

TYPICAL DOGS.—SETTERS.

FIELD ETHICS AND TRAINING.

TO those who are strangers to the peculiar fascination of field sports, the quality of a day's pleasure with dog and gun seems measurable by the quantity of game the sportsman may bring to bag; but the true sportsman is proud of the title which distinguishes him from a mere "pot hunter," and the merit of his methods is the outgrowth of a knowledge and practical application of the ethics of his guild. To him the fullness of the game-bag is but an incident of the day's sport, and when his brace of highly bred and thoroughly trained pointers or setters dash away over the stubble-field in the morning, no thought occurs of shooting into the bevy on the ground, even though the sun should go down upon an empty game-bag. Rather than kill a half dozen from the huddled bevy, he takes the chance of missing one bird, which he has singled out of the whirling bunch on the wing. The more difficult the shot, the greater the satisfaction when it is successfully made, and bringing down a bird with each barrel carries with it a double measure of joys; and if perchance one bird rises in front of him, and at the same time he catches the sound of another going away in an opposite direction, the blood leaps all the more quickly in his veins when a clean kill is scored on each.

But greater even than the pleasure of stopping his birds well on the wing is the satisfaction he feels in the excellent performances of his dogs. As they gallop back and forth across the stubble a short distance ahead of him, with their heads well up, feeling the air for the faintest taint of game, lashing their sides or hocks at every leap with their merry tail-action, the inspiration which makes their faces beam in anticipation of the pleasure the coveted odor promises, lights up the sportsman's countenance, and dogs and master take deep draughts from the same cup of joy, which is now overflowing with anticipation, and anon with reality. One dog fairly leaps into a "point," and, like a flash, his brace mate stops to a "back," perhaps fifty yards away.

Sluggish indeed must be the man's blood who could look upon such a picture unmoved. Even the most stoical philosopher would find himself lost in admiration at least of the marvelous exhibition of instinct and culture. Not five yards ahead of the pointing dog lie the bevy of quails, and the high-mettled dog, which a moment before went racing over the

field, stands motionless, save that there is a gentle tremor of the muscles, and an occasional champing of the jaws. The other dog seems a statue of exquisite pattern, standing simply in honor of his companion's point, which the ethics provide he must not interfere with.

After enjoying to the full the picture his dogs present, the sportsman advances slowly to the birds, and as they rise he selects one for each barrel. At the crack of the gun down go the dogs in their very tracks, as if shot; and although expressions of eagerness dance in their faces as they watch their master slowly reload his gun, neither dog moves until he hears his name, when he bounds away to the dead bird, which he had already marked down, and, lifting it carefully, he gleefully gallops back to his master.

The birds have been marked down not far away, perhaps, but they have scattered, and, lying close in the cover, are more difficult to find than when they were all together, moving about for food. A word of caution checks the pace of the dogs, and they move about now at a trot, feeling for the scent with the utmost care, all anxious for the pleasure of another point. Throughout the day good work continues, spiced with a little poor work, which tends to increased caution, unless it is the result of willfulness instead of carelessness. In such cases a stern look, or at most a few gentle taps from the sportsman's whip, serves to correct the fault.

So to handle his dogs that they may have the opportunity to display their talents is the sportsman's delight, for upon his own conduct depends largely the quality of the work his dogs may do, and it is their performances which furnish him the chief pleasure of the day. But the "pot hunter" not cultured in the sportsman's ethics can have no higher aim than a large bag of game.

To train a dog up to the standard of excellence now demanded, a man must not only be possessed of endless patience and perseverance, but he must have a keen sense of the effect of different conditions upon the highly organized nervous system of the dog, and have tact so to change the conditions that the desired effect on the organism will follow.

The training of pointers and setters is not, as might be supposed, the mere teaching of



AMERICAN SETTER "LARK." (FROM A STUDY BY J. M. TRACY; BY PERMISSION OF C. KLACKNER.)

a series of tricks; it consists rather in developing such natural qualities as it is desirable to preserve, and in eradicating or checking those that are undesirable. Many good and bad characteristics are inherited alike, and they assert themselves without regard to their usefulness; these the trainer must mold to suit his taste. Sometimes certain desirable qualities lie dormant, but the trainer must rouse them. In addition to those qualities which are fashioned from the instincts, certain accomplishments must be taught, but they must be so blended with those which are the outgrowth of special inheritance, that the dog shall not only know what he is required

to do, and how to do it, but that when properly done he as well as the sportsman will be pleased. Thus proper performance becomes simply an expression of his new nature.

C. B. Whitford.

THE GORDON SETTER.

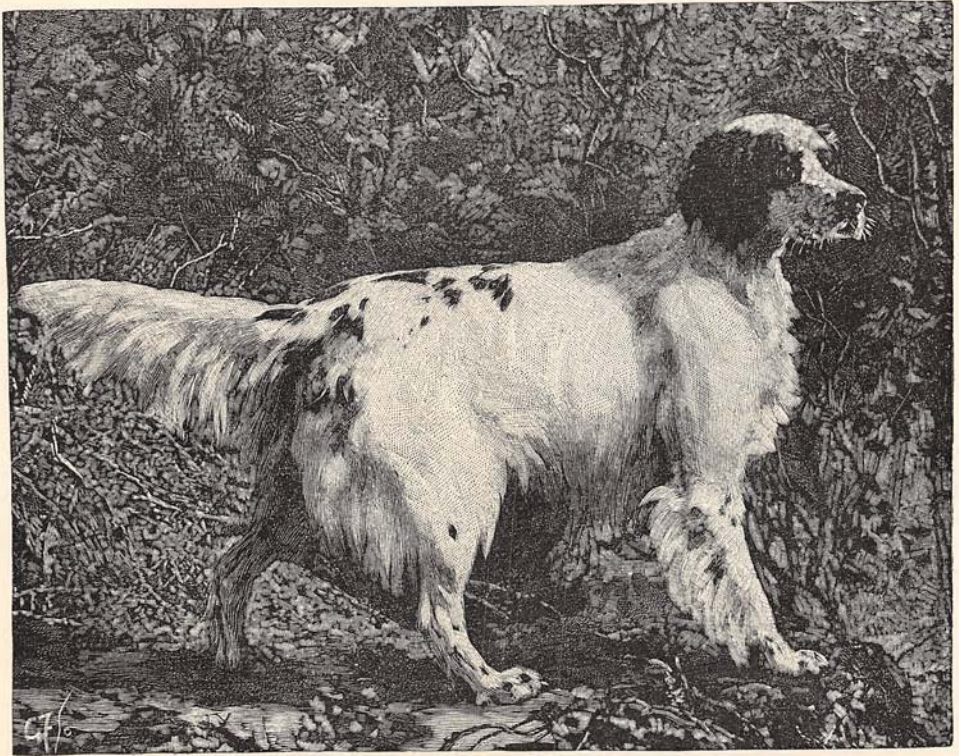
THE origin of the Gordon setter is obscure. He first became prominent as a field-dog eighty-five years ago, or more, at the castle of the Duke of Gordon, from whom he derives his name. But for this nobleman we should probably never have known nor perpetuated this *ne plus ultra* of setters. The color of the Gordon setter, as seen at Gordon Castle, was undoubtedly black-and-tan, and black, white, and tan. Many of the best-bred dogs throw in their litters pups with white toes — one or two — and frills. A litter without some white is rare. Many black-and-tan setters we see have not a drop of Gordon blood in their veins; nevertheless they are erroneously given the name of this famous strain. A pure Gordon can be told by a well-authenticated pedigree. To quote from a well-recognized authority, the Gordon setter should trace back to "Duke of Gordon's 'Regent,' old 'Bang,' old 'Dan,' or to Mr.



GORDON SETTER "GROUSE." (FROM A STUDY BY J. M. TRACY.)

Coke's 'Fan,' for the latter [Mr. Coke] and the Duke bred from the same stock. This is ample warrant for purity of lineage." In many respects the Gordon should resemble the English setter. The head of the former, however, should be a shade heavier and wider; nose moderately long and wide; no fullness under the eyes; nose should be wide and large in the openings, end of the nose to be a good black; ears, longer than those of the English setter, must be set low and lie close to the cheeks. The eyes must be full of animation,

sportsman. The coat should be soft, flat, and straight, not so long as that of the English setter, in color a rich plum-black, and very glossy. The tan markings should be a rich sienna, and should show on lips, cheeks, throat, over the eyes, under side of ear, on fore-legs nearly to the elbows, on the hind-legs to the stifles, and on under side of flag, but not running into his long hair. The Gordon setter should not stand at the shoulder higher than twenty-four, or twenty-four and a half, inches. I prefer even under the former size for



AMERICAN SETTER "GROUSEDALE." (FROM A PAINTING BY J. M. TRACY; BY PERMISSION OF C. KLACKNER.)

of a rich color, between brown and gold; the neck must be clean and racy. He should have deep, sloping shoulder-blades, a narrow deep chest with racy front. Beware of stooping hind-quarters; they show weakness and want of pace; they must be as strong as or stronger than the fore-quarters. He should have moderately well-bent stifles. I prefer a cat-foot, well filled in with hair between the pads. The stern should be carried very nearly straight. The flag should be shorter than that of the English setter, of graceful form; flat and scanty, tapering to nothing at the end. The Gordon setter should display much character. His outline must be good and taking at a glance to the eye of the

my shooting. In weight he should not exceed forty-five or fifty-five pounds. I prefer one rather under than over forty-five. Nothing is gained by breeding him up to the immense size seen at the bench shows. Such dogs as I describe will be with you afield for a week, with all the hard work you can give them. The Gordon setter is of the most affectionate disposition, easy to teach, of excellent memory, as steady at his work in the early autumn as at the last of the season. In natural qualities I know of no setter or pointer surpassing him. When well broken he is the pride of his master. I have bred, broken, and shot over this breed in all parts of America, on snipe, woodcock, prairie-chicken, and the best of them all—the

quail. After many years of hard hunting I know whereof I speak. In nose, endurance, stanchness, obedience, and speed—I have tried all—I know of none better. At work he is naturally a high-headed dog, seeking for the body-scent. When the weather is such as to require it, he is able to take the foot-scent as well. His instinct leads him to know where to look for game, without racing over every foot of ground, as is the habit of many other breeds of setters. He does his work in a business-like manner, not as if he were racing here and tearing there in quest of the spirit of some departed bird. Such a Gordon setter is rarely seen at the shows; but many such are owned by prominent sportsmen in this country, who, like myself, keep them for their own shooting, and care naught for public exhibitions.

Harry Malcolm.

THE AMERICAN SETTER.

WHILE a fondness for the dog has always characterized our people, a kind of odium attached to dog-fanciers until a few years ago. The austere Puritan of New England, stern in the practice as well as the precepts of his religion, forswore even the most innocent of amusements. No hunting was permitted for the simple pleasure it afforded. As a help to a lean larder the chase might be indulged in, but the moment it became a thing of pleasure or enjoyment, that instant it was to be discouraged. If perchance a man allowed his love for dog and gun to overcome the repressive ideas of his earlier training, he became as it were a "cast-off," a good-for-nothing "ne'er-do-well," to whom was ascribed a repugnance to honest labor in order to account for the vagabondage of his desires.

As population grew, the native New Englander migrated to other States, and carried with him all the peculiar convictions and beliefs in which he had been reared. Chief among them was the dislike, I may even say hatred, with which he regarded field sports and the time wasted in their pursuit; and the feeling, though misplaced, was at least an honest one. It served for years, however, to cast an aspersion upon those who loved the sports of the field, and who found intense enjoyment in following a well-trained hunting dog, whether setter or pointer. Under such a state of public feeling, the history of the setter of this country is, at best, but little better than a remembrance.

It is true, a few families of setter blood have been carefully bred, and by judicious crossing and selection have obtained somewhat of notoriety; but these representatives have been

few in number—scarce a half dozen; and probably not two of this half dozen can give a recorded family history of a quarter of a century. Among the best known breeders I would refer to Theo. Morford of Newton, William Grummon of Lyons Farms, and Justus von Lengerke of Hoboken, all in New Jersey; the Harrises of Providence, R. I., the late Paul Mead of Brooklyn, N. Y., E. H. Lathrop of Springfield, Mass., and Samuel Scranton, of Rhode Island.

Despite the repression I have mentioned, the love of hunting always existed and importations of good dogs were continually being made from the older countries. As a matter of course, the chief source from which these importations came was England. Communication with the different seaports of Great Britain was slow, but easy, through the different lines of packet-ships. Although travel was then difficult, it was much indulged in; and if the travelers happened to be fond of dog and gun, or had left friends at home who were, it followed as a natural sequence that a brace of setters was the most acceptable thing that could be brought back either as a remembrance of the trip or as a gift to those at home. Owing to the reasons I have spoken of, this constant refreshing of our setter blood was but little heard of beyond those directly interested. Upon arrival this blood was crossed upon what was now by acclimation native blood, and the result was a few familiar families of natives which soon stood preëminent in the sportsmen's world. Probably the best known and most widely heralded of all these dogs was the brace of black-and-tans presented to Daniel Webster by Lord Ashburton, and which were well known to all visitors at Marshfield. These dogs passed afterward into the possession of that most genial of New Yorkers, the late N. B. Blunt, and from them came some of the best setters of our vicinity.

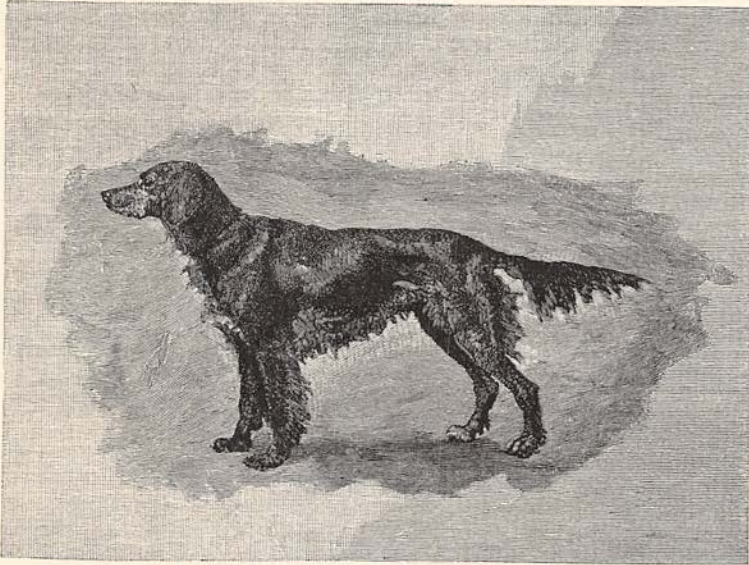
The late N. C. Harris, of Providence, Rhode Island, captain of one of our finest packet-ships plying between New York and Liverpool, seldom made a trip without bringing home one or more dogs of undoubted worth. Coming of a family the members of which were ardently devoted to field sports, with the means and leisure to gratify the taste, no wonder the desire was followed to the full. Those I name are but a few among the many, and are mentioned merely to impress the fact that good dogs have been a favorite importation for many years, although that importation was but tame and insignificant in comparison with the number of good, bad, and indifferent, in the last decade.

The natural outcome of this continued

crossing was the breeding of many magnificent field-dogs, that achieved but little more than local renown, since there were in those days no journals willing to herald the achievements of a hunting dog.

Chief among the great setters of the day

that preserves its characteristics better when transported to other countries. An Irish setter is an Irish setter the world over, and for speed, endurance, pluck, intelligence, and nose has no superior. He is ever ready for his work, free and open-hearted in his ways, and



IRISH SETTER "LOU." (FROM A STUDY BY J. M. TRACY.)

is Grouse-dale (see illustration, page 118). In his veins the tides of native and foreign blood meet. He is from Waters's Grouse, and Daisy Dale, and is a little over the medium size; in color orange and white, the latter color predominating. In shape Grouse-dale is about all that can be desired, his every action denoting speed and power. His head is a pleasant one, while his eyes, dark and lustrous, show the wonderful intelligence for which the animal is noted. He first became well known to sportsmen at the inaugural meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at Robins Island, Peconic Bay, December, 1879. His numerous victories since that time are a matter of record. I doubt if a better field-dog has ever been seen in this country, or a better broken and more intelligent setter.

Jacob Pentz.

THE IRISH SETTER.

THE Irish setter is without doubt one of the oldest of the setter breeds, and a descendant of the brown or liver-colored setting spaniel of four centuries ago.

He has been zealously guarded in certain Irish families for generations, and there is to-day no breed with stronger characteristics, or

has the faculty of adapting himself to every climate and all kinds of game, while his rich-colored coat and affectionate nature make him a pleasing companion when not required in the field. He is free from lumber, but has plenty of bone and muscle, and that energy which is his greatest fault in the minds of some, who seem to forget that without it there is never superiority. He stands a little higher than either the English or the Gordon setter, and is very bloodlike in appearance. His head is long, lean, narrow, high over the forehead and prominent at the occiput; the muzzle of good length, the lips deep, but not heavy like the hound's.

His ears, set low and lightly feathered, extend nearly to the nose, which may be a dark flesh in color, though a dark brown is preferable. His eyes, a hazel or deep brown, are soft and gentle in expression.

His neck is long, lean, clearly defined where it joins the head, and set well into a pair of sloping shoulders; the elbows well let down, the front legs straight, the feet firm and well clothed with hair to protect the soles. His chest is deep, loin arched and powerful; his stifles are well bent, and thighs broad and muscular. His hips are rather ragged, but they denote great power. His tail is nearly straight, gayly carried, and provided with a comb-like

fringe tapering to a pointed tip. His coat is short, flat, soft to the touch, and, where it extends into what is technically known as feathering, is like spun silk in quality.

His color is like the red of polished mahogany, or

“In gloss and hue the chestnut, when the shell
Divides threefold to show the fruit within,”

but only appears after the shedding of the tawny coat of puppyhood. This red, which may vary from a light shade to the deep, rich hue, belongs by right of a long inheritance to the Irish setter, and, except a little white which appears on the head and chest of many specimens, is the only legitimate color. The strains which show a black tip to the coat, or occasionally a black specimen, are beyond dispute impure.

William Jarvis.

THE LLEWELIN SETTERS.

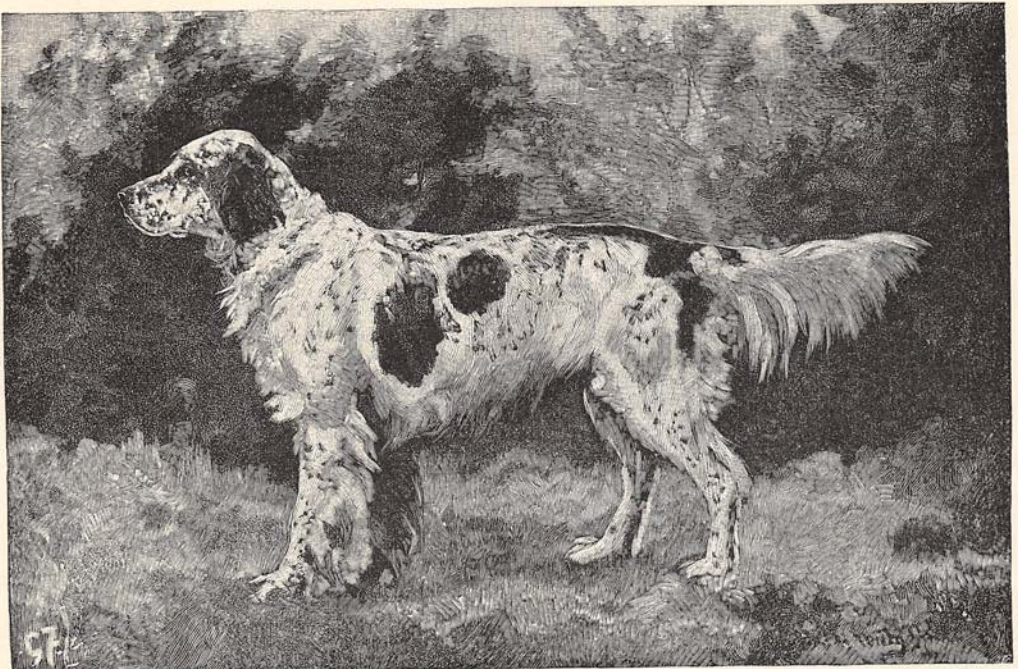
THE dogs from which those now bearing the above name are descended made their first appearance at English field trials in 1871, when Dan and Dick, litter brothers, were brought out by Mr. Thomas Statter, of Stand Hall, Manchester, and won at Shrewsbury. In saying this I do not mean that Dan and Dick were of unknown pedigree, for this was not the case, as will presently appear, but only that these two, with their sister Dora, are ac-



LLEWELLYN SETTER "GLADSTONE."
(FROM A PICTURE BY J. M. TRACY.)

cepted as the first specimens of this now celebrated strain.

To Mr. Statter and Mr. Barclay Field the honor of founding this strain belongs. It originated in the union of Field's Duke and Statter's Rhœbe. Duke, a noted trial winner, was descended from Sir F. Graham's celebrated kennel, and Rhœbe was a nearly pure Gordon. Later Mr. Statter bred Rhœbe to dogs of Mr. Laverack's breed, producing progeny of blood similar to Dan, Dick, and Dora, as the Laveracks were originally from the same strain as Sir F. Graham's dogs, and had also a cross of Gordon from Lord Lovat's kennel, to which it has been proved Mr. Laverack resorted, notwithstanding repeated assertions that his breed was free from all crosses.



LAVERACK SETTER "EMPEROR FRED." (FROM A PAINTING BY J. M. TRACY; BY PERMISSION OF C. KLACKNER, ESQ.)

Shortly after the Shrewsbury meeting of 1871, Mr. Llewellyn bought Dan, Dick, and Dora from Mr. Statter. It is proper to remark in this place that Mr. Llewellyn has never claimed any credit as being even in part an originator of the breed; but he does claim that he has developed and improved his branch of it into dogs of greater excellence than any others, and has given to them the fixed attributes which distinguish a true breed. Recognition of this, and also because he alone has preserved the strain in its original lines, both Mr. Statter and Mr. Field having introduced other crosses, has led all fair-minded men to concede Mr. Llewellyn's right to consider the breed now his own.

From its first introduction to the public this strain rapidly rose to be sensational. Its representatives swept the field trials of their prizes, and from this fact soon came to be known as the "field-trial breed." The honor thus gained was, however, coveted by other breeders for their dogs, and this name was unscrupulously appropriated for all such as were even in part of the same blood. This led to a definition of the field-trial strain, which was declared to be "the blood of Duke and Rhœbe, or of one or both of these crossed with the Laveracks." As illustrations of these various combinations I will cite Dan, who was of the Duke-Rhœbe blood alone; Rob Roy, by the Laverack Fred. out of Rhœbe; and Druid, by the Laverack Prince out of Dora, sister to Dan. It has been claimed that the above limitation will not hold good, as it includes three different combinations, and such variety is not admissible in any breed. This theory would be tenable but for the kindred origin of the Duke and Laverack blood; but this kinship being recognized (as it is by those who have investigated the Laverack history without prejudice, and who are not imposed upon by Mr. Laverack's preposterous table of pedigrees), it is evident there is no blood in any one of these combinations not present in the others, and consequently there is no inconsistency in claiming that all belong to the same breed.

The first field-trial setter brought to this country was Dart, by Prince out of Dora, imported in 1874 by Mr. L. H. Smith of Strathroy, Ontario, she being quickly followed by her dam Dora, imported by Mr. Luther Adams of Boston, who also brought out Rock, by Mr. Smith's Leicester, and by the writer's Rob Roy and Queen Mab. The success of Mr. Smith's pups in their first field trial, backed by the reputation of the breed abroad, at once established it in the esteem of our sportsmen, and led to further importations by the above gentlemen and others, and to a great demand for the dogs in all parts of the country.

These dogs continued to be known as "field-trial setters" till early in 1878, when Mr. Smith wrote to myself and others prominently engaged in breeding them, and proposed to change the name to Llewellyn setters, in recognition of what that gentleman had done for their improvement. So far as I know all promptly concurred; in any event, the name was adopted not only by breeders but by the public, and its propriety was unquestioned till of late, when attempts were made to show it was misapplied and Mr. Llewellyn not entitled to the honor it implied. I do not propose to discuss this matter, but I do not go too far in asserting that most American sportsmen still use the name and refuse to recognize the dogs by any other.

The characteristics of the Llewellyn setters are great beauty of physical form, joined to courage, intelligence, and field qualities of higher order than those possessed by any other breed. Their colors are blue and lemon beltons, black and white, dark lemon and white (called orange and white), black, white, and tan, and a few, liver and white, or liver, white, and tan. The above claim to superiority over other breeds is no outgrowth of the writer's partiality, but has been demonstrated in both England and this country by the fact that these dogs have won more prizes at field trials than the representatives of all other breeds combined. This is a matter of record.

Arnold Burges.

THE MODERN ENGLISH SETTER.

WHILE the pointer is known to have come originally from Spain, the setter cannot be proved other than of English origin. "Stonehenge" speaks of it as the most national of British dogs and as having certainly existed four centuries.

Edward Laverack, while claiming general deterioration through careless and injudicious breeding, in 1872 named a few kennels of choice blood that had been carefully guarded. Three of the sorts he commended have contributed to the blood of the recent importations—the "Gordon," the "Southesk," and his own, the "Laverack." He did not mention Sir Frederic Graham's, but it has proved one of the most useful of them all.

American sportsmen had imported English dogs as opportunity offered; but this was not often; and such as came had only the prestige of foreign birth, or perhaps of being from the kennel of a nobleman. Nearly all were without pedigrees with lines of noted ancestry. Without such, breeding is experimental—a slow, tentative process which few men have either interest or patience to de-



ENGLISH SETTER "HARRISON'S LONDON." (FROM A STUDY BY J. M. TRACY.)

velop. The change from an era of carelessness to one of such intense interest that it has often been styled a "dog craze," may be sketched as follows:

"Bench shows" and "field trials" in England, and the formation of the English Kennel Club, which published a book describing winning dogs and their breeding, were the means by which competition was developed and the results registered.

Correspondents gave in detail every item that could instruct the readers of our journals devoted to field sports.

Mr. Edward Laverack's breed became known through the bench winnings of his old Blue Dash and Fred. IV., and by the field-trial winnings of "Countess," "Nellie," and "Daisy" — full sisters.

Countess and Nellie belonged to R. Llewellyn Purcell Llewellyn, Esquire.

Daisy belonged to Richard Garth, Esquire, Q. C., now Chief Justice of India.

The possession of such dogs by Mr. Llewellyn, and the ability with which they were handled by his coadjutor, Mr. G. T. Teasdale Buckell, at the trials, disclosed a purpose and readiness to strike for the leadership of English setter-breeders. These gentlemen have for thirteen years bred the dogs that

have been most largely exported to this country — now known as the Llewellyn setter.

Mr. Laverack sent over *Pride of the Border*, *Fairy*, *Fairy II.*, and others. Mr. Statter, of Manchester, gave us *Rob Roy*. Mr. Macdona contributed *Ranger II.* and *Kirby*. But while all these and others have been most usefully employed by American breeders, the Llewellyn setter probably outnumbers all others ten to one. Besides *Countess* and *Nellie*, Mr. Llewellyn had *Prince* and *Lill II.*, both pure Laveracks. From them he bred *Phantom*, *Petrel*, *Princess*, and *Puzzle*, all bench-show champions.

With this array of the best Laveracks Mr. Llewellyn mated *Dan*, and the offspring are what "Stonehenge" calls the "Dan-Laveracks."

Dan, black, white, and tan, bred by Mr. Statter, was a son of *Duke* and *Rhøbe*. He came of noted ancestry, and won the Stafford field trials of 1871, in such brilliant manner that Mr. Llewellyn at once bought him for one hundred and fifty pounds, a great price at that time. He was an imperial-looking dog, with every desirable setter quality. The sire of *Dan* was Mr. Barclay Field's *Duke*, black and white. *Duke* had won four field trials, and his sister *Kate* was also a dog of note. *Duke* and *Kate* were bred by Sir Vin-

cent Corbet—their sire being Sir Frederic Graham's Duke. Their dam was a cross between Sir Frederic Graham's sort and that of the Earl of Beaudesert.

The dam of Dan was owned by Mr. Statler; she was a cross of Gordon with Southesk. Seven of her immediate offspring won at field trials.

From Dan and Lill 2d, Countess, Nellie, Phantom, and Petrel have come the Llewellyn setters of greatest note and in largest number. "Stonehenge" admitted that they had carried all before them at field trials; and these winning animals now number six consecutive generations.

Kate, the sister to Duke (sire of Dan), was also crossed with the Laverack, and from them we have Dash II., to which dog Mr. Llewellyn resorted for an intercross. He is the ancestor of the dogs whose names have the prefix "Dashing," as "Dashing Bondhu," "Dashing Berwyn." He also used Dora, sister to Dan, as a reverse cross with the Laverack, and this, the "Prince-Dora," sort came to America among the earliest and best.

The "Llewellyn setter" has been defined to be dogs or their descendants bred by the gentleman whose name they bear, from a union

of the blood of Duke-Rhœbe, the Laverack or of either two of these breeds.

While fine dogs have been sent here, the best were kept at home. Those next to the best came here to avoid use in England (if sold there) against their breeders' interests and wishes.

But the slight shades of difference in individual dogs are not always observable in their offspring. Like not only begets like, but almost as often the likeness of an ancestor; hence our stock of imported dogs was practically not inferior to the best in England. Many persons in America have been breeding this setter for ten years. Only Mr. Llewellyn has bred it in England, but his is probably the best single kennel of setters in the world.

The dogs of to-day are intelligent, affectionate, beautiful, and highly endowed with the field qualities of speed, style, stanchness, and delicacy of olfactory to detect the lurking quarry. Dog and gun are helping to make us a nation of good shots, of hearty, stalwart manhood, never more at home than when camping upon an open prairie or walking with steady stride from morning until night over valleys and wooded hills, where grouse and quail abound.

J. C. Higgins.



AT ST. OSWALD'S.

WITHIN the church I knelt, where many a year
Wordsworth had worshiped, while his musing eye
Wandered o'er mountain, fell, and scar, and sky,
That rimmed the silver circle of Grasmere,
Whose crystal held an under-world as clear
As that which girt it round; — and questioned why
The place was sacred for *his* lifted sigh
More than the humble dalesman's kneeling near.

Strange spell of Genius! — that can melt the soul
To reverence tenderer than o'er it falls
Beneath the marvelous heavens which God hath made,
And sway it with such human-sweet control,
That holier henceforth seem these simple walls,
Because within them once a poet prayed!

Margaret J. Preston.