

those versed in the ways of the female mind; certain it is that the programme was carried out—except in one trifling particular. We were quietly married, we did go to St. Augustine, but as for doing anything with the story, that was quite another thing. We did not finish it then, and we have not finished it yet, and I have ceased to have any very firm con-

fidence that we ever shall finish it; although, whenever arises one of those financial crises which are so painfully frequent in the family of a literary man, and we sit down to consider possible resources, one or the other of us is sure sooner or later to observe:

“And then there is ‘April’s Lady,’ you know.”

Arlo Bates.

TOY DOGS.



ENGLISH TOY TERRIER. (LIFE SIZE.)

UNDER the general term of toy dogs are classified all the smaller breeds kept as pets of the household. The date of the introduction of these diminutive specimens is as difficult to determine as the origin of the breeds. In the old book of John Caius on “*Englishe Dogges*,” translated into English by Abraham Hening in 1576, he devotes the third section to the “*delicate, neate, and pretty kind of dogges called the Spaniel gentle or the Comforter, in Latine Melitæus or Fotor.*” The Comforter is represented as having its

origin in the island of Malta. Fifty years ago the varieties of toy dogs were much more numerous than at present, as we read of the Italian greyhound, the Shock dog, the King Charles and Blenheim spaniels, the Comforter, the Maltese dog, the Lion dog, the Pug, the small Danish dog, the Roquet, the Mopsie, and the Artoise dog. Of those in the foregoing list which have disappeared, the Shock dog was said to have been a cross between the King Charles and small poodle, with long and slightly curled hair. The Comforter was a

white dog with black or brown patches, long ears, a broad forehead, sharp muzzle, and long hair. It was a very popular dog at the beginning of this present century. The Lion dog had long silky hair about the head, neck, and shoulders, and a tuft at the end of the tail, the body and legs being smooth. The small Danish, Roquet, Mopsie, and Artoise dogs were evidently local names for dogs allied to the pug. Buffon took upon himself the responsibility of subdividing them from their common progenitor the pug.

mitted to relieve it of squareness. Muzzle short and blunt, cut square down from the nose as if with a knife. The entire muzzle should be jet-black, the color extending to the eyes. The cheek-moles should stand out clear and distinct black spots, and the thumb-mark on the skull, together with the trace or line extending from the head to the tail down the middle of the back, should be as black and as distinctly drawn as possible. Color is very difficult to obtain. If the mask is light, the thumb-mark and trace as well as the black

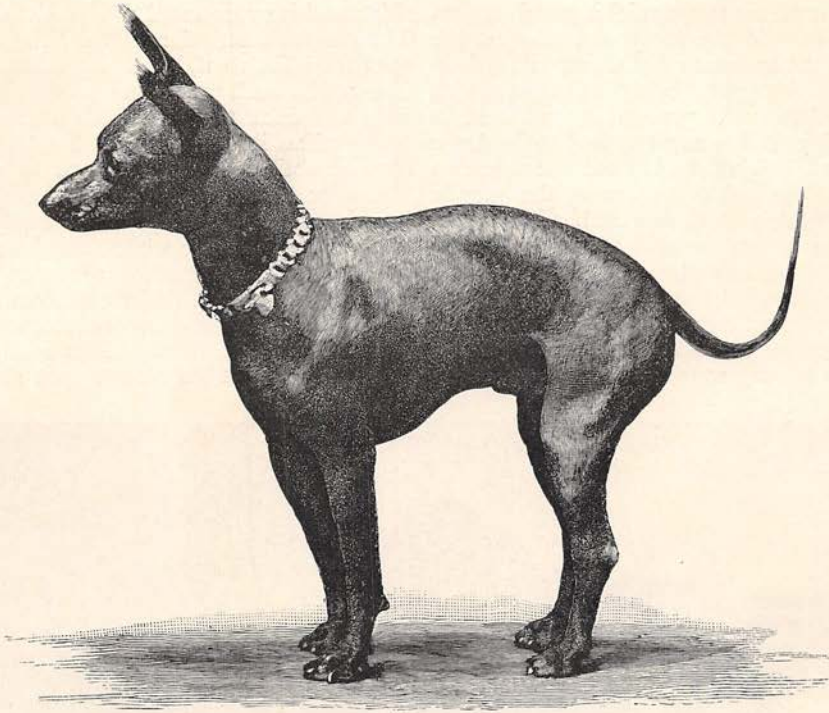


ENGLISH PUG, "CHAMPION JOE."

THE PUG.

At the present date the old distinct types of Willoughby and Morrison pugs are no longer recognized. The dog is so plastic in the hands of the breeder that it takes but few years before a more perfect dog is produced, combining the best points of different strains. When fanciers can indulge in ecstasies over the beauty of a well-nigh perfect bull-dog, there is no reason why a pug should not be called good-looking. It is perhaps because there are so very few good pugs that many people fail to see anything attractive about the breed. The main point or what is known as the "type" or "character" of this breed is its compact shape. The pug must be broad-chested, thick-bodied, and stand squarely on good, straight legs. A leggy pug with a tucked-up loin, such as one sees every day on Fifth Avenue, is a pug only in name. The head should be large, but the skull must not be domed or "apple-headed," a gentle curve between the ears being all that is per-

toe-nails are apt to be missing; and if the latter are very dark, then we find the black of the muzzle extending up the forehead, and giving the dog a "dirty" face. The favorite way for the ears is to have them drop over in front like a fox-terrier's. This is known as "button" ears. Others throw their ears back like the bull-dog, and that is called "rose" ears. A neat button ear looks for all the world like a piece of fine black velvet on a well-wrinkled skull, the black lines of the wrinkles showing clear and distinct from the silver or fawn jacket, with the thumb-mark showing diamond-shaped in the center. The eyes are large, prominent, and have a soft, beseeching expression, except when the animal is excited, when they are bright and sparkling. Pugs are very subject to affections of the eyes, which if not cared for will result in blindness. It is a matter of no consequence on which side the tail is carried, so long as it is tightly curled and lies as flat as possible to the hip.



MEXICAN HAIRLESS DOG "ME TOO." (OWNED BY MRS. H. T. FOOTE.)

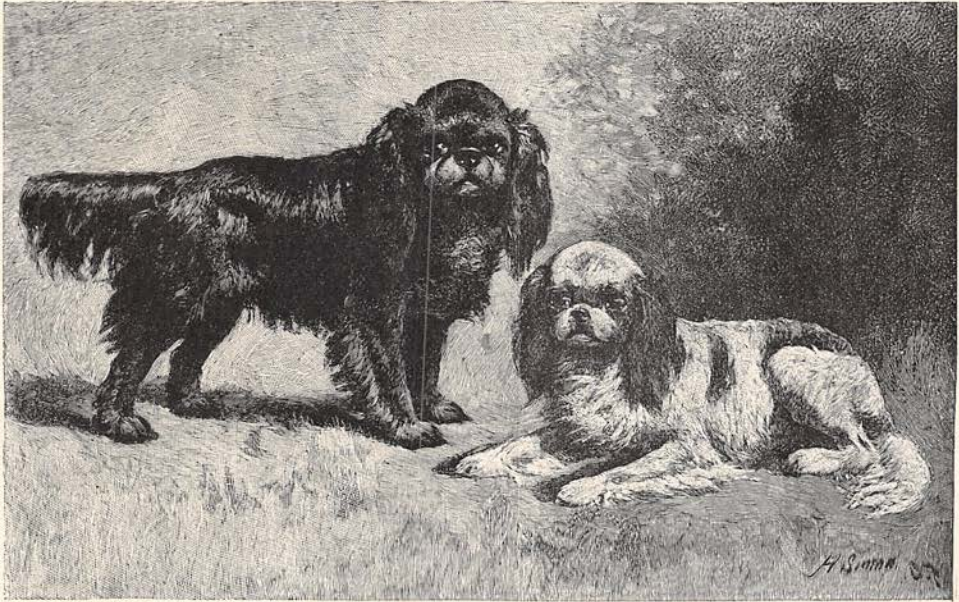
KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

As the name implies, this breed is an old and well-established one, having been fashionable in the time of King Charles II.; but since then the breed has undergone many changes. According to Vandyke, the toy spaniels of his day were liver and white, and Lely introduces a small white spaniel with brown spots in his portrait of Mary, the consort of James II. The court ladies of Charles the Second's time preferred the introduction of lambs in their portraits, and Nell Gwynne and the Duchesses of Cleveland and Portsmouth are so painted. It is not exactly clear how the present black-and-tan spaniel came by his name if the dogs of King Charles's time were of such a variety of colors as our authorities would have us believe. Sir William Jardine in 1843 says the King Charles spaniel was in general black and white, but he is a poor authority to refer to, as he fails to notice the Blenheim spaniels, spoken of in 1820 in the "Sportsman's Repository" as having been brought to a high degree of perfection by the Duke of Marlborough twenty years before. In Captain Thomas Brown's work published in 1829, he says: "This dog is found of all colors; but those which are black, with tanned cheeks and legs, are considered the purest breed." "Stonehenge," in his earlier editions, says: "The color is black and tan more or less

mixed with white, the less the better"; and in a later edition of "Dogs of the British Islands," he says: "A rich black and tan is demanded without white, the black, tan, and white variety being discarded. The Blenheims, on the other hand, must on no account be whole-colored." According to that it would be difficult to say where "Stonehenge" would place the all-red spaniel. On the other hand, the "Book of the Dog" says that white is a perfectly legitimate King Charles color, and laments the partial disappearance of the black, white, and tan dog. This authority also asserts that the red dog is a Blenheim, red being a Blenheim and not a King Charles color. It should be borne in mind, however, that a black-and-tan spaniel with white on its breast is not a tricolor. The latter should have a white muzzle and blaze running well up the skull, white chest and legs, and more or less white on the body, with tan spots above the eyes, and on the muzzle, cheeks, and under side of the tail and ears, and some have ticks on their legs. The black and tan should be of a rich glossy black and deep-red tan, the latter appearing on the muzzle, legs, and under side of the tail, with spots above the eyes and on the side of the cheek; in fact, the markings of a terrier or Gordon setter. The usual color fault is a washy or "clayey" tan, which the fancier corrects by a cross with the red spaniel. The

The shape of the toy spaniel is purely an arbitrary one, and the fancy dictates that the muzzle must be square and short, with a deep indentation or "stop" between the eyes, which must be large and prominent and dark in color. The skull is now required to be large and round, bulging out in front so as even to overhang the end of the nose, the muzzle seemingly driven back into the head. The ears should be set on the side of the head, low down on a level with the eyes, and they should be long and well clothed with long silken hair, as free from curl as possible. The coat should be soft and long and as flat, and straight as possible; a curly coat is a fault which is fur-

shire, and is pronounced as if spelt *Blen-em*. The general description of the King Charles spaniel applies to it, but it is seldom that it is seen with such profusion of coat, although, judging from the increased interest now being taken in the breed in England, they have doubtless improved much in quality. The color of the Blenheim is usually described as red and white, but the red is really more of an orange, and the white should be pearly white. A properly marked specimen should have a white muzzle slightly ticked with red, and a blaze running up the forehead and widening towards the top of the head, in the center of which is an orange spot about the



KING CHARLES AND BLENHEIM SPANIELS.

ther aggravated by repeated washings. Careful brushing is much better for the texture and lay of the coat. The legs and tail should be plentifully feathered, the hair growing out from between the toes, which makes the feet appear much larger than they really are. In shape the toy spaniel should be very cobby—short and thick—with a deep and wide chest, short, straight legs, and a short back. So long as the King Charles does not exceed ten pounds and is not too high on the legs, his shape is usually about right, and it can make but little difference in a breed in which fifty per cent. of the points is awarded to head properties and thirty to coat.

THE BLENHEIM SPANIEL.

THE name of the breed is obtained from the Duke of Marlborough's estate in Oxford-

size of a nickel. A good many otherwise excellent specimens are minus the "spot," but it should be obtained if possible. The evenness of the red markings on the head the better, and the color should cover the cheeks and ears. The fore-legs should be red-ticked, and the body markings most valued are a saddle with one or two large splashes on the side, and another at the root of the tail; the white should greatly preponderate, however. A Blenheim spaniel should weigh from six to ten pounds.

THE JAPANESE SPANIEL.

THE dog-show nomenclature of this country has decided that the small black-and-white spaniel with the pug tail which comes from Japan and China shall be called the Japanese



JAPANESE PUG. (BY PERMISSION OF MME. DESNOVERS.)

spaniel, while in England it is sometimes called the Japanese pug. The best specimen I have ever seen was erroneously entered in the miscellaneous class of New York in 1882 as a Pekinese spaniel, it having been brought direct from Pekin. In some of the English papers reference has from time to time been made to Japanese "pugs" other than black and white, but I have never seen any of them. In the absence of any recognized standard, I consider the general characteristics of the toy spaniel ought to govern, and that we should have a much more compact dog with longer coat and more profuse feather than is to be usually seen at our shows. The dog referred to above was of that character, the feather on the fore-legs being at least three inches long, whereas usually it is not over an inch. The ears and tail of the Jap differ materially from the English spaniels, the former being small, V-shaped, and set more like a fox-terrier's. The tail, instead of being carried on a level with the back, as in the case of most spaniels, is tightly curled like a pug dog's. The forehead also is very protuberant, and it is claimed

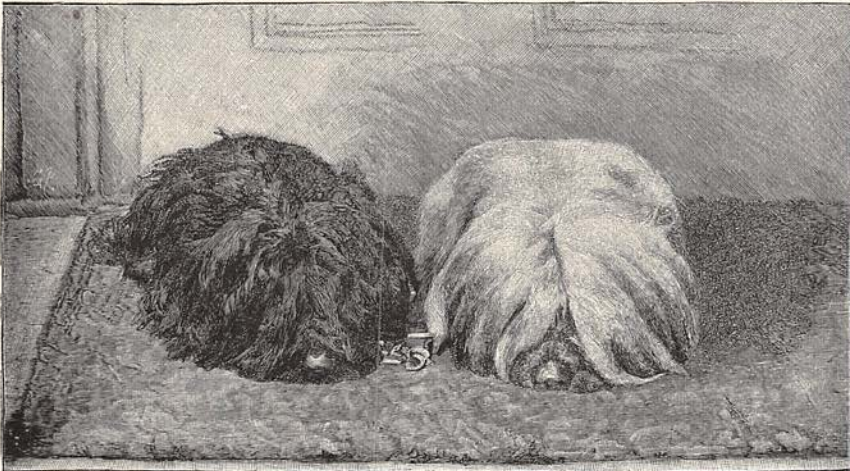
that the Japanese spaniel has been used to produce the present abnormal head development of the English spaniels, a supposition which I take the liberty of questioning for several reasons which need not now be set forth.

THE ITALIAN GREYHOUND.

THERE is probably no more delicate dog than the Italian greyhound, and on account of the difficulty of rearing them they are extremely scarce. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, notorious as it is for the trying nature of its climate, should be the place where Italian greyhounds are the special fancy. The dogs exhibited at our shows during the last year or two as Italian greyhounds are simply monstrosities. The Italian greyhound should not exceed seven pounds in weight, and should be as much under that as possible; whereas the dogs which now win prizes are ten or twelve pounds weight and but little better than "whippets" or racing dogs. The general outline is that of the English greyhound, but as the

latter is nearly ten times as heavy, there is a marked difference between the two breeds. In the greyhound speed and strength are the characteristics, and in the Italian delicacy; hence, although very light, he is yet rather a tall dog. The smallness of his bones enables him to add inches to his height and enhance the fragility of his appearance. Unlike the toy spaniel, in which fifty per cent. of the standard points go to head properties, we find that forty-five per cent. of the scale for the Italian greyhound is taken up for color, symmetry, and size, and but fifteen per cent. for head. "Stonehenge" gives fifteen points for color, and regulates the color scale as follows: whole golden fawn, 15; whole dove fawn, 14; whole blue fawn, 13; whole stone fawn, 12; whole cream-colored or white

taking breeders of Huddersfield, Bradford, and the surrounding district in Yorkshire, England. Some of our authorities have attempted to throw a great deal of mystery about the origin of the Yorkshire terrier, where none in reality exists. If we consider that the mill operatives who originated the breed by careful selection of the best long-coated small terriers they could find were nearly all ignorant men, unaccustomed to imparting information for public use, we may see some reason why reliable facts have not been easily attained. These early writers show but little knowledge of the possibilities of selection. "Stonehenge," for instance, in his early editions speaks of it as being impossible for a dog with a three-inch coat and seven-inch beard to be



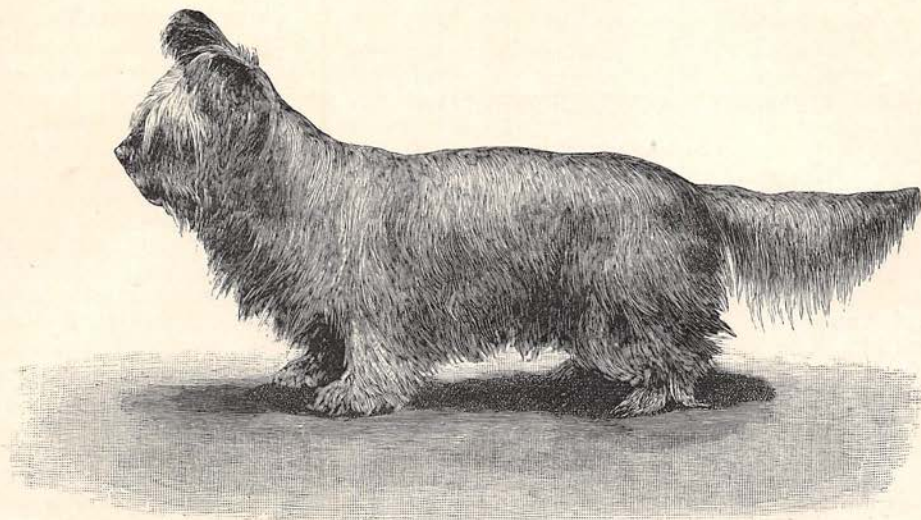
YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

with black tips, 10; whole red or yellow with black muzzle, 6; whole black, or plain red or yellow, 5; whole blue, 4; parti-colored, 0. It will not be altogether pleasant to owners who speak of the beautiful white ring around their favorite's neck, or his white chest and feet, to find that these markings deprive their favorite of any value on account of color. The ears should not be pricked, but thrown back,—“rose-eared,”—and they should be very fine in the leather. Mr. Mason imported two good specimens in 1881, but both are now dead; and although every effort has been made to secure a good specimen for illustration, the task had to be abandoned.

THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER.

By common consent the title of dandy of the dog world has been given to the little exquisite whose existence we owe to the pains-

a descendant of the soft-coated Scotch terrier without a cross of some kind. The absurdity of this is shown when within a few years of the date of his writing Yorkshire terriers were shown with twelve inches of coat. Then again he speaks of the King Charles spaniel as being employed to give the blue and tan, than which a more ridiculous statement could not have been penned. To get a blue and tan, long, straight, silky coat, breeders were not likely to employ a black-and-tan dog with a wide chest, tucked-up loin, a round bullet head, large protruding eyes, and heavy spaniel ears. The idea is too absurd to entertain for a moment. As arrayed against all the conjectures of theorists, I have in my possession a letter from Mrs. M. A. Foster, of Bradford, England, who in writing of her dog “Bradford Hero,” the winner of ninety-seven first prizes, says: “The pedigree of ‘Bradford Hero’ includes all the best dogs for thirty-five years



SANDERSON'S "JIM"—SKYE TERRIER.

back, and they were all originally bred from Scotch terriers, and shown as such until a few years back. The name Yorkshire terrier was given to them on account of their being improved so much in Yorkshire."

It is no easy task to keep a Yorkshire terrier in show condition; indeed, the show dog leads an unnatural existence. He must be fed from the hand with bread dipped in tea or a little gravy, and every care taken to prevent him from soiling his coat. His hind-feet are tied up in little linen boots so that he cannot scratch himself, and his life is spent in a small inclosure or wire cage, except when liberated for a little run. Before being sent to a show, he is carefully washed to take out of his coat the oil that has been applied to keep the hair from matting. The process of drying him after his bath is a most tedious one, as the comb and brush must be kept in operation till every individual hair is thoroughly dry down to the very root. The coat is then a light silken mass which the least puff of wind will raise up in a fleecy cloud. After the bath, it is usual to touch lightly with oil, but this requires to be very skillfully done, so as to avoid the least appearance of the foreign matter. The use of a brush which has been used on an oiled dog is commonly sufficient. The proper color of the Yorkshire terrier is a blue body, with fawn-colored face shading off into a tan on the legs. The ears, which are usually cropped, show darker than their surrounding head coat. The tail is docked and should be carried straight out, and is well feathered. Fashion ordains that blue and tan shall be the color, but the silver-bodied terrier is decidedly preferred by buyers of house pets here. Dealers are not

slow to take advantage of this, and the silvers which are comparatively worthless in England are imported in large numbers to satisfy the popular demand, and a handsome profit realized on them. It is almost unnecessary to state that when kept as a pet, with the free run of the house, the long silky coat of the Yorkshire terrier soon becomes broken and reduced in length, and the constant washings to which his fond mistress subjects him tend still further to curtail the dog's main beauty as well as to bleach out the blue of the body coat.

TOY TERRIERS.

At shows there are usually two classes given—one for rough-haired toys, and the other for smooths under seven pounds. The former is made up of a lot of little nondescripts, with sometimes a toy Skye terrier included, but for the main part they are mongrel Yorkshires or small broken-haired terriers. In the smooth class, the specimens are nearly all black-and-tan terriers, and it is these alone that require any attention. The neater and smaller the specimen the better, provided it is covered with hair. These diminutive inbred toys are apt to lose their hair, and are then only shivering monstrosities. In markings the toy black-and-tan should approach as nearly as possible the requirements of the large-sized black-and-tan terrier. The head should also approximate in shape to the large terrier, but with diminution in size of body it seems well-nigh impossible to retain the narrow, flat skull, which will run to the "apple-headed" order.

James Watson.