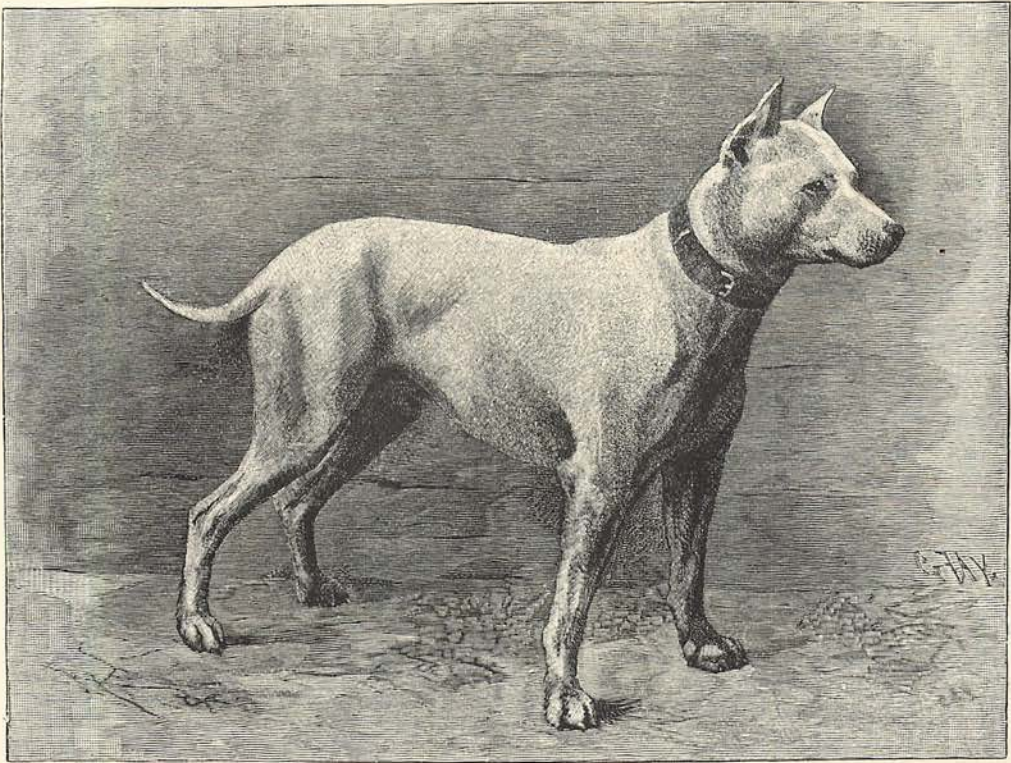
THE BULL-DOG.

THE bull-dog belongs to one of the oldest races of dogs, as it is evidently this animal which is described under the name of Alaunt in Edmond de Langley's "Mayster of Game," the manuscript of which is now in the British Museum.

To the bull-dog many other species owe some of their best qualities, such as endur-

which was not only practiced as a sport, being the favorite pastime of James I., but was also thought to improve the flavor of the bull's flesh by the violent exercise it forced him to take. Scarcely a bull was, therefore, slaughtered in olden times without previously being baited.

For this purpose a dog from about forty pounds to forty-five pounds weight was considered preferable to a larger one, as the mode



BULL-TERRIER, "SILK II."

ance, courage, and perseverance, and it may even with truth be said the very continuance of their existence; for there is scarcely a species of the canine tribe which has not at some period been crossed with the bull-dog, that it might from him imbibe those sturdy and lasting qualities which distinguish it, and also to prevent its becoming extinct when it has deteriorated by in-breeding.

One can scarcely fail to appreciate its worth when one considers for how long and how highly this animal has been prized by the English; indeed, it has become so identified with them that it is frequently used to typify their national character.

It was formerly bred and almost exclusively used for the purpose of bull-baiting,

of attacking the bull was by crawling up to it upon the belly and then springing at its nose, clinging on with determined obstinacy, and, when the bull's energy was exhausted, either holding it perfectly still or throwing it upon its side, according to the word of command. It will thus be seen that a small dog ran less chance of being gored by the bull than a large one.

The bull-dog may be almost any color except black, black-and-tan, or blue,—such as brindle and white, white, brindle, fallow, fawn smut, or fawn pied. The general appearance is of a small dog, very compact, and of great strength. One of the leading points is the head, which should be large and square, characterized by a short and *retroussé*

nose, enabling the animal to breathe freely while holding on to anything for an indefinite length of time.

The proverb "dogs delight to bark and bite" holds good in the latter respect only with this breed; for they do not often bark, and give no warning when about to attack.

R. and W. Livingston.

THE BULL-TERRIER.

THE original bull-terrier was, without doubt, produced by a cross between the bull-dog and terrier, resulting in a dog having a longer and more punishing head than the pure bull-dog, and on that account better adapted for fighting, for which purpose, undoubtedly, the bull-terrier was primarily bred. It is, however, more or less a matter of conjecture as to what other elements have assisted in the development of the bull-terrier in his modern and improved form from the old bull-dog and terrier cross; but authorities on the subject seem to agree that in many of the larger specimens there is a dash of greyhound blood, while the smaller breed often show more of the characteristics of the white English terrier than is desirable.

The bull-terrier of the present day may be described as a dog having the full head,—though in a less degree,—the strong jaw, well-developed chest, powerful shoulders, and fine, thin tail of the bull-dog, united with the flat skull, level mouth, long jaw, small eye, and fuller proportions of the hind-quarters of the terrier.

These points, combined into a symmetrical whole,—of any weight, from five pounds up to fifty, with a brilliant white coat, a lively and vivacious disposition, together with a very high degree of courage, intelligence, and affection,—go to make up the modern bull-terrier, the handsomest and best of all terriers, and the dog, *par excellence*, for a gentleman's pet and companion both in and out of doors. The generally received impression seems to be that the bull-terrier is a quarrelsome, dangerous, and especially bad-tempered dog. This may be true of his mongrel cousins, the thick-headed, sullen-looking, and many-colored brutes often called bull-terriers, but which are about as much like the bull-terrier of the proper stamp as a Suffolk Punch is like a Derby winner. It certainly is not true of the thoroughbred. The bull-terrier has been slandered in this respect. He has a high temper when roused,—with his great courage it could not be otherwise,—and, like all high-spirited animals, his disposition may be easily spoiled by abuse and bad management;

but, when properly trained and kindly treated, his temper is especially good.

No dog exhibits greater affection toward his master; neither is he quarrelsome, and, though at all times ready to defend himself, he seldom begins a fight. Toward strangers he is generally indifferent, nor does he make friends quickly. His qualities are positive; he has strong likes and dislikes; but his confidence and affection once gained, he is exceptionally faithful and steadfast.

In his intercourse with mankind he follows the advice of Polonius:

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, unfledg'd comrade."

There are few things the bull-terrier cannot do as well or better than any other non-sporting dog. He is an excellent guard, good on rats or other vermin, an especially good water-dog, and easily taught to retrieve from land or water, though too hard-mouthed to make a perfect retriever.

In this country he is not a universal favorite, owing to the prevailing but unfounded belief in his ferocity. Wherever he is well known, however, this prejudice disappears, and closer acquaintance will insure his popularity. The present short sketch of this engaging breed of dog may worthily be concluded by quotations from two of the best authorities on the subject:

"For thorough gameness, united with obedience, good temper, and intelligence, he surpasses any breed in existence."—J. H. WALSH ("Stonehenge"), "Dogs of the British Isles."

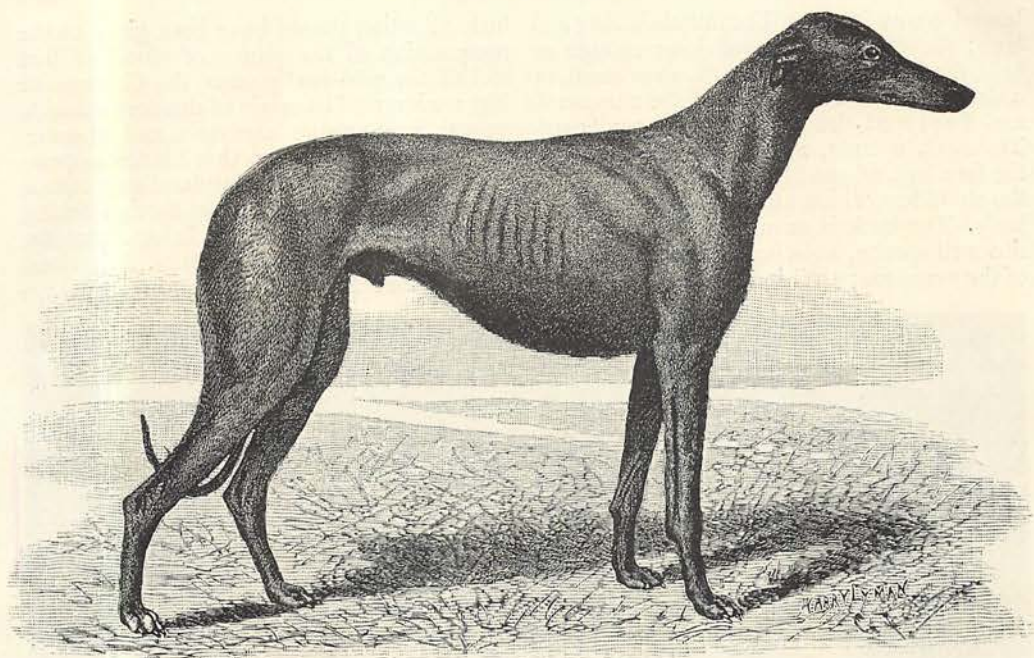
"Do not frighten him, don't knock him about or ill-use him, and no dog will treat his master with greater love and respect than the game, handsome, intelligent, and lovable bull-terrier."—VERO SHAW, in "The Book of the Dog."

James Page Stinson.

THE GREYHOUND.

UPON the still smooth surface of the monuments that adorn the broad plains of Egypt, erected 1200 B. C., we find chiseled, by the side of his royal master, the form of the greyhound, which from that time to this the sportsmen of the world have associated with them in the pursuit of game. The term greyhound is a corruption of the word gaze-hound, signifying that it pursues its game by sight and not by scent.

Flavius Arrian, 150 A. D., in his "History of Hunting," minutely describes the greyhound and its use. It corresponds with our modern dog, save that the coat is not long and silky. At the present time the same dog exists in Lower Egypt, Arabia, and Persia. In ancient Greece and Rome he was the



"BOUNCING BOY"—GREYHOUND.

companion of the nobles, and no household was considered complete in all its appointments without him. As represented on the monuments, he was not the perfect type of all that is graceful, fleet, and courageous to the same degree as the modern dog. This improvement is due solely to the judicious breeding by the British people, since the sport of coursing became the recognized entertainment of the leisured and wealthy classes. In fact, it is only within a few years, comparatively speaking, that he was allowed to be possessed by any save the princes and nobles. The grand march of liberality and equality, however, has done away with these severe restrictions. In such high esteem was this dog held by the nobles that the killing or even maiming of one was *felony*, punishable with *death*.

At the time when his value for coursing purposes became apparent, he was found to be deficient in two essential qualities, viz., endurance coupled with speed, and courage not only to continue to the end, but to kill. In order to overcome these defects, an infusion of bull-dog blood became necessary. Taking the progeny that showed a predominance of bull-dog characteristics and greyhound form, and breeding back to the latter, we find in the fifth generation a dog which, though robbed of the ferocious tendencies of the bull-dog, still possesses all his courage, stamina, and desire to kill, with the graceful form of the greyhound. Thus we see the dog

of three thousand years ago, passing through all the various changes of country and people, not only preserved in its general outline, but improved in form and character, making him, *par excellence*, the dog-companion of the sportsman, and the aristocrat of the canine race.

The use of the greyhound is coursing. The training required to bring him down to a nicety of condition, though long and tedious, is fully compensated as day by day we note the rapid advancement in development of muscle, wind-power, and speed. When thoroughly "conditioned," leashed with another he is taken into a field, there to await the starting-up of the hare by beaters employed for that purpose. The race is not always to the swifter, unless possessed of the greater ability to turn in the shortest space and regain the ground lost by the artful turnings of the hare. The great event in coursing circles in England is the "Waterloo Cup," valued at £500, which is run for at Altcar, near Liverpool, annually.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, was the first to compile a set of rules governing coursing, whereby points of merit earned in the race could be properly awarded. They are substantially the same as those now in use. The first club devoted entirely to coursing was the Swaffham, of Norfolk, founded by Lord Orford in 1776.

The characteristics, or, in the language of the dog-shows, the "points," of the grey-

hound are as follows: The muzzle is long and lean; the teeth strong and long enough to hold the hare when seized; the eyes small, of a dark color, and very bright; the ears small and fine; and the skull at the base broad. The neck is long, round, and symmetrical; the fore-legs, of good bone, are well set under the shoulders, which are laid obliquely on the body. The back is strong and broad, and the ribs well sprung, showing a proper placement of the vertebræ; the hind-legs well crooked at

little attention should have been given to the preservation of the purity of blood of that idol of the wild-fowl gunner, the Chesapeake Bay retriever. The origin of this very valuable animal is somewhat uncertain and obscure. It is supposed, however, that his first appearance on the shores of Maryland was coincident with the visit of certain foreign fishing vessels from the far North, in or about the first year of the present century. His close, heavy under fur and color—brown—sug-



CHESAPEAKE DUCK-DOG, "CHESS."

the stifles, while the hocks are well let down. The tail is long, thin, and gracefully carried. Thus formed, he is the very picture of speed, power, elegance, and poetry of motion.

Patronized by the nobility, and accepted by every sportsman as the greatest conception of true sport with the dog, coursing has made him *the* dog of the British Isles. California has already enjoyed this invigorating sport; Kansas, too, has adopted it; and so, eastward the greyhound rapidly wends his way in the favor of sportsmen.

H. W. Huntington.

THE CHESAPEAKE DUCK-DOG.

It is sincerely to be regretted, in view of his exceptionally valuable qualities, that so

gested a close relationship to the otter-dog. His ability as a retriever emphasized this supposition. His superior qualities in this direction were so manifestly phenomenal that the few original specimens were eagerly purchased from their foreign owners by the gunners of Chesapeake Bay. The ability of this dog to withstand cold and exposure was far beyond that of the Irish retriever. Within a brief period he entirely superseded the last-named animal as a water-dog. For some unknown reason the Chesapeake duck-dog never became numerous; hence the owner of a pure-blooded specimen could hardly be induced to part with him at any price. In time this dog so identified himself with the waters of Chesapeake Bay as to be known by no other name than that borne by this estuary. Twenty-

five years ago he was at the apogee of his fame. Nearly every family living in the bay counties of Maryland owned one or more of untainted blood. Through carelessness the breed was allowed to deteriorate; in consequence, to-day few, if any, of pure blood are in existence. A small number, however, remain of sufficient purity of race and perfection of training to almost equal in efficiency their distinguished and untainted ancestors. There were, in reality, two varieties of this dog, the long and the smooth coated, the latter not so popular as the former. The Chesapeake duck-dog is of the same size as the small Newfoundland, head broad, nose sharp, eyes small and bright, ears somewhat insignificant and set high; coat in color dark sedge, strong and tightly curled, with a peculiar under fur, so thick that the dog can remain in the water a long time without his skin becoming wet. The hair on the legs is not so long. It is particularly short about the nose and eyes. The Chesapeake duck-dog is used by sportsmen who shoot wild fowl either from points or from "booby blinds" set in the water a short distance from the shore. This dog so closely resembles the color of sedge-grass as not to

be distinguishable except very near by. He remains in concealment until ordered to "fetch." At the command he springs into the water, breaking his way even through ice of considerable thickness. The wounded birds he first retrieves. When these are all gathered in, he secures the dead. Ducks in the Maryland waters generally fly in long strings. It often happens that the gunner, armed with a breech-loader, puts in several shots while the gang of birds is passing. In this case the well-trained and sagacious dog has much hard work to do, particularly if the weather be rough. His endurance, however, is remarkable, and he never seems to tire at his task. This continuous immersion in the water would be impossible to any animal not provided with the thick and almost water-proof under fur of the Chesapeake duck-dog.

With his affectionate disposition, great intelligence, strength, and the peculiar physical qualities which he possesses, adapting him to the retrieving of wild fowl beyond any other known breed, it is a great misfortune that closer attention has not been given to the preservation of the purity of the race.

George Norbury Appold.

MY THOUGHT AND I.

THE clock is ticking the night away,
And oh! what a blessed rest I take;
With nothing more to do or to say
Until the light of the morning break.

The room may be ten by five — no more;
It bounds but the scantiest comforts, too;
But the weights of life are outside its door,
And its rest pervades me through and through.

The breath of my soul comes full and free,
However my body may find the space;
With genius lighting the dark for me,
It is heaven just here my Thought to face.

To-night I belong alone to her,
To-night she is solely and fully mine;
No meeting of lovers could quicker stir
To the sense that *two* make the night divine.

Ah, yes! now that creaky door is still,
And the old bolt slipped, there is nothing missed.
Let the great world go; let it work its will;
Since my Thought and I are keeping tryst!

Charlotte Fiske Bates.

"Do you think so?"

"I think that there may be truth in what I suggest."

"Well, I don't know what it was," said Lapham; "all I know is that when it came to the point, although I could see that I'd got to go under unless I did it, that I couldn't sell out to those Englishmen, and I couldn't let that man put his money into my business without I told him just how things stood."

As Sewell afterwards told his wife, he could see that the loss of his fortune had been a terrible trial to Lapham, just because his

prosperity had been so gross and palpable; and he had now a burning desire to know exactly how, at the bottom of his heart, Lapham still felt. "And do you ever have any regrets?" he delicately inquired of him.

"About what I done? Well, it don't always seem as if I done it," replied Lapham. "Seems sometimes as if it was a hole opened for me, and I crept out of it. I don't know," he added thoughtfully, biting the corner of his stiff mustache—"I don't know as I should always say it paid; but if I done it, and the thing was to do over again, right in the same way, I guess I should have to do it."

THE END.

W. D. Howells.

TYPICAL DOGS.

THE WATER-SPANIEL.

THIS breed is derived from the now extinct water-dog, a large, curly-coated dog, and the land-spaniel or springer. Although dogs extremely various in size and general appearance have been designated as water-spaniels by old authorities in canine lore, only two distinct types are recognized by sportsmen of the present day as having a claim to the certain fixed characteristics which entitle any family to the specific term of a "breed." These are the "English water-spaniel" and the "Irish water-spaniel." Owing to neglect the former has degenerated so much that very few typical specimens now exist of that once popular and handsome breed of sporting dogs.

The *English water-spaniel* is a strong and thick-set dog, considerably smaller than the average setter, and weighing from thirty to forty pounds. The prevailing color is liver, or liver and white. The coat should be very curly, in texture similar to that of the black curly-coated retriever; the curls should be tight and close, not open or woolly. The ears are very large and long, heavily feathered. The head is long, handsome, wise, and carried lightly and gracefully. The hair clothing the face and head is short and smooth, but immediately behind the "poll" it becomes long and curly like the body-coat. The neck is moderately long, and strongly joined to powerful shoulders. The legs are of medium length, considerably longer than those of the field-spaniel, but shorter and thicker proportionately than a setter's, straight in front, and furnished with abundance of bone and muscle; hind-quarters muscular, with well-turned thighs and hocks. The feet should be of good size, with strong, horny soles, and the tail carried in a gentle

curve nearly level with the back. The stern is frequently docked, but it is a great mistake to shorten the tail of a water-spaniel, who requires to use it as a rudder in swimming. It should be covered with a rather bushy and curly flag.

The *Irish water-spaniel* has been much more carefully bred and preserved, and possesses distinguishing points of breeding that mark him unmistakably as an aristocrat amongst dogs. He has an air of dash and vigor that betokens high courage and a lively temperament, and, in his vocation as a water-retriever, exhibits that utter forgetfulness of personal discomfort which renders him invaluable as an aid to the wild-fowl shooter. Hardly any training is necessary to teach him to retrieve, and when a mere puppy he delights in carrying sticks, or even stones, in his mouth, if his master encourages him to "fetch and carry." Extremely solicitous to please, he is transported with delight when he finds he is earning the approval of his owner; and no dog, excepting perhaps the poodle,—which is undoubtedly a cousin-german of his,—can be so readily taught to perform tricks, or make himself useful in the hands of a judicious instructor. He revels in the company of children, and joins in their boisterous sports with great zest.

His thick and closely curled coat enables him to resist the chilling effects of exposure to icy-cold water, and his impetuous courage in jumping into the coldest water, as frequently as he is required to do so, and often from a great height, surpasses that of any other breed. With such attributes it is no wonder he is highly prized by the duck-shooter, who without his aid would lose a large percentage of his game, that fall amongst the almost impenetrable rice-beds or muddy shores of lakes and rivers.

The historical origin of the Irish water-spaniel is not very clear, and to Mr. Justin McCarthy belongs the credit of introducing him to popular notice as a distinct variety, with well-accented marks of good breeding. Since then they have been very much inbred, and perhaps in consequence of this, although showing no signs of deterioration in size from this cause,—indeed, many modern show-bench specimens are much too large for practical use,—the puppies are rather difficult to rear; but once over the trials and ailments of puppyhood, they are a singularly hardy and long-lived race. The writer has known a pure-bred Irish water-spaniel to attain the age of twenty-one years.

The eager impetuosity, which seems an appropriate Irish element in their character, renders them apt to be hard-mouthed and liable to bite the game they are sent to retrieve, especially if the bird is only wounded and struggles to escape; so it is necessary to break them carefully of any tendency in this direction, but their docility is such that in proper hands they readily become tender-mouthed retrievers.

The following detailed description of the "points" of the Irish water-spaniel is based upon personal familiarity with, and a thorough and careful study of, some of the acknowledged best specimens of the present day.

General Appearance.—A smart, strongly built dog, about as big as a medium-sized pointer or setter, hardly so tall at the shoulder, but stouter and more compact in body, which cobbiness of appearance is added to by his heavy curly coat. His most striking characteristics—the absence of any one of which determines, to the eye of a *connoisseur*, the presence of alien blood—are: Long ears, clothed with long twisted ringlets; a profuse "top-knot" of curls, longer and more open in curl than the coat on his body; heavily feathered legs and feet; smooth face, and tail almost as short-coated and tapering as that of a well-bred pointer.

Head.—Skull and muzzle should be of good size, but not heavy in proportion to general bulk; the former showing good brain capacity, long and fairly wide, divided into two lobes by a well-defined furrow or groove running up the skull, which, although not visible to the eye, owing to exuberant top-knot of long, overhanging curls exhibited by a full-grown dog, is distinctly discernible when examined by the hand. The eyebrows are well marked by evenly curved bony ridges, though not heavy or beetling. The eyes have a quaint and very intelligent expression, dark, bold, and merry. The face is very peculiar, being smooth-coated, long, rather wedge-shaped, but

not snipy or weak, generally having a comical, half-laughing look that is intensely Irish, especially when with half-open mouth he regards his master out of a corner of his cunning eye, with his head inclined to one side, watching inquisitively all his actions. The jaws should meet evenly in front, and the teeth ought to be large, white, and sound. The lips are not by any means pendulous or pouchy at the corners, but should be sufficiently loose to give the muzzle a square and strong appearance. The nose should be large and moist, of a dark liver color.

Top-knot.—This is seldom full-grown till the dog attains the age of two and one-half years. It is composed of long loose curls on the top of the skull, and grows down to a distinct point between the eyes.

Ears.—Are long and lobe-shaped in the leather, hanging quite flat to the cheeks, and covered with long twisted curls, that are apt to get dagged and matted if not properly cared for. The leather should reach beyond the point of the nose when pulled forward; and in a good specimen the feather, from the tip of one ear to the tip of the other, will measure from twenty-five to thirty inches.

Neck.—Should be fairly long, strong and arching, carrying the head well above the level of the back, and strongly set into the shoulders.

Shoulders and Chest.—The shoulders are very powerful, and are apt to be too straight and cloddy, which gives a cramped, short stride. The chest should be large in girth, with ribs well sprung behind the shoulders, not too wide or round between the fore-legs, a fault frequently met with.

Back and Loins.—The back should be short and very powerfully coupled to the hind-quarters. Ribs carried well back, and loins deep and wide, but not long. The flank should be well filled in, and the whole body should appear round and barrel-shaped.

Hind-quarters.—Very strong. Stifles and hock-joints are often too straight and stilty in appearance, and are thus wanting in "spring" and graceful movement.

Legs and Feet.—The fore-legs should be strong in bone and muscle, straight, with arms well let down, and carrying the fore-arm at elbow and knee in a straight line with point of shoulders. The feet should be of good size and somewhat spreading, but by no means splay-footed or weak in knuckles.

Coat.—Should be dense and very curly. Any woolliness or openness of curl is very bad. The curls should be crisp and tight, and the feather on fore-legs should not be confined to a fringe on the back part, like that of a setter or land-spaniel, but should also be abundant

all round the leg, although shorter in front than at the sides and back. Below the hock the hind-legs may be smooth on the front. Plenty of feather should spring from between the toes, but not to the same extent as in the field-spaniel.

Color.—Should be a very dark brown or liver. Red or rusty and sandy-colored coats are frequently seen, but they are to be greatly condemned. The proper shade has a plum-colored light in it when the coat is fresh, and even when moulting and faded it should remain very dark, although much exposure to the sun and wind while the coat is wet tends to bleach even the darkest coat.

Stern.—The tail is a very marked index to the pure breeding of most dogs, and particularly is this the case in the Irish water-spaniel. It should be strong and thick where it joins the body, and, gradually tapering, should end in a fine point. It must not be long enough to reach the hock-joint, and ought to be carried nearly level with the back almost in a straight line. A very gentle curve is permissible. For three or four inches from the body it has short curls, but almost immediately the coat becomes smooth and nearly as close as that on the stern of a pointer.

Symmetry.—Should be considerable, although strength and endurance are more apparent in his make-up than the lines of elegance or speed. He should have a bold, determined, and dashing eagerness of temperament that saves him from any dull or commonplace look.

J. F. Kirk.

THE COLLIE.

COLLIES, sheep-dogs, or shepherd-dogs, as they are variously termed, are divided into two classes: the rough-coated, in which the outer coat is long and rough, expanding into a frill or ruff about the neck, while a second or under coat is soft and woolly, very warm, and, like seal-skin, impervious to moisture; and the smooth-coated, in which the coat is short, hard, and very compact.

In both classes the coat is weather-resisting; for the collie's duties compel him to be out on the windy moors and bleak hill-sides in all sorts of rough weather.

In color he is black and tan, black, tan, and white, black and white, or, as the fashion now demands, sable, and sable and white. The head is long and sharp, not domed in skull or snipy in muzzle; ears small and semi-erect; chest deep, with plenty of lung room; back broad and muscular; fore-legs well under him, and should be strong and straight, not heavy; hind-legs well bent; tail bushy and carried low; in general form lithe, symmetrical, and

graceful, and fairly light, giving one the idea of great pace; altogether a handsome dog—one that poets have celebrated in their verse and artists loved to paint.

His carriage is dainty and natty, as that of a fox; nor does the likeness end there. Take the humanlike intelligence ascribed to the hero of the old romance of "Reynard the Fox," let the craft and duplicity be refined and transmuted into devotion to his master, and you have the characteristics of the collie's nature. Beauty, intelligence, and usefulness are all to be counted in the highest degree to his credit.

In sagacity he excels all others of the dog family. His is not the intelligence of the trick dog; one look into his "gay wyse" eyes will tell you that for antics and pranks like those of the showman's "troupe of canine artists" your collie has the supremest contempt; a dog's life is to him quite too serious to be wasted in such frivolities; his mission is hard work; he has duties to perform, as had generations of his ancestors before him. His one particular task is to care for flocks of sheep, and because he does this and does it so well, he may take rank as the most useful of all dogs. Indeed, certain parts of Scotland and England owe all their value for sheep-raising purposes to the collie. "Without him," writes Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, "the mountainous land of England and Scotland would not be worth sixpence. It would require more hands to manage a flock of sheep, gather them from the hills, force them into houses and folds, and drive them to market, than the profits of the whole are capable of maintaining." He drives out the sheep to pasture, confines them to their allotted territory (where there are no fences), keeps the flocks separate, picks out from another band and brings back to its own a straying sheep; at command, collects into one place the sheep that may be scattered for miles around; watches his charge faithfully through night and storm; is unyielding with the headstrong rams, and considerate of the tender lambs; displays courage, caution, patience, and tact in handling the flock; and will move the sheep or force them into a fold quicker, more surely, and with less demonstration than a dozen men.

A well-trained and experienced collie appears to rule a flock of sheep by the force of his dominant nature, just as a good horseman controls a horse. He is often equally successful in managing unruly cattle, and sometimes exercises the same supremacy over other dogs. One of my collies, champion "Tweed II.," now retired from active sheep-herding service decorated like a war veteran with medals, and conscious (I fancy) of having performed his allotted share



IRISH WATER-SPANIEL, "CHAMPION BARNEY."

of toil, is a veritable Sir Dignity in fur and frills, haughty, pompous, and important. He never forgets his dignity save when, as self-constituted high sheriff of all the other dogs, he goes in swift and dire pursuit of a canine fugitive. Once, when the dogs were being removed from one town to another, a beagle hound escaped from his box, and, alarmed at finding himself in a strange country, forthwith disappeared in a cloud of dust down the road. Tweed, who was trotting along at the side of the wagon, not a word being said, at once set out after him, overhauled the fugitive, took him into custody, and calmly held him down, with his back to the ground, until the party came up.

I had at one time a large number of pointers in my kennels, and it was a favorite entertainment of visitors to the kennels to dispatch Tweed, to bring in these dogs, which were far away romping in the fields; when the four-footed official appeared among them, they stopped their gambols and came in, and woe to the laggard or straggler among them who had the temerity to evade the summons. The old dog who has driven many a flock of a thousand sheep to market, thirty or forty miles a day, is not at all the customer for a wayward dog to hold in contempt without serious consequences.

Of late years the collie has been brought into public notice by the sheep-dog trials held in various parts of Great Britain. In such competitions the best working dogs have been entered to exhibit their skill in herding and folding sheep, and their wonderful displays of sagacity have been witnessed by many thousands of spectators who would never have the opportunity to see the dog in his native home.

The natural and direct result of this making his merits known is that the collie has been

taken up by society as a pet; he has exchanged the pasture for the parlor, and where once he had kicks now finds caresses; his lines have fallen in pleasanter places, and with all his good fortune his coat is growing more glossy, and his disposition sweeter. His amiable traits make him specially fitted to be a companion for ladies and children. The collie is to-day, perhaps, the most fashionable dog in England. Americans are prone to follow their British cousins in such affairs, and the collie is fast becoming fashionable in this country, and is now often to be seen on the lawn or sedately promenading the city avenues.

Several hundred choice specimens have been imported; the collie classes at the bench shows have been creditably filled, and have shown that the breed is rapidly growing in numbers and quality. In some parts of the West and South the collie is extensively employed by cattle and sheep breeders.

If the American farmer had a better understanding of the collie's usefulness as a protector of his property, gentle, affectionate, and faithful guardian and playmate for his children, and assistant in the care of his stock, I am persuaded that many a worthless, sheep-worrying cur of uncertain breed would speedily end his days to give place to the worthier shepherd-dog.

"He was a gash and faithful tyke
As ever lap a shough or dike;
His honest, sonsie, bawns'nt face
Aye gat him friends in ilka place."

Thomas H. Terry.



ENGLISH WATER-SPANIEL. (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY PACH.)

THE FOX-TERRIER.

THERE seems at last to be a fair prospect of the neat, bright, and companionable fox-terrier receiving his proper share of attention. For several years the Messrs. L. and W. Rutherford, of New York, did their utmost to popularize this dog, with but little success; but now the accession of Mr. Edward Kelly, of New

tain Thomas Brown, author of various works on conchology, ornithology, etc., published in Edinburgh and London in 1829, no reference is made to the fox-terrier. He says, "There are two kinds of terrier, the rough-haired Scotch and the smooth English," and then describes "three distinct varieties of the Scotch terrier." The first is a long, low dog on short stout legs, with half-pricked ears and



COLLIE-DOG, "LADD." (FROM A PICTURE BY J. M. TRACY, BY PERMISSION OF C. KLACKNER.)

York, Mr. Frank Kinney, of Staten Island, Mr. Prescott Lawrence, of Groton, Mass., and Mr. John E. Thayer, of Lancaster, Mass., to the ranks of the fox-terrier exhibitors has given the breed the necessary impetus. There is every reason why the fox-terrier should become popular both as a house-dog in the city and as a country companion, for he embodies all the requisites to make him so. His clean jacket, contrasting so admirably with the black-and-tan markings on head and body, enables the fox-terrier to lay claim to more beauty than most of the more favored house-pets. Good looks are, however, only one of his many qualities, for he is clean and neat about the house, always full of life, has a high order of intelligence, is a good watch-dog where one is most valuable, inside the house, and his pluck is undeniable.

Although by no means an old-established breed, the origin of the fox-terrier is not so clearly demonstrated as would seem to be possible. In "Anecdotes of Dogs," by Cap-

tain Thomas Brown, author of various works on conchology, ornithology, etc., published in Edinburgh and London in 1829, no reference is made to the fox-terrier. He says, "There are two kinds of terrier, the rough-haired Scotch and the smooth English," and then describes "three distinct varieties of the Scotch terrier." The first is a long, low dog on short stout legs, with half-pricked ears and a large head in proportion to his body, and a hard coat,—a fairly good description of the hard-haired terrier of the present day. Then there is another almost the same size, he says, but with a longer coat, and somewhat flowing, "the prevailing breed of the Western Islands of Scotland." There is no doubt of this being the now well-known Skye terrier. The third variety is described as much larger, with a hard and wiry coat much shorter than that of the others. Captain Brown adds it is from this latter breed that the best bull-terriers have been produced. Of the English terrier, however, the author mentions but one breed, the black-and-tan, and gives a very accurate description of it. "Black on the back, sides, upper part of the head, neck, and tail; the belly and the throat are of a very bright reddish brown, with a spot of the same color over each eye. The hair is short and somewhat glossy, the tail rather truncated and carried slightly upwards; the ears are small, somewhat erect, and reflected at the tips; the

head is little in proportion to the size of the body, and the snout is moderately elongated."

It is evident from the foregoing careful description that Captain Brown was an accurate observer; indeed, the illustrations in the book are his own, and if there had been any such dog as the present fox-terrier then in existence, it is strange no allusion is made thereto. Instead of that, we read in the description of the black-and-tan terrier, "This dog, or the wire-haired Scotch terrier, is indispensably necessary to a pack of fox-hounds for the purpose of unearthing the game." White, according to Captain Brown, was inadmissible in a terrier; indeed, he says of the Scotch terrier, "When white or pied, it is a sure mark of impurity of the breed." Captain Brown was evidently a Scotchman, and although it is certain that he traveled in Ireland, and presumably in England, he was probably not fully conversant with all the different terriers to be met with throughout Britain. His evidence, however, may be accepted, that white and pied rough terriers, which "Stonehenge" speaks of in 1878 as existing up to within the last thirty years, "were not entitled to the name of Scotch."

"Stonehenge" (Mr. J. H. Walsh), with all the opportunity he has had of gaining knowledge of the fox-terrier breed, can give but little history of it. What he says is briefly this: Two or three masters of fox-hounds owned terriers which had gained a reputation some forty years ago—say 1840. In color they were white, with the red ears or patch. In these days, he says, a black-and-tan fox-terrier was never seen, and yet he tells us that these pied terriers were crossed with the Duke of Rutland's black-and-tan terriers, and produced the hound markings. There was actually no class provided for fox-terriers in England until 1863, when Old Jock won at Birmingham, and his father was a black-and-tan dog. Jock had a remarkably successful career, and stamped the black-and-tan markings on his numerous descendants. The first fashion in fox-terriers was for color, an evenly marked black-and-tan head atoning in many people's estimation for many faults. Breeding for color was followed by the inevitable result, weediness; and then the cry was for a cobby dog, until the cobby fashion reached cloddiness. Then there has been a cry for coat and a workmanlike terrier, until finish became almost extinct, and again legs and feet became the cry. The Spice furore, which is somewhat dying out now, was one of legs and feet. For a certainty this branch of the Belgrave Joe family has not improved the dog as a terrier,—short, wedgy heads, indifferently carried ears, poor necks, upright

shoulders, narrow quarters, and woolly coats being too characteristic of the Spice strain. Still they have excellent legs and feet, and transmit that meritorious quality to their progeny. In view, therefore, of the many changes of fashion, and each yet having its votary, the new-comers picking up the prevailing fashion, it is not an easy matter to give a description of a fox-terrier that will please all exhibitors; indeed, in the divergence of type the fox-terrier stands alone in the dog world. No dog depends more for his success upon that indescribable something called character than the fox-terrier; and when that exists in a marked degree, the eye of the terrier man glistens as he says, "There is a terrier for you!" To possess this, he should have a cleanly built head, neither so long and narrow as to suggest weakness, nor short and wedgy. The head and neck should spring from the shoulders, suggestive of the gamy appearance of the game-cock, and the small, bright, sparkling eye adds to the let-me-get-at-him look. Neatly placed ears are a great consideration, and they should be V-shaped and carried forward, dropping close to the cheek. A prick or nose ear is a disqualification. The shoulders should be sloping and long, and the chest not too wide to throw the elbows out. To stand like a terrier is a common expression, and means that the elbows should be close to the sides and the dog stand *on* his legs, which should be plumb straight. The hind legs and quarters must be strong and muscular. The feet should show no spreading of the toes, but be round and compact, with the toes arched. The ribs should be well sprung and the back ones deep, to avoid the very common, tucked-up weak-loin appearance. As to coat opinions differ, some wanting a half-bred wire-haired-terrier look; but for my part I prefer the strength and density of the coat, to be found out mainly by the fingers while to the eye it is smooth.

Size is also another rock on which fanciers split, but a well-built, symmetrical dog seldom shows his weight; and the continued cry a few years ago, that a dog over sixteen pounds could not go to ground after a fox, was scattered to the winds by a table published in an English paper, showing that the majority of the real working terriers in use by various packs of hounds averaged over eighteen pounds. Color matters very little, so long as there is no brindle. Of course, white predominates, but the old-time cry of "evenly marked black-and-tan head" is no longer heard, and several of the best of the coming dogs in England have heads nearly all black, or black-and-tan.

James Watson.

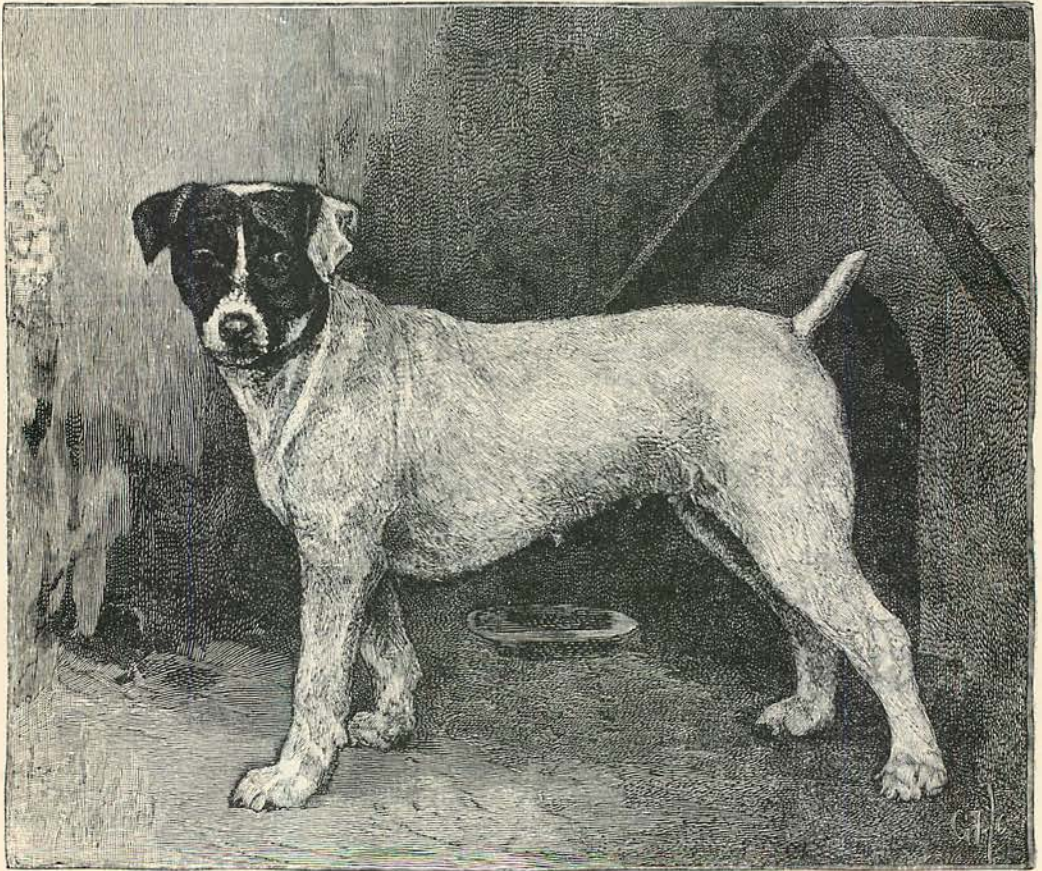
THE SCOTCH DEER-HOUND OR STAG-HOUND.

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

The breed was at one time nearly extinct, but is now comparatively plentiful in all Highland districts, owing to the care taken

eyes half hidden by hair. He tapers gradually towards the powerfully formed loins; he has exceedingly muscular limbs, round and firmly set feet, and well-developed quarters. His general appearance is strikingly aristocratic.

The height of the dog should be from twenty-nine to thirty-one inches, his girth about thirty-four inches; the forearm below the elbow should measure eight inches and a



FOX-TERRIER, "RICHMOND OLIVE."

by proprietors of preserves to collect and breed these noble dogs.

The deer-hound has great strength, and is a swift runner and graceful jumper. His frame, although covered with a shaggy coat, is as elegant as that of the greyhound, and his speed nearly as great, but, owing to his superior size, he is unable to make such quick turns.

His head is long and lean, widest behind the ears, and is carried particularly high, giving him a noble appearance. He has a long arched neck, short ears somewhat pendulous at the tips, and very bright, penetrating

quarter, and he should weigh from ninety-five to one hundred and ten pounds. The disproportion in size between the sexes is greater than in any other breed of dogs. The female should be twenty-six inches in height, twenty-nine in girth, and should weigh from sixty-five to seventy-five pounds.

The coat should be coarse and thick, and three or four inches long. Some breeders hold that a dog without a rough head and plentiful beard is worthless.

The color varies from nearly black, through dark brindle, blue, light brindle, gray, fawn,



STAG-HOUND "JAHRL." (FROM A PICTURE BY LUCY T. FENNER.)

and cream of all shades, to white. The dark brindle are commonest in this country. It is an almost hopeless undertaking to breed for color. I have bred dark brindle dogs together, hoping to get some brindle puppies; but out of a litter of eight there was only one brindle. I have done this not once, but several times, with but little better success.

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

A stag in full possession of his powers is beyond the reach of any dog from the front, and no well-bred deer-hound makes an attempt unless he sees an opening from behind.

A gentleman named Glengarry, finding his

breed deteriorating, resorted to several crosses, among them the Cuban blood-hound and Pyrenean wolf-dog. His action was loudly condemned, but he deemed it necessary thus to resuscitate his strain, and from the latter cross he derived great advantages. From this strain came Sir Walter Scott's famous Maida and other celebrated dogs.

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

There are not many fine deer-hounds in this country; they are mostly under-size, and lack coat and bone. But the intelligence of this noble and faithful dog is fast winning recognition, and it is to be hoped he may soon become a general favorite.

John E. Thayer.

