

MODERN DOGS
(Terriers).

RAWDON B. LEE.





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MODERN DOGS.
THE TERRIERS.



A
HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
OF THE
MODERN DOGS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
(THE TERRIERS.)

BY

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THE ILLUSTRATIONS BY
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PREFACE.

THIS, I believe, is the first occasion upon which a volume has been published dealing entirely with the Terriers. Of late years these little dogs have come very much to the front, and, if no new varieties have recently been established, many of the older ones are much more popular at the present time than has previously been the case since the first history of the canine race was written.

As in my preceding volumes, the illustrations must be taken as typical of what they represent, and not as portraits, although the drawings are from living specimens, or from the best photographs of such to be obtained. With the exception of the Bull Terriers, which are from a drawing by R. H. Moore, the whole of the illustrations are from the pencil of Arthur Wardle, who has done so well for me on

previous occasions. Included are groups of terriers of a variety, or varieties, which are at present not recognised as quite distinct, though possibly they may be so in the near future. The one group represents the "Border Terrier"—a dog used in Northumberland and on the Borders in conjunction with hounds, and for other purposes. The other group includes an extraordinary type of short-legged wire-haired Fox Terrier, which Mr. W. H. B. Cowley is taking pains to perpetuate in Hertfordshire; a specimen of the Sealy Ham Terrier, of which something has already been written; and of an old-fashioned terrier once common in many parts of England.

In describing the Terriers in all their varieties, I have endeavoured to give particulars as to their working qualifications and their general character, as well as their so-called "show points;" and my desire to prevent a useful race of dog from degenerating into a ladies' pet and a pampered creature, only able to earn his owner gold on the show bench, is my reason for treating so fully of him as he is concerned in that sphere which Nature intended him to occupy.

The specialist clubs are recognised, and their descriptions are printed at length; and to give uniformity to my work I have compiled scales of points where the clubs have failed to do so, although I do not believe figures are of the slightest use in arriving at the excellence, or otherwise, of any dog.

The assistance received from various friends, who are authorities in their own especial line, has been considerable, and to them I am, in a great measure, indebted for much useful information to be found in the following chapters. I thank them accordingly, and, as some slight return for their kindness, dedicate to them this book on the Terriers.

RAWDON B. LEE.

Brixton, March, 1894.

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Modern Dogs of Great Britain.

CHAPTER I.

THE TERRIERS.

MANY of the varieties of the terrier we possess at the present time, and which as a group are doubtless the most popular of the canine race, are of quite modern origin, although no doubt there was a dog of similar appearance to the terrier co-existent with the original dog, whatever the latter may have been.

Our earliest writers on the subject have acknowledged the terrier, an animal so named because it was occasionally employed underground in the earth, to force the fox, badger, and otter from their lairs, and it has been said to have been used for the purpose of driving rabbits from their burrows, in the manner ferrets do at the present time. The bolting of rabbits is, no doubt, a fable, and, although we now have terriers more diminutive

than any that were kept three or four centuries ago, they are not sufficiently small to do the work of a ferret or of a mongoose.

The original terrier was used as an assistant to hounds and to destroy the rats and weasels and foulmarts which infested the country, when it was less highly cultivated than is the case at present. One of the earliest representations of the terrier is given in Strutt's "*Sports and Pastimes*," an engraving from a fourteenth century MS., which represents a dog, assisted by three men with spades, engaged in unearthing a fox. The colour of the dog is not ascertainable, nor can I make sure that it has been underground, for the fox is only in part out of the hole, and the terrier is springing on to his prey from a little rising ground immediately behind. Possibly a second terrier is out of sight in the earth. Two of the hunters are in the act of digging, whilst the third is vigorously blowing a horn. It may be interesting to state that in the original engraving this terrier possesses a long, narrow head, not unlike that of the greyhound in shape, his tail is long and uncut, he is smooth-coated, and has erect ears. Blaine in his "*Rural Sports*" reproduces the picture, and, with a liberty that is quite inexcusable, converts the terrier into a wire-haired or long-coated one,

white in colour, and with a dark patch over one eye. He also attempts to make the original manuscript of greater antiquity than is actually the case, by describing the picture as "Saxons bolting a fox."

I have no doubt this terrier record the learned Strutt has given us is the oldest upon which any reliance can be placed, so far as this country is concerned. Some may say that the dog given is not a terrier, but I believe it is intended to represent such a terrier as might be the common dog at that time. It is little bigger than the fox upon which it would like to seize, and the general surroundings of the quaint picture are altogether in favour of my supposition.

Later than this, Dr. Caius, at the instigation of Gesner, wrote the book on "English Dogs," which, being translated from the Latin, was in 1576 published, this being the first book in English concerning dogs. Of the terrier, Dr. Caius says there is one "which hunteth the Fox and the Badger or Greye onely, whom we call Terrars, because they (after the manner and custome of ferrets in searching for Connyes) creep into the ground, and by that meanes make afayde, nyppe and bite the Foxe and the Badger in such sorte that eyther they teare them in pieces

with theyr teeth, beyng in the bosome of the earth, or else hayle and pull them perforce out of theyr lurking angles, darke dongeons, and close caues ; or at the least through cocened feare drive them out of theire hollow harbours, in so much that they are compelled to prepare speedie flyte, and, being desirous of the next (albeit not the safest) refuge, are otherwise taken and intrapped with snayres and nettes layde over holes to the same purpose. But these be the least in that kynde called *Sagax*.” Here, though quaintly written, is a description of the use a fox terrier ought to be put to at the present day, although setting nets before a fox earth would scarcely be called legitimate sport in the nineteenth century. Still, if a net is not used for foxes, its equivalent a sack is often enough, even now, found useful when the “badger or graye” be sought.

What Gervase Markham wrote about terriers early in 1600 is not of much account, for, however learned that great man might be, he was after all a mere bookmaker, as the numerous works he wrote plainly testify. Not satisfied with giving us elegant disquisitions on hunting, archery, and other sports, he wrote and filled volume after volume on military tactics, housewifery, heraldry, &c., and wound up by composing poems, and posing as a dramatist.

Nicholas Cox's well-known book, "The Gentleman's Recreation," published in 1677, gives us less information about terriers than one would have expected. He describes them as of two sorts—one with legs more or less crooked, with short coats; the others, straighter on their legs, and with long jackets. Possibly the first-named were the ordinary turnspits, or, may be, some bold breeder of the Dandie Dinmont will lay claim to them as the original progenitors of that variety of vermin terrier. Anyhow, whatever these crooked-legged dogs were, the long-coated ones "with shaggy hair," like water spaniels, were said to be the best workers, because they could both chase their game above ground and drive it from the earths, as occasion required. Other authors have followed much in the same strain; indeed, the general description of the terrier about this time appears to have been copied by one writer after another without acknowledgment, and without taking any trouble to ascertain the truth of the original statement. Master Cox, especially, seems to have been a great offender in this respect—not only where he deals with dogs, but where he treats of the fishes likewise.

The writer who suggested that terriers could be bred from a cross between a "mongrel mastiff and

a beagle" was Blome, who, following the example of Cox, some years after the latter's publication—viz., in 1686—rendered himself famous by the appearance of his "The Gentleman's Recreation." Whether a man who would suggest the production of suitable terriers by the above cross was the proper person to deal with sport and dogs from a practical point of view is surely to be doubted. He bore but a sorry character in his lifetime, for it was said he "was esteemed as a most impudent person; . . . he gets a livelihood by bold practices . . . originally a ruler of books and paper, who had since practised for divers years propping tricks, in employing necessitous persons to write in several arts."

Blome's description may, however, be interesting to the curious, so here it is. "The terrier is a very small dog, used for hunting the fox and the badger, his business being to go into the earths and bay them—that is, to keep them in an angle (a fox's earth having divers) whilst they are dug out, for by their baying or barking is known whereabouts the fox is, that he may be the better dug out. And for this use the terrier is very serviceable, being of an admirable scent to find out. A couple of terriers are commonly used, in order that a fresh one may be put in to relieve that which first went under ground."

There is nothing wrong in the above, nor is there in the following extract from the same author: "Everybody that is a fox hunter is of opinion that he hath a good breed, and some will say that the terrier is a peculiar species of itself. I shall not say anything to the affirmative or negative of the point." Blome concludes by writing that the cross already mentioned "generally proves good; the result thereof hath courage and a thick skin as participating of the cur, and is mouthed for the beagle."

Whatever was the case during the seventeenth century, there is no doubt that now the "terrier is a peculiar species of itself," careful and judicious selection during a series of generations having made it as much so as any other quadruped we possess.

In the "Compleate Sportsman" (1718), Jacobs mentions two sorts of terriers, which he describes pretty much as Nicholas Cox had done before him, so a repetition thereof need not be made here. In fact, with the country overrun as it was in those days, with four-footed vermin of all kinds, which destroyed the poultry and played sad havoc with the flocks, dogs of one kind or another to keep down the marauders were simply a necessity; and a terrier small enough to drag the fox from his

earth, or kill him therein, was found the most useful for the purpose. So long as he could do this, appearance and colour were not much taken into consideration.

About 1760, Daniel, in his "Field Sports," goes a little out of the beaten track in writing on the terriers of his day, and his description must be taken as a correct one, made from the animals themselves, of which it has been said that the author kept a considerable number. "There are two sorts of terriers," said he, "the one rough, short-legged, long-backed, very strong, and most commonly of a black or yellowish colour, mixed with white; the other is smooth-haired and beautifully formed, having a shorter body and more sprightly appearance, is generally of a reddish-brown colour, or black with tanned legs. Both these sorts are the determined foe of all the vermin kind, and in their encounters with the badger very frequently meet with severe treatment, which they sustain with great courage, and a thoroughbred, well-trained terrier, often proves more than a match for his opponent."

Perhaps, as a matter of completeness, before dealing, as it were, collectively with the authorities, and the various sporting publications which saw the light during the first fifteen years of the present century, attention may specially be given

to the "Cynographia Britannica," written by Sydenham Edwards, and published in 1800. He describes our terriers more fully than previous writers, but much in the same strain. His note about the so-called "Tumbler" is specially interesting and valuable.

After giving us the origin of the name of the dog, Edwards proceeds to say, "That from the evidence of Ossian's poems, the terrier appears to have been an original native of this island. Linnæus says it was introduced upon the continent so late as the reign of Frederick I. (this would be towards the end of the seventeenth century). It is doubtless the Vertagris or Tumbler of Raii and others. Raii says it used stratagem in taking its prey, some say tumbling and playing until it came near enough to seize. This supposed quality, so natural to the cat race, when applied to the dog I consider a mere fable; but it has led to a strange error—later writers having, from Raii's description, concluded a dog of valuable and extraordinary properties was entirely lost.

"The most distinct varieties are the crooked-legged and straight-legged; their colours generally black, with tanned legs and muzzles, a spot of the same colour over each eye; though they are sometimes reddish fallow or white and pied. The white

kind have been in request of late years. The ears are short, some erect, others pendulous; these and part of the tail are usually cut off; some rough and some smooth-haired. Many sportsmen prefer the wire-haired, supposing them to be the harder biters, but this is not always the case. . . . The terrier is querulous, fretful, and irascible, high spirited and alert when brought into action; if he has not unsubdued perseverance like the bulldog, he has rapidity of attack, managed with art and sustained with spirit; it is not what he will bear, but what he will inflict. His action protects himself, and his bite carries death to his opponents; he dashes into the hole of the fox, drives him from his recesses, or tears him to pieces in his stronghold; and he forces the reluctant, stubborn badger into light. As his courage is great, so is his genius extensive; he will trace with the foxhounds, hunt with the beagle, find for the greyhound, or beat with the spaniel. Of wild cats, martens, polecats, weasels, and rats, he is the vigilant and determined enemy; he drives the otter from the rocky clefts on the banks of the rivers, nor declines the combat in a new element."

As he was known then and a couple of centuries earlier, the reader must not expect to find shapely, handsomely marked animals like the varieties of

the present day. Possibly any little dog that "Caius, the profound clerk and ravenous devourer of learning," had running at his heels was black or brown coloured, long-bodied, on short legs, the latter may be more or less crooked; and, if he were produced by a cross between "the mongrel mastiff and the beagle," his weight might be nearer 40lb. than 15lb., the latter no doubt the most useful size for underground purposes.

Some old pictures of terriers dating back 300 years illustrate cross-bred looking creatures, some of them bearing more or less the distinctive characteristic of the turnspit. Others show a considerable trace of hound blood, but not one, so far as the writer has come across, is hound marked, or bears any more white than is usually found on the chest or feet of any dog.

The Earl of Monteith over 200 years ago had an excellent strain of terriers, good at vermin of all kinds, but especially useful as fox killers. It has been said that James I. possessed some of these little dogs. That this sometimes called "most unkingly of monarchs" kept hounds is a matter of history, but whether he worked the terriers to assist them we are not told. Long before James's time, dogs had been found useful in conjunction with nets for the purpose of catching foxes, also to kill

them as vermin. The wardrobe accounts of Edward I. show the following entries : "Anno 1299 and 1300. Paid to William de Foxhunte, the King's huntsman of foxes in divers forests and parks for his own wages, and the wages of his two boys to take care of the dogs, £9 3s." "Paid to the same for the keep of twelve dogs belonging to the King," &c. "Paid to the same for the expense of a horse to carry the nets."

However, perhaps more to the purpose than this extract is the copy of an old engraving which lies before me at the present time, entitled "James I. Hawking." Fawning at the feet of the monarch are four dogs, evidently terriers, though some persons might consider them beagles. They are certainly terrier-shaped in heads and sterns, though the dog most distinctly shown is hound marked, and possesses larger ears than the others. One in the corner, evidently almost or quite white, possesses what at the present time would be called a "well-shaped, terrier-like head," and, although one ear is carried rather wide from the skull, the other drops nicely.

With the commencement of the present century and towards the close of the last one, more was written about terriers, and, as useful little dogs, they were gradually becoming appreciated. Beckford

alludes to black or white terriers, and from these two varieties white ones with black marks could easily be produced. The same author mentions a strain of terriers so like a fox in colour that "awkward people frequently mistake the one for the other."

Between the years 1800 and 1815, an unusually large number of sporting books and works on hunting and dogs were published, all of which dealt more or less with terriers. "The Sporting Dictionary," 1803, says, "Terriers of even the best blood are now bred of all colours—red, black with tan faces, flanks, feet, and legs; brindled, sandy, some few brown pied, white pied, and pure white; as well as one sort of each colour rough and wire-haired, the other soft and smooth; and, what is rather more extraordinary, the latter not much deficient in courage to the former, but the rough breed must be acknowledged the most severe and invincible biter of the two. . . . Four and five guineas is no great price for a handsome and well-bred terrier."

Here we have a description of the terrier very much as he still remains. There are the red or fawn in colour, which may be represented to-day by the Irish variety; the black with tan faces of the so-called Welsh terrier, or the black and tan

terrier; and the white, and white and pied of the ordinary fox terrier."

In Bingley's "Memoir of British Quadrupeds" (1809), two terriers are beautifully etched by Howitt. The copy in my library has coloured plates, and one of them delineates two terriers, one of which, with a rather heavy coat, is apparently dark blue and tan in hue, with semi-erect ears and an uncut tail. The other dog is smooth-coated, with erect ears, black and tan in colour, and each would be about 20lb. in weight. In his description Bingley says, "The terrier is a fierce, keen, and hardy animal . . . some are rough and others smooth-haired; are generally reddish brown or black, of a long form, short-legged and strongly bristled about the muzzle."

Daniel, in his "Rural Sports" (1801), does not tell us anything particularly new about the terrier, nor does he attempt to throw any light upon its origin, but the "Sportsman's Cabinet," published two years later, gives an engraving from a picture by Reinagle, of these terriers, two of which are more or less white and patched, the other darker in colour, with a white collar and white on his muzzle, their ears are erect, their coats fairly dense or hard, and they are engaged at a fox-earth, or something of the kind. These terriers of Reinagle's

were a noted strain in their day, and fetched from one pound to twenty pounds apiece. They were undoubtedly fox terriers.

The Dandie Dinmont terrier does not appear to have been noticed by our writers about this time, but that it is one of the old varieties of terriers, I believe, and, although it did not receive its distinctive name until about 1814, when Sir Walter Scott published "Guy Mannering," similar dogs were no doubt fairly numerous on the Border long before that time.

Between 1830 and 1840, writers tell us of the Scotch terrier and the smooth-haired English terrier, a contributor to the "Sportsman" (1833), and Brown, in his "Field Book" (the same date), giving the palm to the Scotch terrier as the finest and oldest variety. In the first-named publication, there is an engraving, said to be of a Scotch terrier, which, so far as shape, style, and character are concerned, would make a very good cropped Irish terrier of the present day. However, about this period and earlier, different localities were producing different kinds of terriers, and we now hear for the first time of one which answers the description of the modern black and tan or Manchester terrier.

The first writer to give any reliable particulars as to many of the now increasing varieties of the

terrier was "Stonehenge," who, in 1855, published his "British Rural Sports." In the early edition of that valuable work, he mentions bull-terriers, smooth English terriers, both white and black and tan; a Skye terrier, a Dandie Dinmont, a rough-haired terrier, and a toy terrier, and at the same time conveys the impression that there are other varieties, as there no doubt were, of less general interest and importance. How the varieties have increased, or at any rate how they have been defined and distinguished, since that time is in evidence wherever we turn, and, forming an opinion from what has taken place during the past ten years, there may be more so-called varieties of the terrier yet to come.

Since "Stonehenge's" "Dogs of the British Isles" was first published in 1867, which included the same varieties he had given eight years earlier in his "Rural Sports," great strides have been made in the improvement and classification of our terriers, and the volumes of the Stud Book of the Kennel Club contain varieties which, by careful selection, no doubt originally came from one stock, with the additions of various crosses. Our newest strains have become popularised, and as it were individualised,—including the Welsh terrier, the Airedale terrier, the Clydesdale or Paisley terrier,

and perhaps the Scotch and Irish terriers (though I fancy that both these varieties are actually much older as such than they are usually given credit for); whilst the bull-terriers, Bedlington terriers, Skye terriers, fox terriers (rough and smooth), black and tan terriers, white English terriers (including English and other smooth-haired terriers), broken haired Scotch and Yorkshire terriers, with the toy terriers, rough and smooth, had places given them in the first volume of the "Kennel Club Stud Book," published in 1874.

It is, perhaps, interesting to state that the first two dog shows held, which took place in 1859, at Newcastle-on-Tyne and in Birmingham, did not offer prizes for terriers; but at the latter show the following year classes were provided for black and tan terriers, white and other English terriers, Scotch terriers (both winners being Skye terriers) and for toy terriers (the four classes having twenty-three entries, seven of which were "toys"), ten Scottish (Skyles), four white English and two black and tan terriers. Now, thirty years later, we can hold a show of terriers that will produce over a thousand entries, and at an exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in February, 1893, there were 162 classes provided for terriers, and they contained something like 880 competitors. Such figures as

these prove the extraordinary popularity terriers have attained during the present generation, and, whilst years ago a ten-pound note was considered a high price for one of the best of them, ten times that sum and even more, will be given for a perfect specimen at the present day. As I write this, £300 has just been given for a fox terrier called Despoiler, which by the greatest stretch of imagination could not be considered of greater quality than second class. No doubt the appearance of the terrier all round has generally improved, though whether this is at the expense of his ability to work and do the work for which nature originally intended him is an open question.

Perhaps a word or two as to the shapes and sizes of our modern terriers may not be amiss. In size they vary greatly, for, whilst a "toy" may perhaps not scale more than 4lb. to 5lb. in weight, an "Airedale" is not out of place if he scales 45lb. to 50lb., and there are terriers of every weight between the two. Perhaps some time the weight of the terrier may be restricted to 20lb. at most. This is, however, not likely to be the case, for few of the varieties are now required to go underground after the fox, or badger, or otter, a majority of them being used for purely fancy purposes, as companions and house-dogs, or as casual

assistants in the shooting field. As a matter of fact, those best adapted for hard work either with foxhounds or otterhounds are cross-bred, hardy dogs, specially trained for the purpose, although many of the "pedigree" animals will do similar duty to the best of their ability, but their "pedigree" and no doubt inbreeding to a certain extent, has made them constitutionally and generally weaker than their less blue-blooded cousins.

"Some terriers have long bodies and short legs," says an old writer, and so they have at the present time. Dr. Walsh ("Stonehenge") ascribed those long-bodied, crooked-legged terriers to the fact of a cross with the dachshund. Personally, I consider that this deformity—and crooked fore legs are a great deformity, and one that should not be allowed in any terrier, Scottish, Dandie Dinmont, or Skye, any more than it is allowed in an Irish terrier or a fox terrier—arises from the dogs having been bred for length of body. This long, unnaturally long, body, heavy too, has gradually forced down the legs until they have become bandy or crooked through sheer weakness—an "inherited deformity" that some breeders have come to look upon as the correct thing. All these unduly long-bodied terriers have more or less "crook" on their fore legs, like unto those of the basset and dachshund. These hounds

would be better with straight legs, so would the terriers. The Dandie Dinmont is, perhaps, the most crooked legged of any of our terriers ; he is not an active dog, and is little use for work in a "stone wall country," nor is his "crook" the slightest advantage in any way. I fancy breeders are now trying to produce them with legs as straight as possible, and this can be done if length of body is to an extent sacrificed. The prototype of the original Dandie Dinmont was a more active and useful animal than is the case with our modern specimens.

The Scottish terrier is another crooked legged dog, but his admirers have already seen that he is more active and comely on straight fore legs ; and in due course we shall see as few Scottish terriers winning whose legs are crooked as we do fox terriers and black and tans with a similar deformity ; and I repeat emphatically that no terrier should have crooked fore legs. I have had them, Dandie Dinmonts and Scottish ones too, Skye terriers likewise ; but, game and well trained as they were, they were of little use with hounds. They could not keep up with those with which we used to hunt the otter, much less with the fleeter foxhound ; and again, in an earth amongst the rocks and crevices, a short-legged, heavily-bodied terrier might get down a shelf up

which he could not possibly return, and many and many a time have the Dandie Dinmonts had to be lifted through the fences over which a straight-legged dog could scramble.

In addition to the usual varieties as they are commonly known, named, and recognised in the Stud Books, I have appended a chapter on what may be called actually working terriers; such animals as have been kept in certain districts and by certain families as the best for the purposes for which they were originally produced. Such dogs have survived for their work alone, for their hardihood and gameness, and will no doubt continue so to do to the end. Perhaps there may be so-called varieties of these rough-coated, hardy terriers not mentioned by me; but, of course, I cannot do more than allude to such as I have seen, and with which I have been personally acquainted.

The "Border terriers," as I have stated, have been for a long time indigenous to the Border counties, and extending even so far south as Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. In some localities their noses have, as it were, been put out of joint by "new breeds," which are probably smarter in appearance, and more taking to the eye. The Sealy Ham terriers have had a reputation in certain districts in Wales for over half a century.

A more modern strain to which I have drawn attention is the extremely varmint-looking, short-legged, wire-haired terrier, which Mr. Cowley (in Hertfordshire) has taken—and is still taking—such pains to cultivate, and I believe that these three—varieties if you like—are, for working purposes, equal to anything that can be obtained at the time I write. Whether they are handsome will be seen from the illustrations.

The terrier is a charming dog as a companion, and if he is nicely brought up and trained, even the bull terrier, which has obtained a reputation as a fighting dog, will be found as faithful, cleanly, and quiet as the long-coated, diminutive Yorkshire terrier; indeed, if anyone requires a good house dog, he will not go astray if he procures a terrier—any of the several varieties which I have endeavoured to describe in the following chapters.



R. H. MOORE del.

CHAPTER II.

THE BULL TERRIER.

OUR modern bull terrier is a very different creature from what he was half a century ago, and I know there are some old "dog fanciers" who prefer the brindled and white and fawn or fallow smut dogs, that were so often kept in our grandfathers' days, to the "milk-white" animals now seen on our show benches.

There is little or no doubt that the original bull terrier was a cross between an ordinary kind of terrier and the bull dog, and some of the largest specimens had a touch of the mastiff thrown in. He had been bred for fighting or for killing rats, and, long before the era of canine exhibitions, some of the rougher so-called sporting men in London and in the Midlands, of which Birmingham may be taken as the metropolis, had strains of more or less celebrity. The dogs that fought with Wombwell's lions at Warwick in 1825 were large bull terriers, and not bull dogs, as stated in the journals of that

day, and the fighting dogs of that time and now (for this brutal sport is still followed in many places) were and are bull terriers.

The old-fashioned dog was a much more cumbrous brute than finds favour at the present time, and his colour varied. For instance, James Ward painted one in 1808 that was evidently black and tan, with white on him, a favourite dog of his own, and of a strain highly valued for its courage. This dog had its ears closely cropped, in order, of course, that they might not be in the way of an opponent's teeth when fighting. A little later Marshall painted another bull terrier, black, white, and tan, a dog which the great foxhound authority, Squire Meynell, pronounced to be from one of the best strains he ever knew.

The back numbers of the *Sporting Magazine* contain many representations of the bull terrier, and it is stated that Lord Camelford paid 84 guineas for such a dog, which he later on presented to Jem Belcher, "the Sullivan of those days," for it was but meet that the champion fighting biped should own the champion fighting quadruped. This dog was a fawn or fallow specimen, with legs more or less bowed or crooked, and he was no doubt about equally bred between a bull dog and a coarse terrier.

About this time a dog between 30lb. and 40lb.

was most in favour, few or none of them were altogether white, and brindled or fallow markings of different degrees of darkness on a white ground were commonest. At the same time there were smaller bull terriers, and these latter were usually used in the rat pit, where their owner's pride lay in an ability to kill a certain number of big rats (we never hear of little rats) within a stipulated time. I think I am quite correct in calling Jemmy Shaw's (London) extraordinary little rat-killer Jacko, a bull terrier, perhaps one fourth bull. This historical creature died in 1869, and amongst other deeds he succeeded in killing sixty rats in 2min. 40sec.; 100 rats in 5min. 28sec.; and 1000 rats in less than 100min.! winning altogether some 200 matches in different parts of the country. These extraordinary feats were performed in 1862-63, and are supposed to be the best on record. Jacko was black and tan in colour, with a little white on his chest, and he weighed 13lb. Again there were even smaller dogs than he, which were kept more for fancy and as pets—still bull terriers, but, for the most part, white in colour.

The popularity of the bull terrier was established fairly enough, and before the era of the fashionable and comely fox terrier, he was no doubt the dog of his day. He could be obtained of any weight

ranging between 4lb. and 55lb., and, although in some places he had a reputation for pugnacity, this was more due to his surroundings than otherwise, though those dogs trained to fight in the ring were as savage as savage could be. The typical dog of Bill Sykes, the typical burglar-ruffian, was a bull terrier, a thick heavy-headed creature, with bandy legs, a patch on his eye, and one or two on his body. "William" did not like him all white; a pure dog in colour and reputation would be out of place in such company, and, perhaps for this reason, the more respectable and peaceable member of society, with a fondness for a "game terrier," preferred the entirely white dog; hence its popularity, and possibly the reason why only such came to be looked upon as the genuine article. Still there were others which obtained a better education than the pugilist could give, and they were useful as companions and as watch dogs.

I fancy that most of us at one time or another have owned a bull terrier. The undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge were fond of him, and at one time it formed as much a part of their equipment as a "top hat" does at the present day. One of the first dogs I ever possessed was a bull terrier, a fawn dog with a black muzzle, and about 30lb. in weight. He was a really good-looking dog, though he cost but

half a crown when a month old, purchased from a sporting barber in a country town, whose reputation for dogs was as high as that he possessed as a shaver.

The puppy was christened "Sam," for a long time he was my constant companion, and became an adept at hunting rats by the riverside, a capital rabbitier, and as good a retriever as most dogs. He would perform sundry tricks, find money hidden away, and could be sent back a mile for anything—a glove, a stick—that had been left behind. He would take part in a game at cricket, and fielded the ball so expeditiously that on more than one occasion Sam and I played single wicket matches against a couple of opponents, and as a rule came out successfully. Altogether this was a kind of dog that could not be obtained now, but on his father's side he came of a fighting stock, and as he grew older he developed a love for a "turn-up" with any passing canines, which caused me to part with him. He was the death of about a couple of dogs, but otherwise he was the gentlest of the gentle; our cat kittened in his kennel, and with one little shaggy dog belonging to a friend he struck up a great friendship. Prince, this cross-bred creature's name, was one day turned over and worried by a bully of a sheepdog. In canine language he came and told the story of his

woe to Sam. The two set out together, and on our cricket field came across the bully ; Prince and Sam went up to him, the latter, with his tail held stiff and looking savage, seized the sheepdog by the throat, threw him over by a fair buttock in the Cumberland and Westmoreland style of wrestling, then, turning his back on his fallen foe, raised one of his hind legs, and, after treating him in the most disdainful manner possible, trotted off with his little friend.

Poor Sam ! I even now think of him with regret. We had to part, and he was sent to Manchester to do duty as guard in a warehouse and shop. But the smoky Cottonopolis he did not like, nor the confinement ; instead of snarling and barking at the tramps, he "canoodled" with them and made friends—as a watch-dog he was useless. Perhaps he pined for Prince and the cricket field, for the riverside and the country walks. He died of a broken heart, for he did not like the large town's ways.

This was nearly thirty years ago, and friends of mine still tell me " You never had another dog like Sam," or " Sam was the best dog you ever had." I knew another bull terrier about this period that would jump into the water off the highest bridge that could be found, and, as a set off would put out the flame of a blazing newspaper, or crush a red-hot cinder in his mouth—surely an apt pupil of the

“asbestos man,” and of the “professor” who dives into a tank from the top of the Westminster Aquarium. But such dogs as these were not show dogs, and, no doubt, shows really made the bull terrier as he is to-day, and caused the almost total extinction of any other bull terrier excepting the white ones. Why white was eventually fixed upon as the correct colour I have already surmised, and as a rule modern specimens breed pretty truly to this hue, though cases of a coloured mark on the eye or on the ear crop up in nearly every litter. Usually such dogs were destroyed at their birth, as being unfitted for success on the bench, though an instance will be mentioned later on where a so-called patched dog did a considerable amount of winning.

To the late Mr. James Hinks, of Birmingham, a noted dog-dealer, who died in 1878, we, in a great measure, owe our present strain of bull terriers. Somehow or other he contrived to get together a strain of white dogs, specimens of which he exhibited with great success at some of the earliest shows, but the very earliest canine exhibitions did not provide classes for bull terriers.

It was early in the fifties that James Hinks began to cross the patched, heavy-headed bull terrier, used for fighting, with the English white terrier, and in due time he produced dogs handsome enough to make a

name for themselves, and able to revolutionise the variety. Some of the old "doggy men" said this new breed were soft and could not fight. "Can't they?" said Hinks, when talking to a lot of his London friends at the Holborn Horse Repository dog show in May, 1862. "I think they can." "Well," said one of the London school, "let's make a match." Hinks, nothing loth, did make a match, and backed his bitch Puss—that day she had won first prize in her class—for £5 and a case of champagne, against one of the short-faced patched dogs similar in weight. The fight came off the same evening at Bill Tupper's well-known rendezvous in Long Acre. It took Puss half-an-hour to kill her opponent, and so little the worse was she for her encounter that she appeared on the bench next morning, a few marks on her cheeks and muzzle being the only signs of the determined combat in which she had been the principal over night. When accounts of this became bruited abroad, although it was not generally believed, the popularity of the "long faced" dog was established. This, however, is somewhat of a digression.

Birmingham in 1864 followed the example of the London committee in providing a class for bull terriers, and it had an excellent entry of twenty-eight. Here Hinks won first prize with Madman, and

second with Puss, positions which the same dogs had occupied at Ashburnham Hall, Chelsea, a few months earlier. However, at the latter place the class had been divided for dogs over 10lb. in weight, and for dogs under 10lb. in weight, and a somewhat similar arrangement as to size came to be generally adopted a little later on.

Thus early we find considerable confusion with regard to these bull terriers, solely from the persistence with which their owners stuck to the names of "Madman" and "Puss." Already several bearing both names were shown, and won prizes too, and, although they came to be entered in the first volume of the "Kennel Club Stud Book," no reliance can be placed upon many of the pedigrees published therein. Mr. Joe Walker showed a Puss in 1864, so did Mr. Hinks, and the Stud Book, published in 1874, contains no fewer than twelve bull terriers called "Madman," many of which, I have no doubt, were one and the same animal; and the same volume contains five bitches named "Puss." To separate one from the other, and to verify all the pedigrees, which, as I have said, in many cases were extremely doubtful, would be impossible now.

The dog Madman (2739), which once belonged to the writer, was of a strain distinct from that found in Birmingham, being by a very good old dog of Mr.

Joe Walker's called Crib, from Mr. James Roocroft's Puss. Both these breeders also had white English terriers, with which they had, I fancy, at some time or other crossed the Hink's strain of bull terriers, producing a very nice style of dog, not so heavy and massive as those from the Black Country. This dog Madman was a handsome and companionable creature, and as good a swimmer as ever entered the water. Bull terriers are often good water dogs, and I remember the late Mr. Tom Pickett, of Newcastle, telling me of a bull terrier that he had, I think it was Wallace, a prize winner, which won a swimming match in the Tyne.

Still, dealing with the doubt that clings to the early bull terriers' pedigrees, to further complicate matters the name "Victor" became a fashionable one, and, including a "Young Victor," six such appeared in the first Stud Book, and there are an equal number called "Rebel." We must, however, presume there was but one real "Madman," and that belonged to Hinks; Dr. Walsh illustrated him in the "Dogs of the British Isles," and he, like all contemporary writers, speaks highly of the sagacity of the bull terrier, and of his adaptability as a companion. He alludes to rough or wire-haired bull terriers, which are, however, of no account, nor ever were; and there is no doubt that the modern

strain is in a great measure due to the animals that sprang from the midland counties, and some few that were bred in the big towns of Lancashire.

The "Madmans," "Pusses," "Victors," and "Rebels" were for the most part large dogs, and for general excellence would compare most favourably with the best specimens seen to-day. I remember some of them very well indeed, as a fact the best of the above at one time or another belonged to personal friends of mine. Were I asked to name the best large-sized bull terrier I ever saw, I should undoubtedly plump for Young Puss, first shown by Mr. G. Smith, jun., of Manchester, who at one time had the strongest team of bull terriers in the country, and later by Mr. W. G. Rawes, Kendal. She was a beautiful bitch in every way, about 40lb. in weight; one, indeed, with which we could find no fault. She had dark hazel eyes, almond shaped, and not round, a level mouth (which some of our more modern winners have not), and was as handsome a dog as anyone need desire to possess. Born in 1869, she was contemporary with other good specimens, including Victor—old Victor, first belonging to Mr. J. H. Ryder, next to Mr. G. Smith, jun., and afterwards sold to Mr. Cleasby Chorley, of Kendal, with whom he died. Victor was found smothered in his box at the Crystal Palace show in

June, 1872, and it was the writer who first opened that box and discovered the fatality.

As there are some who consider this dog the best bull terrier that ever lived, a line or two may be given him. Victor, who, for a wonder, had no pedigree provided, was a 45lb. dog, with a big head, rather bigger and coarser than I liked—thus I preferred Young Puss to him—a perfectly shaped body, nice dark eyes, good neck and shoulders, and remarkably straight fore legs; in the latter respect, and at the shoulders, he beat any bull terrier I ever saw. He had a well shaped and well carried stern, which was, however, rather coarse. When Mr. Chorley first bought Victor he was a bad-tempered, evil-disposed dog, but in this respect he improved much—whether this arose from the taste for “good ale,” which he soon developed, I can scarcely say, but Victor did like ale, and not only would he drink a quart of the beverage, but become intoxicated, and next day evidently ailing with that aching head said to follow a night’s debauch, “a glass of bitter” would set the old dog right again.

Following him as a celebrity, came “patched Victor,” a white dog with a fawn or brown patch on one ear, a big dog of undoubted excellence, but when the “patch” did not put him out of the prize

list some sensation was caused. Whatever truth there might have been in the story that was bandied about relating to this dog, the writer cannot state; but it was said when he won his earlier prize or prizes he was the property of one of the judges who placed him third in priority, and who afterwards sold him for a large sum. As the parties to the transaction have been dead many years, there can be no harm in alluding to what was common report at that time, especially as it gives some little idea of what could occur at dog shows before the Kennel Club had become "so great a power in the land."

Another notable bull terrier of the same date was Rebel (2770), and this dog had likewise belonged to Mr. Smith, jun., and sold by him to Mr. W. H. Akerigg, who turned him over to Mr. Leonard Pilkington, now one of our most popular greyhound coursers. Although Rebel had on occasions beaten Young Puss, to whom he was said to be brother, he was only a second-rate dog alongside her, and inferior to both the Victors already named.

I have mentioned these dogs at considerable length because I believe they were as good as, if not superior to, anything we have at the present time, and when they were in their prime the classes of bull terrier were better filled than is the case now.

I have said the first class at Birmingham had twenty-eight entries; I recollect at one of the Scottish shows (Edinburgh, 1871), there were about thirty-five competitors in the bull terrier classes, and scarcely a bad one in the lot. Now ten or a dozen in a class is considered a first-rate entry, and at Birmingham in 1893, with ten classes and thirty-seven competitors, the group was considered to be an unusually strong one.

So far I have only alluded to the large-sized bull terriers, and what there is to say about the smaller ones is yet to come. After this dog had become fairly well established in the schedules of the shows, the classes came to be sub-divided again, and for many years the classification at Birmingham was for dogs and bitches exceeding 15lb. and below that weight. The competition therein was usually keen, and at this time the names of Mr. S. E. Shirley (the present chairman of the Kennel Club), of Mr. J. H. Ryder, Mr. C. L. Boyce, Mr. J. F. Godfree, Mr. S. Handley, Pendleton, a noted judge, as well as those already mentioned, appeared in the prize lists, and I should say the bull terrier was never so fashionable or had so many admirers as he had, say, between 1868 to 1874. Still he did not bring much money, and from £12 to £25 would have purchased any of the

leading dogs of that day, with the exception of the "patched Victor."

Later on, whether bull terriers actually became more valuable, or money was more plentiful, one cannot say, but bigger prices came to be paid for comparatively inferior dogs. One called Tarquin, a ferocious beast, did a considerable amount of winning, and he was one of the high priced division. Then some sort of a longing was apparent for the reintroduction of the patched or marked dogs. Thus classes for bull terriers other than white were provided at one or two of our leading shows, but the specimens shown were not sufficiently handsome to cause the public to fall in love with them. So their continuance was ephemeral, especially as it was very difficult to breed them to type. Lately the very best other than white bull terriers I have seen was one called Como II. belonging to Mr. E. H. Adcock. This was a brindled dog of pretty shape, but heavier and shorter in the head than the modern white dog. I believe that Mr. Adcock's endeavours to perpetuate the strain have not proved successful.

Following the death of James Hinks, of Birmingham, his two sons continued to show their partiality for their father's favourite dogs, and from their kennels many of the modern prize winners have come. For a considerable period Mr. R. J. Hartley,

of Altrincham, had a very excellent kennel. His Magnet and Violet, so long as they lasted, monopolised most of the prizes on the show bench, and both were undoubtedly very handsome specimens of their race, as was Mr. A. George's Mistress of the Robes, a daughter of Mr. J. Hinks's old Dutch, who had proved himself almost phenomenal as a sire. The "Stud Book" says Dutch was by old Victor—Champion Countess. Mr. R. J. Hartley, who bred Dutch, tells me that his dam was by Young Gambler from old Daisy, but which Victor sired Dutch is a matter of uncertainty. It was certainly not *the* old Victor alluded to on a previous page as being found dead in his box in 1872. Dutch, in the 1884 "Stud Book," was said to be about six years old at that time, so his pedigree is doubtful.

With extended classification at shows, and further alterations therein in the matter of weight, the latter probably brought about by the scarcity of the small-sized bull terrier, good specimens went into more hands. The weights now are arranged as dogs and bitches exceeding 30lb., dogs and bitches between 20lb. and 30lb., and dogs and bitches under 20lb. Thus there is little or no inducement to produce those excellent little dogs of not more than 16lb. in weight, for such would have little chance of being successful against an equally

good specimen half as heavy again. That there is material for re-popularising the breed I am quite certain, and at the last Birmingham show, in November, 1893, several very nice little dogs were shown, at least their character and style were nice, but their crooked fore legs and wide shoulders kept them out of the prize list. Still, the material remains to be improved upon.

Messrs. Lea, of Birmingham, have lately shown some good bull terriers; so has Mr. S. Fielding, of Trentham; whilst Mr. F. North, of Streatham, has been particularly successful, and his Streatham Monarch, which was sold to America for about £80, was certainly one of the best bull terriers of the last year or two. Mr. G. Blair's White Queen (Edinburgh), was likewise another of our very best bull terriers; indeed, I consider these two quite equal to anything we have had since Mr. Hartley's brace, already mentioned. Grand Prior, who has won many prizes, is not deserving of a high place of excellence, solely on account of the fact that his mouth is not level, and for this reason Mr. S. E. Shirley put him out of the prize list at one of the Bath shows. Another celebrated bull terrier whose mouth was not quite level was Mr. Hartley's Magnet. I fancy that, in what I should call the palmy days of bull terriers, a dog with such a

malformation would never have been shown, or, at any rate, he would never have attained that high position which Grand Prior appears to have done.

Other modern large-sized bull terriers of more than ordinary excellence have been Messrs. C. and P. Lea's Greenhill Wonder and Faultless; Mr. T. F. Gibson's Sherbourne King; Mr. G. H. Marshall's Boston Wonder; Mr. J. W. Gibson's Bellerby Queen; Mr. J. R. Pratt's Greenhill Surprise; Mr. F. Bateson's Lord Gully, Perseverance, and Le Rose; Mr. R. J. Hartley's Hanover Daisy; and this list might be considerably extended, though I have probably mentioned the best bull terriers up to date.

Three years ago, the late Jesse Oswell, of Birmingham—a prize-fighter by profession, but a gentleman in nature—had some good dogs, nor must the names of Mr. F. Hinks, Birmingham; Mr. J. S. Diggle, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; Mr. James Chatwin, Edgbaston; Messrs. Mariott and Green, Gloucester; Mr. J. Rickards, Birmingham; Mr. J. H. Ryder, Manchester; Mr. W. J. Pegg, Woodcote, Epsom; Mr. Firmstone, Stourbridge; and Mr. C. L. Boyce, be forgotten, as the owners and breeders of choice specimens of this variety. In London, Mr. A. George, a son of the great Bill George, has given much attention to the breeding

and exhibition of bull terriers, and between him and Mr. F. Hinks, of Birmingham, must be divided the honour attending the reputation of being the largest dealers in bull terriers in this country.

I have already casually alluded to what must be considered the small variety of bull terriers, such dogs as are under 16lb. weight, and not animals of 25lb. weight starved down until they can be shown in the class restricted to animals not more than 20lb. In our early days of dog shows these little bull terriers were common, and remarkably popular. Now a really good specimen is not to be found, nor will there be any inducement to reproduce such a dog unless the present weight arrangement in dog show classification is changed.

Those who can carry their recollection of bull terriers back for twenty or twenty-five years, no doubt remember such dogs as Dick, Nelson, little Rebel, Triton, Jenny, Kit, Riot, and others shown by Mr. S. E. Shirley; and Mr. Addington's Billy, Mr. J. Willock's Billy, Mr. J. F. Godfree's Napper, Mr. S. Lang's Rattler (a 10lb. dog), and Mr. J. Hinks's Daisy. These were all bull terriers under 16lb. in weight, shapely, well-made, smart, and so far as I can learn, and know from my own experience, were as game and hardy as any terrier ever bred. Somehow or other they came to

languish ; the classes provided for them did not fill, and with the result that now stares us in the face, the little bull terrier is no more—at least, he is no more in that perfection of form we saw him on the benches in Birmingham and in London, when Mr. Shirley's gallant little dog Nelson ruled the roast.

In 1866 there were twenty entries of bull terriers under 10lb. weight at the London show, and at Laycock's Dairy Yard three years later there were thirty-two bull terriers under 15lb. weight against nineteen over that size. Then the former had two classes provided, the latter one class. Now things are reversed, nor can I agree that the fittest survive. Most of these terriers came from the Midlands, Birmingham being responsible for the best of them. Nelson was so bred ; but another good one of Mr. Shirley's, Dick, had some strains of London blood in him. Unfortunately the pedigrees of these early-date little bull terriers were no more reliable than are those of their larger cousins, and I fancy that they were bred so in and in that they became difficult to rear, and so degenerated. They were never toys, like the small black and tan terriers, and even when crossed with the white English terrier, then more numerous than he is to-day, they maintained their distinguishing character as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

It was always to be much regretted that Mr. Shirley did not endeavour, more than actually was the case, to continue the variety; and had he done so there is no reason to doubt that the Ettington Park Kennels might now be as noted for "little bull terriers" as they are for wavy-coated retrievers. Could such dogs as Nelson and Dick be produced to-day, I should not be at all afraid of a return to popularity of such a handsome strain. Messrs. J. F. Godfrey, Hinks, J. Watts, Harry Nightingale, J. Whillock, and E. Bailey, all of Birmingham or the neighbourhood, from time to time had excellent bull terriers under 16lb. in weight, and in their days they brought quite as much money as the larger variety

At one or two of our London shows an attempt was made, similar to what was done with regard to bull terriers other than white, to resuscitate the little dogs by providing classes for them. The result was, however, a failure, and the one or two competitors were either bandy legged little creatures or indifferent specimens of the English white terrier. So we must take it that for the present the bull terrier under 15lb. weight is lost, and that the illustration on another page is actually out of place in a book supposed to be given over to the description of modern dogs. We live in times of change

and fashion, and maybe another generation may find the restoration of this dog and of the old-fashioned brindled and white, or fallow smut bull terriers of which our "old men" are so fond of talking.

There is no doubt that the bull terrier, be he either big or little, has not reached that height of popularity his merits might deserve, by reason of the obnoxious custom of cropping his ears. This cruelty was originally perpetrated in order that when fighting the ears would not afford hold for an opponent's teeth. Then the aural appendages were cut right off. Now the operation is a much more artistic piece of work, and the ears are so cut as to stand straight up almost to a point, with an inward curve, rather than an outward one, which is said to give the animal a smarter and more aristocratic appearance. It may do so or not, and I cannot deny that a modern bull terrier with his ears on does look, to say the least, dowdy and coarse alongside one that is properly cropped. This, however, arises from the fact that the bull terrier has been bred with ears that will crop the best—thick at the roots, and just such ears that hang badly and look inelegant on the dog that carries them. It would not take many generations to produce bull terriers with nice drop ears, as has been the case with the Irish terrier,

which would not require cropping. I have heard it urged that bull terriers never had such good "drop" ears as were sometimes to be found on the original Irish terrier, and that unsuccessful attempts have already been made to breed them with drop ears that would look well uncropped. However, be that as it may, I am afraid that we are a long way off such a desirable change, and the ordinary "bull terrier breeder" is not yet educated up to that point attained by the admirers of Irish terriers; at any rate, education or otherwise, the cropped bull terrier has not yet had his day. I need scarcely say here that cropping a terrier is illegal, and prosecutions for cruelty to animals under such circumstances have been successful.

This mutilation is usually done when the animal is from seven to ten months old. It is a troublesome performance, requiring considerable skill and nerve. It is customary in many cases to have the dog under chloroform when it is being performed upon, and one operator has an ingenious contrivance to which he fastens the patient with straps. Even when the actual cutting is finished the trouble is not ended, for the ears have to be fastened up, and daily manipulated until they grow into the correct position. Prior to showing bull terriers it is the custom to cut their whiskers, which is again said to smarten their

appearance, and the short superfluous hair which grows on the cropped ears is carefully shaved off on the eve of the show. Then it is not unusual to singe the tail in order that it may appear smoother and neater than nature originally made it; and, in fact, a bull terrier is rather a difficult dog to trim and get ready for exhibition, in order that he may appear to the best advantage before the judge.

A few years ago I attended a country exhibition in the North, where there was an excellent class of bull terriers, which the judge had weeded out until only three or four remained. He was about handing the first prize ribbon to a well-known exhibitor, who had charge of a certain dog, which was being shown on a tight chain. Unfortunately the handler inadvertently slackened the chain for a moment, the dog shook itself, and a perfect cloud of white powder flew from his jacket. The judge smiled, the spectators tittered, and the handler, looking foolish, without more ado took his dog out of the ring. Chinese clay was much used on white dogs to hide any yellowness or redness that might appear on the skin, and perhaps also to hide a fawn or brindled mark.

Of course, a dog, even with such an amount of popularity as the bull terrier, could not go long without a club being formed for its improvement,

and this came to pass in 1887. The following is a description of the bull terrier as adopted by the Club :—

“ *General Appearance.*—The general appearance of the bull terrier is that of a symmetrical animal, and embodiment of agility, grace, elegance, and determination.

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

“ *Ears.*—The ears are always cropped for the show bench, and should be done scientifically and according to fashion.

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

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

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

“ *Legs*.—The fore legs should be perfectly straight, with well-developed muscles; not ‘out at shoulder,’ but set on the racing lines, and very strong at the pastern joints. The hind legs are long and, in proportion to the fore legs, muscular, with good, strong, straight hocks, well let down near the ground.

“ *Feet*.—The feet more resemble those of a cat than a hare.

“ *Colour*.—Should be white.

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

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

“ *Weight*.—From 15lb. to 50lb.”

As a matter of fact, I do not think very much of the above description, because of its meagreness and incompleteness, and I am almost afraid that when it was drawn up sundry dogs that had not totally black noses and were somewhat uneven in mouth were occasionally winning prizes. “Over-shot” or “under-shot” mouths, that is where the upper teeth

extend over the lower ones, or the lower teeth protrude in front of the upper ones, should be absolute disqualification. This was the creed upon which we were brought up so far as all terriers are concerned, and in bull terriers not the slightest blemish in this particular should be allowed.

The club evidently acknowledges ears cut "scientifically and according to fashion." A bull terrier may have either a small drop ear like a fox terrier; or a semi-erect ear, *i.e.*, one that drops down in front at the tips; or a rose ear, one thrown back, is allowable. However, I am not writing this article as a criticism on the work of the Bull Terrier Club, an acknowledged body of responsible admirers of the variety, who ought to know what they are doing. Perhaps on some other occasion they may improve and modify their code, and be a little more explicit as to what disqualifications are, and how far a "patched dog" is handicapped. At the time of writing this there are marked dogs winning prizes on the bench. I also think they might have said something as to the fawn and fallow and brindled dogs, for such are quite as much bull terriers as the white specimens, though they may not be so fashionable.

The Club does not issue a scale of points, but for the sake of uniformity, and because I do not wish to

insult the bull terrier by omitting to do to him what I have done to other dogs, I give him the following tabulation :—

SCALE OF POINTS.

	Value.		Value.
Head, including skull,		Neck and shoulders ...	15
muzzle, lips, jaw, teeth	25	Back	10
Eyes	10	Legs and feet.....	15
Ears (badly cropped or		Coat	10
otherwise)	5	Stern	10
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	40		60

Grand Total, 100.

Colour, pure white for show purposes; but for ordinary purposes a patched dog, *i.e.*, one with fawn or brindled marks, need not be discarded, nor need fawn or fallow or brindled dogs. The latter are even hardier than the whites, which, whether on account of their colour, or because they are cropped, are often quite deaf. In buying a bull terrier always take care that its sense of hearing is acute. A dog that cannot hear until you pull its tail is no use. One or two very high-class bull terriers in other respects have been almost quite deaf. A notable instance of this is to be found in the dog White Wonder, originally sold as a "deaf dog" to a fancier in America for £80. Evidently not passing muster there he came back to this country, and, shown by

Mr. Pegg at Curzon Hall in 1893, was absolutely disqualified by the judge, Mr. Hartley.

This disqualification caused a considerable amount of sensation and unpleasantness at the time, and it was sought to prove that the dog was not actually totally deaf. Perhaps he was not what is called "stone deaf," but he was about as "hard of hearing" as a white fox terrier I once owned, of which a friend wittily remarked, "it could hear well enough when you rang its tail." Still White Wonder was, in my opinion, sufficiently deaf to justify the action of the judge in the matter.

A very dark hazel eye is desirable, and the small pig-like eyes, with flesh-coloured eye-lids, are to be guarded against. Cherry-coloured or flesh-coloured noses, or parti-coloured noses, should likewise be a severe handicap, if not actual disqualification. The weights ought to be divided—dogs and bitches under 15lb.; dogs and bitches under 30lb.; and dogs and bitches over 30lb. in weight.

Some bull terriers go up to 45lb., or even 50lb., in weight, but such animals are in reality too big, and as a rule when of such a size they lack symmetry, and have more than an inclination to be coarse and heavy in the head. It is one of the most difficult points to achieve in breeding bull terriers, to have them clean and pleasant in the muzzle, *i.e.*, free

from anything approaching hanging lips or jowl. Throatiness, too, must be guarded against ; indeed, a perfect bull terrier should be as cleanly chiselled or cut in the muzzle, mouth, and neck as a black and tan terrier or as an English white terrier.

In the United States an attempt is being made, or has perhaps in a degree succeeded, to introduce a so-called new variety—the Boston terrier—named after the “hub of the universe.” This animal is, from a description I have been given, and from illustrations forwarded me, nothing more than a very bad strain of the old-fashioned fighting bull terrier, and I fancy has nothing to recommend him, still it is being “boomed” in America, and at some shows special classes are provided for him. As is the case with our bull terrier, it is the fashion to have his ears cut.



CHAPTER III.

THE ENGLISH WHITE TERRIER.

ON several occasions I have quoted the number of entries in the "Kennel Club Stud Book" as indicative of the rise or fall in popularity of the different varieties of dogs to which they allude. These figures must not always be taken as an actual and infallible guide either one way or the other, for when the first volume was published the registration of dogs was, as it were, in its infancy. The general public knew little about the thing, and only those intimately connected with shows as exhibitors and breeders took the trouble to have their dogs entered. This is not so now, for pretty nearly everyone who has a dog of good pedigree will have him entered in the "Stud Book," whether it be shown or not.

However, so far as the little terrier whose name heads this chapter is concerned, the inference may be correctly drawn, for no one believes that this, the most fragile and delicate of all our terriers, is so common and easily to be found as he was a score of

years ago. In the first volume of the "Kennel Club Stud Book," published in 1874, there are fifty-four entries under the head "English and Other Smooth-haired Terriers," which did not include black and tans, and was, as a matter of fact, confined to the English white terrier under notice. The second volume contained only ten entries, but in 1893 there were twenty-seven registered, the section being divided according to the sexes. Three years ago some little impetus was given the variety by the establishment of a club to look after its interests, and judging from the excellent entry made at Liverpool in 1894 this little club must be doing some service. At this show there was certainly the best collection of white terriers I have seen brought together for many years.

Little or nothing is known of the early history of the English white terrier; where he originally sprang from, who produced him, or for what reason he was introduced, there is nothing to tell the searcher after information on the matter. That he is, and has been for thirty years or so, a variety of the dog in himself there is no doubt. But, although he will kill rats, and is fairly plucky in other respects, he is not a sportsman's companion. He makes a nice house dog, is smart and perky in his demeanour and conduct, requires a considerable amount of cuddling and care,

and so in his early days he was a favourite with the working man dog fancier of the large towns, who showed him in the bar parlour, and believed him to be the equal of any other dog in appearance. The earliest illustrations of a terrier of this kind showed him to be a white dog, with a coloured mark on his body here and there ; and I should say that, until he had been bred for some generations to produce him pure white, there was seldom one born without marks of some kind or other. Even now, dogs with a coloured ear or a "patch" on some part of the body or face are found in almost every litter.

The most perfect specimens of the variety have sprung from London and its suburbs, from Manchester and other large manufacturing towns of Lancashire, including Bolton and Rochdale ; whilst others were to be found in Birmingham and the Black Country. At some of our early dog shows there were large classes of the English white terrier, sometimes the entries reaching quite a score ; but the quality was not uniformly good, as a tan ear or dark mark might have been observed ; and some of the specimens were shaped more like an Italian greyhound than as a terrier. The London and Birmingham shows usually had the best entries, but I have seen excellent quality further north—at Belle Vue and Middleton, near Manchester, and at some of the more local Lan-

cashire and Yorkshire exhibitions. The large London dog shows as far back as 1863-64, divided these classes of white terriers, one being for dogs and bitches under six or seven pounds weight, as the case might be; the other for dogs and bitches over that standard. To instance the popularity the variety held at that time, one exhibitor alone (Mr. F. White, of Clapham) had eleven entries in the class restricted to dogs under six pounds weight, and these were all good specimens. Indeed, Mr. White appeared to be a larger breeder of this variety of the English terrier than anyone else, so much so that I once heard it argued that it was called after him, and ought in reality be known as "White's terrier," and not as the white terrier. However, this would not suit our friends in the north, who in reality, even at that time, had equally good specimens that had never seen Clapham Common. Mr. John Hoodless, of Bayswater, showed some nice terriers between 1862 and 1866.

It has been surmised that the original English white terrier had been a fox terrier crossed with a white Italian greyhound (I never saw one), and again with the small-sized bull terrier. On the contrary, I believe that the small-sized bull terrier was stopped on its road to popularity by a cross with the variety under notice. If anyone will

take the trouble to wade through the early pedigrees he will find white terrier blood in many of our leading little bull terriers. Possibly there came to be bull terrier blood in the white terrier, and the exhibitor was not always quite conscientious in his ideas, and if from one of his bull terrier bitches he produced an animal rather lighter in bone and longer in head than usual he forthwith entered it as a "white English terrier," and maybe won with it. At the same time he might be taking prizes with a brother or sister of the same animal in the class for small bull terriers. For some years—at any rate until the epoch of the Kennel Club and its Stud Book—there was a considerable amount of jumble in the pedigrees of both English white terriers and bull terriers, as the many-registered Tim in the former and Madman in the latter too plainly testify.

However, as far back as 1862-3 Mr. F. White, already mentioned, showed at Islington and Cremorne a team of very handsome dogs, quite terriers in their way, with which he won all the prizes for which he competed. The names of these dogs were Teddy, Laddie, Jep, Fly, and Nettle ; but at the same time, or at any rate two or three years later, Mr. J. Walker, of Bolton, introduced a dog called Tim, which was considered to be the best terrier of the variety up to that time produced, nor do I think he has been

excelled since. This dog had been bred by a well-known Lancashire lad in the "fancy line," Bill Pearson, by him sold to Joe Walker, who in turn sold him to Mr. James Roocroft, of Bolton, the latter at that time owning a kennel of this variety of terrier that was never excelled. Tim was an exquisitely made dog, with the darkest of eyes and perfect black nose; he was lightly built, but well ribbed up, and did not exhibit in appearance the slightest trace of whippet or snap dog blood, with which no doubt the variety had been considerably crossed. This old Tim was not only good as a puppy, but there was no better dog than he when shown at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in 1873, where, although at least eight years old, he won third prize in an excellent class. Tim weighed about 14lb., and I do not think we have had so good a dog since, and most of the modern strain contain some portion of his blood.

Another very good dog about this period was Mr. W. Duggan's (Birmingham) Spider, who won first prize at Birmingham four years in succession, and I am inclined to think that Spider came a good second to Tim. Later, Mr. P. Swindells, Stockport; Mr. W. E. Royd, Rochdale; Mr. W. Hodgson, Harpurhey; Mr. J. S. Skidmore, Nantwich; Mr. J. F. Godfree, Birmingham; Mr. J. Hinks,

Birmingham; Mr. J. Littler, Birmingham; Mr. P. Morgan, London; Mr. S. E. Shirley, and others had some very good specimens, and Mr. E. T. Dew's Fly (Weston-super-Mare) must not be forgotten. Mr. Shirley's Purity, that won third prize at the Crystal Palace in 1872, was by Tim out of a bitch by the smart fourteen-pound bull terrier Nelson, hence her name, a piece of sarcasm pointed no doubt at the carelessness (?) of some dog breeders as to how they crossed their various strains. Other dogs that did a great deal of winning in their day, about the "eighties," were Mr. J. Martin's Joe, Gem, and Pink, animals rather more of the whippet type in body—though wonderfully neat in head—than some people liked.

I think when all is said and done that our best and purest strain of this white terrier came from the north of England, where a few are still bred, as they are in the Midlands, but fewer in the Metropolis. The most recent London-bred specimens I have seen have been comparative toys, under 10lb. in weight, and with that round skull, or so-called "apple head," which so persists in making its appearance in lilliputian specimens of the dog—an effect of in-breeding.

The English white terrier is in appearance an attractive dog, small in size—he should not be more

than 14lb. weight—cleanly and elegant, but he is not particularly noted for his intelligence, as I am sorry to write is the case with all these smaller smooth coated terriers that for generations have had their ears cut. This is unfortunately the custom with the one of which I write—at any rate, this evil result of cropping is my experience, as it has been of others who have kept this variety, and the black and tan terrier likewise.

There are other drawbacks to his becoming a fashionable favourite, for, however his elegance and the purity of his white coat may fill the eye, he is by no means a hardy dog. Then he is difficult to breed in perfection; the puppies are as likely to come with patches on them as not, and terrier heads or greyhound shaped bodies and *vice versa* are by no means unusual. They are not easy to keep in condition for exhibition; it is troublesome and dangerous (to say nothing about being illegal) to have their ears cut or cropped, and, unless a white terrier carries its ears smartly up and cut to a point almost, he is a sorry looking object. Again, he is particularly subject to total or partial deafness, which may be hereditary or arise from other causes, such as a delicacy that is supposed to appertain to some totally white animals, especially such as are inbred to a great extent, as is the case here. I

have heard, when living in the north, that at least one of the very best bitches of the early time, and from which many of the best were descended, was "stone deaf." No doubt this is the dog Mr. Roocroft alluded to in Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog" as being one of the best he ever saw, and which preceded the favourite Tim.

For show purposes, which means when it is required to place the animal before the judges to the best advantage, it is usual to cut off the whiskers, to singe or clip the under part of the tail where it might be clad with coarse hair, and to cut or shave what in the "fancy" are considered superfluous hairs from the ears. Indeed, the latter is done to such an extent, and evidently acknowledged as being quite honest and straightforward, that at the autumn show of the Kennel Club in 1893 I saw an exhibitor clipping hairs from the ears of a white terrier whilst on its bench, in full view of the company present; and strangely enough this public "faking" did not appear to attract any attention.

During 1893 some attention was drawn to the decadence and seeming neglect of the breed, and it was almost sad to see one of its admirers, and the owner of specially good specimens, writing pretty much in the same strain as I have done as to the

anxiety the keeping in show form this terrier causes. Dr. Lees Bell, the gentleman in question, writing to one of the papers which gives a considerable amount of space to kennel subjects, says :

“All breeders have, I daresay, experienced the same difficulty of breeding pure white puppies with level heads and fine skulls together with proper English terrier lines of body. The puppies are either foul-marked, or have domed skulls and whippet bodies, or they have level heads, with the thick skull and wide chest and general stoutness of body of the bull terrier. But apart from those difficulties which it is the art of breeding and selection to overcome, the great amount of trouble requisite to keep white English in form and to prepare them for exhibition naturally exercises an influence inimical to the popularity of the breed. The cropping of the ears, the trimming of the tail, shaving the ears, the washing and general anxiety to keep the dog spotless till after the show, all combine to make the hobby too tiresome to allow the breed to be popular with those at any rate who have little leisure for the indulgence of their pet hobby. The appearance of red wounds, too, on the white ground is also a great drawback. For all these reasons I doubt it is too much to expect that the breed can ever become popular, especially when

there are other breeds of terriers better suited for the special purposes for which pet dogs are kept. Such terriers as the Irish, for example, are game, gay, and always the same, ready for a fight, and rarely much the worse for a shindy, while they can be picked up and set on the show bench with the least possible trouble—and what more do we want? While regretting extremely the decay of the white English Terrier, I am afraid they must bow to the inevitable, and give place to dogs better suited to the wants and conveniences of the present day than they unfortunately are.”

With all of which I cordially agree, and in this age we must be content with the “survival of the fittest.” It is only to be expected that in the common course of events, when we are introducing new varieties of the dog from foreign countries and re-popularising varieties of our own, that the least suitable must go to the wall sooner or later, and those animals of which their admirers say they are not fit to be kept unless they are shorn of their ears, will no doubt be the first to go, especially when such mutilation is illegal and brings its perpetrators within reach of the law against cruelty to animals.

At the time I am writing this, some of the best of our white terriers are to be found in Scotland,

for which there is no particular reason, as the Scottish shows give them no more encouragement than they receive this side the Border. Mr. Ballantyne, at Edinburgh, has a particularly good kennel, his Morning Star and Rising Star being especially notable; Dr. Lees Bell's Leeds Elect is another noteworthy dog at the present day, whilst Mr. C. Randall in Liverpool has a kennel that includes Bange, Little Beauty, and Semolina, all winners at our leading shows, as are Mr. J. P. Heap's Eclipse and Mr. G. H. Newman's Nobility; Mr. J. E. Walsh's Lady of the Lake; Mr. J. M. Dobbie's Silver Blaze; Mr. W. Smith's Duchesse III., and others shown by Messrs. Heap and Lee.

Generally, the English white terrier ought to be constructed on pretty much the same lines as a black and tan terrier, but he must never reach the full size of the latter variety, and he should be a more compact and a more sprightly little dog generally, possessing a character of his own in the latter respect. He may vary in weight from, say, 6lb. to 14lb., and a perfect specimen of the small size is as pretty and elegant a little creature as anyone need desire to possess, though he may be delicate and perhaps deaf. No colour in a perfect specimen is allowable but pure white, eyes dark hazel, or as dark as they can be had, nose perfectly black, and the eye-lashes

must be as dark as possible; a cherry or partly cherry coloured nose, or yellow gooseberry coloured eyes ought to disqualify. Tail carried straight from the back without curl, and gradually tapering to a point; the ears are usually cropped, and "trained" to stand quite upright with an inward inclination. It is, or was, the custom to have a "longer crop" on this dog than on the bull terrier—the ears were allowed to remain of greater length. The ear in its natural state may be either a button ear, which drops down more or less in front, as is the case with the fox terrier, or it may be semi-prick, which is standing erect, and dropping over in front at the tips. Some are born with large erect ears, certainly by no means picturesque on a dog of the variety, hence possibly the reason why the "fancier" endeavoured to improve upon nature, and cut such ears into what he considered an elegant shape. Fore legs straight, with nice amount of bone; hind legs nicely trimmed and proportionate. The feet ought to be as round and thick as those of a fox terrier or bull terrier, although good feet are seldom seen on this terrier, they having more than an inclination to be long—hare-like in fact, which to my idea shows more than a sign of a cross with the Italian greyhound. The coat fine, though fairly strong, and so close that it should quite hide any of the black skin marks that appear

in so many instances on smooth coated white dogs of all kinds. The teeth must be perfectly level and sound. They are not always the former, and I rather astonished an exhibitor some years ago when I had his white terrier before me in a "variety class," a dog that had hitherto never been shown without winning a prize. It was, however, undershot, and of course I left it out of the list of winners altogether, nor did the owner consider me wrong in so doing.

The description of the white English terrier as drawn up by the club is as follows; the table of points is not issued by the club, but the figures, in my opinion, indicate the numerical value of each property as nearly as possible:

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

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

"*Nose*.—Perfectly black.

"*Ears*.—Cropped and standing perfectly erect.

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

"*Chest*.—Narrow and deep.

"*Body*.—Short and curving upwards at the loin,

ribs sprung out behind the shoulders, back slightly arched at loin, and falling again at the joining of the tail to the same height as the shoulders.

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

“*Feet*.—Feet nicely arched, with toes set well together, and more inclined to be round than hare-footed.

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

“*Coat*.—Close, hard, short, and glossy.

“*Colour*.—Pure white; coloured marking to disqualify.

“*Condition*.—Flesh and muscles to be hard and firm.

“*Weight*.—From 12lb. to 20lb.”

	Value.		Value.
Head, including skull,		Coat	10
mouth, and muzzle ...	20	Stern	10
Eyes and expression	15	General symmetry and	
Neck and shoulders	10	body	10
Legs, feet, and chest.....	15	Size.....	10
	—		—
	60		40

Grand Total, 100.

Disqualifications, coloured markings of any kind and uneven teeth, *i.e.*, teeth either "undershot" or "overshot." A dog 12lb. to 14lb. is better than one weighing 18lb., hence the points allowed for size. As a matter of fact, I do not ever remember seeing a really so-called pure English white terrier up to 20lb., the maximum allowed by the club. Perhaps it may be wise in making such an extreme limit in order to stop any decadence which may be perceptible in the variety, generally through breeding from small and more or less puny parents.



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CHAPTER IV.

THE BLACK AND TAN TERRIER.

I IMAGINE that were one of our great-grandfathers to be shown a specimen of the modern black and tan terrier he would be unable to recognise it as the same variety of dog that, when he was a boy, ran about the stable yards, destroyed vermin, and was made into a household pet. The original fox terrier was a black and tan terrier, at any rate many terriers used for the purpose of driving foxes from their holes were black and tan in colour, and from them must have sprung the "black and tan" as he is seen to-day, crossed probably with some lighter built dog, maybe with a small greyhound.

With his rich red-tan markings, his deep black colour, pencilled toes, and thumb marks on the feet, elegant shape, sprightly appearance, and general gameness, he is no doubt a dog that might have had a popular future in store. But the fates decreed otherwise, and fashion suggested that he would look better with a portion of his ears cut off, and man

carried out the needless mutilation. This system of cropping I have already descanted upon in the chapter devoted to the bull terrier and to the white English terrier, and I have no more to add on the subject. I am of opinion that had as much care been used in producing on the black and tan terrier a small thin drop ear, or a neat semi-erect one, as there has been in breeding for colour, he would be a more popular and commoner dog to-day than is the case. He had everything to recommend him for a house dog. He is not too big, is smooth-coated, handsomely shaped, intelligent in expression, brilliant in colour, which being dark is less liable to show dirt, and therefore in advance of any white animal in a town where grimes and smuts prevail and dirt is one of the common objects of the streets.

In addition to the illegality of "cropping," there are all the trouble and an unpleasantness connected therewith, which are quite sufficient to keep such a dog from being found in almost every household. I am not alone in the opinion that this mutilation, continued for so many generations, has had a most injurious effect upon his health and general nature. The black and tan, like other terriers with their ears cut, is more liable to deafness than dogs whose ears remain as nature made them, and so far as the first-named is concerned, I believe that his spirit is in

many cases broken by the cropping process in his youth, and he is never so game and smart a dog as he would otherwise be. At least, this is my experience of black and tan terriers; and others who have kept them as house dogs bear a similar opinion to that expressed here. He is now a purely fancy dog, *i.e.*, he is not used as an assistant to the game-keeper or to destroy vermin, foxes and such-like creatures. He may kill rats and rabbits, indeed he can be trained until he is quite an adept at the first-named rude branch of sport, but his tender ears are against his going to ground and hunting in the coverts and coppices, as he would do in his natural condition.

It is much to be regretted that the endeavours to put a stop to "cropping" have not been more successful. So far back as 1879, at the instigation of Mr. James Taylor, of Rochdale, the Birmingham committee, or one of its members, gave special prizes for "black and tans" with uncut ears, and these prizes were continued for three years, but received little or no encouragement from exhibitors. Then the old Black and Tan Terrier Club, established in 1884, followed on the same line, and offered prizes at many exhibitions up and down the country, but with no better result. They received no encouragement in their good work from the Kennel Club.

With few exceptions the breeders of the dog have become educated to the mutilation, and believe the black and tan terrier looks smarter and handsomer with ears tapered almost to a point than he does with small aural appendages dropping down like those on a fox terrier. I know several admirers of the variety who gave over breeding their favourites because to compete successfully against what were perhaps inferior specimens the ears had to be operated upon. However, it is not a mere matter of opinion that a "cropped" dog can never be a popular animal, and if the present "black and tan terrier clubs" desire him to be so, they will have to return to the system adopted by the original club, and persevere in offering prizes to be competed for by un mutilated dogs only.

To leave this unpleasant part of my subject, let me say that the black and tan terrier as he is found to-day is of modern manufacture. Daniel in his "Rural Sports" (1802) certainly describes a terrier of that colour common in his time, but this was a more stoutly built dog, made on the lines of a modern fox terrier and used for a similar purpose and as a gamekeeper's assistant. Indeed, the common terrier of a hundred years ago was for the most part black and tan in colour, with white on his chest and on his feet.

The late Rev. T. Pearce ("Idstone") tells us of the black and tan terrier which his family had sixty or seventy years ago, and other writers follow in the same vein. These were bred for work and work only; the modern production is a purely fancy animal, whose "markings" are of more value than gameness, and his elegance of shape more than stoutness of constitution. Dog shows first brought him into prominence as a "fashionable beauty," and at our earliest exhibitions he was extremely well represented. Still, he was not then so uniform in quality and markings as he came to be later on, and every class contained some dog or other that was badly marked, and by no means of the type that was then coming into vogue. There is no doubt that between 1850 and 1860 the old-fashioned dog was crossed with some other variety of a lighter build, and this may have been a small dark coloured greyhound. Anyhow, the "long lean heads" more often than not showed some greyhound cross, however remote it might be, and the black and tan terrier was and is more tucked up in loins and not so level in the back as the fox terrier ought to be. Then his feet are not so round and cat-like, a longish foot, though it might be thick enough, being preferred, as then the "pencilling" on the feet—black marks on the tan ground—

might be better defined when the toes were rather long.

There is no doubt that when dog shows were first instituted the black and tan terrier was a much commoner animal than he is now; at any rate, the classes for him were much better filled then than is the case at the present time. For instance, at the Holborn Show in 1862 there were forty-two of the variety benched, divided equally in two classes, one for animals over 5lb. in weight, the other for dogs and bitches under 5lb. At Leeds in the same year the classes were even better filled, the latter having thirty-six entries, the former twenty-seven entries; and at one of the London shows in 1863, that at Ashburnham Hall, there was an actual entry of ninety-five black and tan terriers, divided into three classes—for dogs and bitches over 7lb., for the same between 7lb. and 5lb. weight, and for others under 5lb. One is apt to wonder what a show committee would think were such an entry to be obtained to-day, and certainly as matters are at present, with about a dozen entries in four classes, as may be found at Curzon Hall, the black and tan terrier has not become popularised with the spread of the dog show.

The most successful dog at these earliest shows was Mr. G. Fitter's (Birmingham) Dandy, a good-

looking terrier-like dog, illustrated in "Dogs of the British Isles," but he had much more tan about him than would be deemed a recommendation to-day, nor were his "thumb marks"—a black splash on the tan ground of the foot about the size of the end of the thumb—and "pencillings" sufficiently distinct, still he was a nice terrier. Then as now the "black and tan" was mostly to be found in the Metropolis and in the large centres of the Midlands and Lancashire. Mr. J. Wade, of Clerkenwell, about the sixties had a lot of smart terriers, so had Mr. Fred White, of Clapham, and Mr. W. Macdonald, who at the same time had more than a passing fancy for Maltese spaniels and Italian greyhounds, and liked a "trotting horse" too. In Birmingham, Mr. James Hinks had them; Mr. Littler kept some good ones, and so did Mr. Jackson, at Wednesbury.

About this period there were two or three keen admirers of "fancy dogs" in Manchester and the neighbourhood, who devoted much time and trouble to perfect the black and tan terrier, and, however good were the specimens produced by the south country fancier, the northern ones were better. Indeed, this terrier became so connected with Manchester, as to come to bear its name, and the Kennel Club acknowledged it as the "Manchester"

terrier, as well as by its own name of the black and tan. The reason for such a fresh nomenclature was by no means obvious, but it remains to this day, and will possibly linger on until this variety of terrier is supplanted by perhaps a more useful but certainly by no means a handsomer dog.

Great names in connection with "the black and tan" were those of Mr. Samuel Handley, of Pendleton, near Manchester, of Mr. James Barrow, near Manchester, of Mr. W. Justice, Manchester, and of Mr. R. Ribchester, Ardwick, the latter's Colonel being about the best stud dog of his day, and one of the best bred ones. The pedigrees were very lax at these times before the "Stud Book" was published, and even for long after its publication. Pretty nearly all the sporting publicans and many of the working men of Cottonopolis and its neighbourhood kept and bred these terriers, and from them the best specimens were purchased by Mr. Handley and by others, who in turn resold them to the leading exhibitors.

To exhibit a black and tan terrier to perfection was one of the "arts" of dog showing. The ears were to be carefully attended to, *i.e.*, any loose or unsightly hairs had to be shaved off, the whiskers were cut, and then there came the general "faking" or trimming, which, if found out, would certainly lead

to the disqualification of the dog and its owner. Without going so far as to say that no black and tan terrier was ever exhibited successfully when in its natural condition, I certainly do not exaggerate when I say such is seldom the case ; but the "art and mysteries of faking" are not followed to the same extent as once was the case, although this sort of thing is still carried on and even allowed by the Kennel Club. There might be white hairs to pluck out or to darken, on the chest or elsewhere ; the stern was to be trimmed ; the hind quarters, which were often far too brown, had either to be plucked or again darkened ; the tan, if rather pale or "cloudy," could be brightened up even to the extent of dyeing or staining, and the "pencilling" and "thumb marks," without which no dog was supposed to have much chance of winning, could, if absent, be produced. I was told years ago, that one of the most successful black and tan bitches that ever lived, and was thought to be quite invincible, was indebted to art, and to art only, for her thumb marks ! That this was probably no exaggeration the following will perhaps prove.

I was judging a pretty strong lot of black and tan terriers at a west country show some few years ago. Amongst them was a beautiful bitch which

then appeared for the first time, and, notwithstanding the fact that she was absolutely without thumb marks on her fore feet, I gave her first prize. Some time after, in conversation with her owner, I alluded to his bitch, and said she was so terrier-like in body and general character that I had no hesitation in placing her where she was, notwithstanding her deficient markings. "Well," said her owner, "—— tells me that the celebrated —— never had a thumb mark at all, and that he made them artificially, and offered to do the same for my bitch, but I did not care about running any risk, and she is good enough without them." I was well acquainted with all the parties concerned, and, at any rate, twenty years ago this "faking" of black and tan terriers was carried on to an alarming extent, and it required an expert to detect where deception had been practised. This was owing to the fact that markings were, and still are, a *sine quâ non* in the black and tan terrier, more so indeed than in any other dog, not excepting either the Yorkshire terrier or the Dalmatian.

These dark or black markings on the brown feet of black and tan dogs of all varieties are more or less common, and are found defined to a certain extent on collies of that colour, and on black and tan or Gordon setters. So far as the terriers are

concerned, the marks come out more prominently, because they have been bred for, and dogs and bitches with the best markings have been mated together, with the result now seen in the terriers to which this chapter is devoted.

Soon after the formation of the first club some interesting correspondence took place in the *Field* relative to the description of the variety. Mr. James Taylor, then of Rochdale, wrote on the subject, and so did Mr. Henry Lacy, who at that time owned the best kennel of "black and tans" that had ever been brought together. Moreover he had made the breed a life-study, and it was said what he did not know about black and tan terriers was not worth knowing. However, neither gentleman agreed with the early description that the club had issued, which, however, they stated was subject to revision.

A portion of Mr. Lacy's letter, and his description, are worth producing, although he is in direct antagonism to my opinion as to cropping. He wrote as follows :—

"In the first place," says Mr. Lacy, "let me point out that black and tan terriers are essentially a Manchester breed. Use the phrase 'Manchester terrier' and any fancier knows at once what you mean. Hence it is that all the most famous smooth black and tans have been reared in and around

Manchester. Here are a few of their names : Old Gass, Barrow's Pink, Handley's Saff and Colonel, Laing's Charlie, Kade, and Jerry, Lacy's Queen II., General, and Belcher, Justice's Viper and Vulcan, and innumerable others of a true quality.

" I will now lay down what I deem to be the true points by which the quality of a black and tan should be judged, taking a dog weighing from 17lb. to 18lb.

" *Body*.—Well formed and short. Girth of chest about 20in. Back nicely arched, falling gently to root of tail.

" *Head*.—In length, from occipital bone to tip of nose, 7in. to 8in.; skull, between the ears, almost entirely flat, with a slight hollow up the centre between the eyes, and no material drop at the eyes.

" *Eyes*.—Small, and set well together, neither too far apart nor too near; colour, dark brown.

" *Ears*.—My opinion on this point is very decided, although I am aware that many fanciers do not share it. I admire a scientifically cropped ear, well up, and pretty long. This gives a sharp bright appearance to this particular terrier.

" *Neck*.—Not too long, and slightly arched, and betraying no coarseness at the point at which it joins the lower jaw.

" *Feet*.—Small feet, with the toes well together.

The hind feet should be cat-shaped, but the fore feet should be rather hare-footed, and come to a point in the centre.

“*Tail.*—The tail should be set on a level with the height of the shoulder, and carried straight or only slightly curved. It should be thick at the base, and taper gradually to the end, measuring from 8in. to 9in.

“*Coat.*—The coat should be short and fine in texture. I have invariably found that when the throat is entirely covered there is a tendency to a heavy coarse coat. I therefore do not object to lack of hair on the throat, as I consider it a distinct characteristic of the breed. I look for a fine silky coat of raven black, with a brilliant glossy appearance.

“*Colour.*—A rich mahogany tan, of as uniform a shade as possible. Tan spots on the eyes and on each cheek. The tan on the muzzle should begin at the nostril, and continue by the ridge of the nose and then fall under the jaw. The division between this and the pea mark on the cheek should be decided and distinct. The paw mark on the forelegs should be equally pronounced, and each toe should be nicely pencilled. The colour under the tail should be as nearly as possible of the same shade of tan as the other marks, and the tail should cover it almost entirely. There should be no breeching

of tan on the hind legs, on the neck, nor behind the ears.

"I claim that if a black and tan possesses all these points, he is of the true breed, as it is accepted and understood by the best authorities in his native county of Lancashire."

So much for Mr. Lacy's opinion, which must of course be taken as coming from one of the very best judges of the variety we have known; still, he does not tell us that the popularity such a handsome dog ought to possess could never be achieved, because it required cropping and so much attention in the way of "trimming" to make it presentable on the show bench. I need hardly say that the writer of the above extract had at one time an extremely powerful kennel of "black and tans," and he with his man, "Bob" Carling, could always send a dog into the ring in proper fashion. It was Mr. Lacy who bought that successful bitch Queen II., who did so much winning at the leading shows about 1870-2. The Rev. W. J. Mellor, then of Nottingham; Mr. S. Laing, Bristol; Mr. C. Harling, Manchester; Mr. W. Hodgson, Harpurhey; Mr. J. H. Murchison, Thrapston; Mr. T. Swinburne, Darlington; all had at one time or another excellent specimens of this variety. A little later Mr. A. George, Kensal Town; the late Mr. W. J. Tomlinson,

Mr. G. S. Manuelle, and Mr. Codman, of London, owned some very good terriers indeed, and from what I know of them they were shown without being unduly trimmed, but their strains were not particularly companionable animals.

Perhaps some of the best of the variety are now to be found in Scotland, where Mr. D. G. Buchanan, at Broxham, has a very excellent team, with which he wins a large number of prizes. Mr. Webster Adams, at Ipswich, has another nice lot; Mr. J. Tucker, in Wales, is a noted breeder; and until quite recently Mr. T. Ellis, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, had, perhaps, the best modern kennel, as it contained several dogs that had been purchased for large sums, and finally known with the prefix of Bromfield. Mr. B. Lathom, Eccles; Mr. J. W. Taylor, Oldham; Mr. J. Howarth, Strangeways; Lieut. - Col. Dean, near Birkenhead; Mr. Tom Ashton, Lancashire; Mr. W. Barlow, Farnworth; and Messrs. Hogg, Stand, near Manchester, at the time I write are great admirers of the variety, and possess perhaps specimens quite as good as there are in any other kennels. But the "black and tan" is still bred in considerable numbers round about Manchester, and the would-be purchaser would be more likely to find suitable animals in that locality than elsewhere, though the

London and Birmingham dealers could no doubt produce anything that might be required.

Owing to the variety of surroundings that I have named, the black and tan terrier is scarcely a dog that can be recommended for the household. Whether there is anything particularly attractive for the dog stealer in him I cannot say, but I have doubts on the matter, for at least three of my friends who resided in suburban London owned very nice black and tan terriers, and sooner or later the three of them rose on three separate mornings and found themselves three dogless individuals. Their "black and tans" had been stolen, nor were they recovered, and one of the three friends, who liked the variety very much indeed, had a second of the strain stolen. So he got an Irish terrier, which remains with him to this day. Possibly the local thieves couple the Irish dogs with Irish politics, and sensibly enough consider them best left alone.

There are three clubs established to look after the well-being of the black and tan terrier, one arising from the ashes of the original body and established in 1892, and called "The Black and Tan Terrier Club of England," I presume to distinguish it from another club which has its headquarters in Scotland, and has but recently (1893) been established.

The third is the "Manchester or Black and Tan Terrier Club," likewise organised during 1893.

From what I have written it will be surmised that this terrier is one of the most difficult varieties to judge properly and with satisfaction, for not only are the colours and markings to be taken into consideration, but sufficient knowledge is required to detect whether the dog is indebted to Nature alone for her perfections or whether art has been her assistant.

The description and points of the black and tan terrier as adopted by the English club are as follows ; they are pretty much the same as those of the Manchester club, the chief difference being that the latter limit their weight to 18lb.

"*Head*.—Long, flat, and narrow, level and wedge-shaped, without showing cheek muscles, well filled up under the eyes, with tapering tightly lipped jaws and level teeth.

"*Eyes*.—Very small, sparkling, and dark, set fairly close together, and oblong in shape.

"*Nose*.—Black.

"*Ears*.—Cropped and standing perfectly erect, if uncropped, small, and V-shaped, hanging close to the head above the eye.

"*Neck and Shoulders*.—The neck should be fairly long, and tapering from the shoulders to the

head, with sloping shoulders, the neck being free from throatiness, and slightly arched at the occiput.

“*Chest*.—Narrow but deep.

“*Body*.—Moderately short and curving upwards at the loin ; ribs well sprung ; back slightly arched at the loin and falling again at the joining of the tail to the same height as the shoulders.

“*Legs*.—Must be quite straight, set on well under the dog and of fair length.

“*Feet*.—More inclined to be cat than hare footed.

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

“*Coat*.—Close, smooth, short and glossy.

“*Colour*.—Jet black, and rich mahogany tan, distributed over the body as follows : On the head the muzzle is tanned to the nose, which with the nasal bone is jet black ; there is also a bright spot on each cheek, and above each eye, the under jaw and throat are tanned, and the hair *inside* the ear is of the same colour. The fore legs tanned up to the knee with black lines (pencil marks) up each toe, and a black mark (thumb mark) above the foot. *Inside* the hind legs tanned, but divided with black at the hock joint, and under the tail also

tanned, and so is the vent, but only sufficiently to be easily covered by the tail; also slightly tanned on each side of chest. Tan *outside* of hind legs, commonly called breeching, a serious defect. In all cases the black should not run into the tan, or *vice versa*, but the division between the two colours should be well defined.

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

“*Weight*.—Not exceeding 7lb.; not exceeding 16lb.; not exceeding 20lb.”

SCALE OF POINTS.

	Value.		Value.
Head	20	Tail.....	5
Eyes	10	Colour and markings	15
Ears	5	General appearance	
Legs	10	(including terrier	
Feet	10	quality)	15
Body	10		
	<u>65</u>		<u>35</u>

Grand Total, 100.

It may be interesting to compare the above with what Mr. Henry Lacy suggested eight or nine years ago, and what was considered good when he wrote would undoubtedly be considered so now.

Of late I have noticed that there is a tendency to

breed the black and tan terrier too much of the whippet and Italian greyhound stamp, with tucked-up loins, arched back, and long feet. With such defects, have come round, full, glaring eyes, instead of the smart, piercing, almond-shaped orbs which ought to be part and parcel of every terrier, whether kept as a companion or as a vermin destroyer. Breeders ought at once to check this tendency, which can easily be done by refusing to use such dogs and bitches in their kennels as are likely to perpetuate defects so glaring and mischievous. So recently as the Liverpool Show of 1894, in conversation with an old and successful exhibitor of black and tan terriers, I had my attention drawn to these prevailing weaknesses, although the variety was not well-represented at that exhibition. Unterrier-like specimens, for the most part, took the leading prizes there.

Our dog-loving cousins in America do not appear to have shown any great affection for the black and tan terrier, nor have the few imported, chiefly by Dr. Foote, of New York, attracted any particular attention when they were benched. Perhaps on the other side of the Atlantic the natives do not possess sufficient knowledge of the breed to fully appreciate the rich colour and correct markings of this, to say the least, peculiar terrier.

Before closing the chapter allusion must be made to the "blue" or slate-coloured terriers which are occasionally produced from this variety, though the parents may be correctly marked themselves. Such "sports" are in reality as well bred as the real article, and are found of all sizes, perhaps more commonly amongst the "toys" and the small-sized specimens than amongst the larger ones. Some are entirely "blue" or slate coloured, others have tan markings. In certain Lancashire towns they are far from uncommon, and have little value set upon them, nor are they acknowledged on the show bench at the present time. Still, at two or three of the earlier canine exhibitions special classes were provided for these "blue terriers," and once or twice in London a fair entry was obtained.

Mr. Thomson Gray, in his "Dogs of Scotland," mentions a dog called the Blue Paul, and earlier writers had also drawn attention to the same animal. I certainly refuse to acknowledge him as a variety, and consider him identical with the "blue terrier" bred from "black and tans." Some specimens described may have been larger, stronger, and generally coarser than a perfect black and tan terrier ought to be, but such is not sufficient distinction to make them a distinct variety. There are many well bred black and tan terriers up to 30lb.

weight and over, and I have seen more than one "blue" dog bred from such, and what Mr. Thomson Gray would no doubt have considered "a find" as one of the last of the race of the so-called Blue Paul. Some time or other a fancier had a terrier called Paul, and it being a celebrity in its line, which was to kill rats and fight, and being "blue" in colour was called "Blue Paul" to distinguish it from other eminent dogs bearing a similar name. At least, such is my idea of the origin of the name, notwithstanding how I may upset local historians and others who have said Paul Jones gave the dog its name, having brought a specimen home on his return from one of his piratical expeditions.



After Noddy

CHAPTER V.

THE FOX TERRIER.

THE popularity of the fox terrier is undoubted. He is seen running at large in the streets of our cities and towns; in country places he abounds; and go where you will half a dozen fox terriers are to be found for each specimen of any other variety of the canine race. Clubs are established to promote his efficiency and to add to his beauty. There is a so-called parent club, and there are a dozen minor affairs of the same kind, local and otherwise. The fox terrier has a journal solely to look after its interests, for in the *Fox Terrier Chronicle* the claims of the little dog are supported. Then the fox terrier has a special stud book; and a volume devoted entirely to this dog's history and description has been published, and met with unusual success; the former edited by Mr. Hugh Dalziel and published at 170, Strand, the latter in its second edition—"A History and Description, with Reminiscences, of the Fox Terrier," published by Horace Cox, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Again, almost every man and woman who knows a St. Bernard from a mastiff confess to the impeachment that they are "rare good judges of a fox terrier," and any exhibitor or other individual with fifty or a hundred pounds in his pocket to lay out on dogs, can so expend that sum and join one of the clubs, and he will have a fair chance of being remunerated as a judge of the breed, and so become qualified (?) to aid in that capacity at any show to which he may be appointed.

There was a time when there were scarcely a score of men who knew a good fox terrier when they saw one; now, if one believes all that is told, prime judges of the variety are to be found in thousands. That once famous exhibitor Mr. Thomas Wootten, of Nottingham, has lived to see this, and so has Mr. Gibson, who a few years since had such a fine kennel of terriers at Brokenhurst; but Mr. J. H. Murchison, Mr. S. W. Smith, Mr. Cropper, with others, the best judges of the variety to be found a quarter of a century ago, have gone the way of all flesh, and so have not had the misfortune to outlive their reputation.

However, I shall not anticipate matters, but before dealing with the modern fox terrier must say something about his early history. When terriers were first used for unearthing the fox there is no

record to tell, and no doubt our earliest dogs of this breed were utilised for a variety of purposes, and trained to kill rats and other vermin as well as to tackle the fox and badger, and perhaps the otter.

It was not, however, until towards the close of the past century, or the early part of the present one, that the name of the fox terrier began to be adopted, his present popularity commenced less than thirty years ago. In the "*Sporting Dictionary*" 1803, we are told that "since fox hunting is so deservedly and universally popular in every country where it can be enjoyed, these faithful little animals have become so exceedingly fashionable that few stables of the independent are seen without them. Four and five guineas is no great price for a handsome, well-bred terrier." If the fox terrier was fashionable then, how much more so is he at the present time, when a couple of hundred sovereigns is by no means an unusual price to pay for "a handsome, well-bred terrier"?

Although at this period there were terriers of all colours pretty nearly, I am of opinion the fox terrier was originally black and tan. In Daniel's "*Rural Sports*" (1801), S. Elmer, the artist, draws us such a one, and I have in my possession a very rare engraving, "*The Fox Terrier*," from an original

picture by De Wilde, published August 4, 1806, by Laurie and Whittle, 53, Fleet-street, London.

This is a black and tan dog, somewhat ragged in coat, which, however it may be inclined to be wavy, must in reality be as smooth as many of the ordinary fox terriers of the present day. He has drop ears, a "docked" or shortened tail, and capital legs and feet and nice bone; about 18lb. in weight, lacking character somewhat, but bearing in all but colour a resemblance to the present terrier dog. In some of the terriers shown twenty years ago I have often seen dogs very much of the shape and style of this terrier as De Wilde has drawn him. I reproduced the engraving in my volume on the Fox Terrier, already alluded to.

In Bingley's "*Memoirs of British Quadrupeds*" (1809) two terriers are beautifully etched by Howitt. In a copy of this excellent work now lying on my library table the plates are coloured. One of the dogs, wire-haired, is a kind of dark blue and tan in hue, with semi-prick ears, and an uncut tail; the other, with erect ears, is smooth coated and black and tan, both rich in colour, less than 20lb. in weight each, and likely enough from their appearance to kill either fox, rat, or weasel. As a fact, the wire-haired terrier has just given the finishing shakes, which have extinguished the last sparks of life in a

foulmart, whilst the smooth dog, more in the back ground, is evidently growling and snarling at his mate for having had the little bit of work all to himself. The admired author of the book says :

“ This dog has its name of terrier or terrarius from its usually subterraneous employment in forcing foxes and other beasts of prey out of their dens, and, in former times, driving rabbits from their burrows (*sic*). It is generally an attendant upon every pack of foxhounds, and is the determined enemy of all kinds of vermin—such as weasels, foulmarts, rats, &c. The terrier is a fierce, keen, and hardy animal, and will encounter even the badger, from which he sometimes meets with very severe treatment. A well-trained and veteran dog, however, frequently proves more than a match for that powerful animal. Some terriers are rough and others smooth haired. They are generally reddish brown or black, of a long form, short legged, and strongly bristled about the muzzle.”

The Rev. William Daniel tells us little about fox terriers, though he recommends that when young they should not be entered to the badger, “for,” he says, “they do not understand shifting like old ones, and, if good for anything, would probably go boldly up to the badger and be terribly bitten; for this reason, if possible, they should be entered to young

foxes. . . . With respect to the digging of foxes which hounds run to ground, if the hole be straight and earth slight, follow it, and in following the hole, by keeping below its level, it cannot be lost ; but in a strong earth it is best to let the terrier fix the fox in an angle of it, and a pit be then sunk as near to him as can be. A terrier should always be kept at the fox, who otherwise may move, and in loose ground dig himself further in ; in digging keep plenty of room, and take care to throw the earth where it may not have to be moved again. Huntsmen, when near the fox, will sometimes put a hound into the earth to draw him ; this answers no other purpose than to cause the dog a bad bite, which a few minutes' more labour would render unnecessary ; or, if the fox must be drawn by a hound, first introduce a whip, which the fox will seize, and the hound will then draw him out more readily."

The "Sportsman's Cabinet," published in two volumes in 1803-4, two years after the first volume of Daniel's "Rural Sports" appeared, contains an engraving by Scott from a spirited painting by Reinagle. Here we have three terriers, one of which is white, with marks on his head and a patch at the set on of stern. This is a wire-haired dog, with a docked tail and erect ears, showing traces of a bull-terrier cross from the shape of the skull and

in his general character. Another, evidently a white dog, is disappearing from sight in an earth, whilst the third appears to be a dark coloured dog, with a broad white collar and white marks on his muzzle; his ears are likewise erect. All will pass muster as fox terriers, and if a little wide in chest for modern fancy or prevailing fashion, they are strong-jawed and appear eager for the fray.

The writer in the "Sportsman's Cabinet" (two handsome volumes, originally published at seven guineas), after alluding to the different strains of terriers, says: "The genuine and lesser breed of terrier is still preserved uncontaminate amongst the superior order of sportsmen, and constantly employed in a business in which his name, his size, his fortitude, persevering strength, and invincible ardour all become so characteristically and truly subservient, that he may justly be said 'to labour cheerfully in his vocation;' this is in his emulous and exulting attendance upon the foxhounds, where, like the most dignified and exulting personage in a public procession, though last, he is not the least in consequence."

The same writer goes on to say, that the white pied bitch is the dam of a wonderful progeny, most of which have been sold at high prices, "seven recently for one and twenty guineas, and these

are as true a breed of the small sort as any in England."

A pleasing, if rather ponderous, eulogy on the fox terrier, and one which most members of the fox terrier clubs at the present day should fully appreciate, though they would scarcely consider their choicest puppies well sold at three guineas apiece.

Still, in their lines, our terrier had admirers quite as ardent ninety or a hundred years ago as is the case now. Then masters of foxhounds were extremely particular in their selection, requiring in their terriers at the same time strength, intelligence, and gameness. Another author about that period tells us that the black, and black and tanned, or rough wire-haired pied are preferred, as those inclining to a reddish colour are sometimes in the clamour of the chase taken for the fox, and halloaed to as such.

As I have mentioned at length so many writers on terriers, allusion must again be made to Mr. Delabere Blaine, who, in 1840, published his "Encyclopædia of Rural Sports," which no doubt gave the late Mr. J. H. Walsh his idea of his "Rural Sports," which followed some fifteen years later. Blaine provides much nice reading and useful information in his immense volume, and, amongst other

illustrations, gives us a team of terriers attacking a badger. Some of these little dogs are white with markings, others being whole coloured, dark pepper and salts, or black and tans. This writer, thus early, laments that "the occupation of the fox terrier is almost gone, for the fox is less frequently dug out than formerly, and it was thus only that the terrier was of use, either to draw the fox or to inform the digger by his baying of his whereabouts. So his occupation being gone, he is dispensed with by most masters of hounds of the new school." Blaine proceeds to say that there are two prominent varieties of the terrier, rough and smooth, the first named appear to have been more common in Scotland and the north, "the rigours of a more severe climate being favourable to a crisped and curled coat." One of Blaine's terriers is neither more nor less than a bull terrier, bearing the orthodox brindled or brown patch on one eye, and its ears are cut.

Others, too, adopted the same ideas as Blaine, or at any rate similar ones, just as Taplin, in his "Sporting Dictionary," and the author of the "Sportsman's Repository," had done those of writers who preceded them.

The reasons hold good now in 1894 that were so admirably set forth then, but even fewer terriers

are used with packs of hounds than when Blaine wrote, and, unless under exceptional circumstances, a master will leave the fox, which has contrived to get safely to ground, with his mask safe and his brush intact, if a little bedraggled. With an increasing love of hunting, so apparent during the past century, there was no wonder the terrier came to have consideration with some men little inferior to that bestowed on the hound himself. Pretty nearly each hunting country held its own particular strain, and that these were for the most part dark in colour (usually black and tan), that which has been read in these introductory pages, I think, forms fair evidence. That three varieties were common, large, medium, and small in size, too, is apparent, and that such were both smooth and rough or wire-haired ; but how they were originally produced there is no evidence to show.

The early-time terriers were bred for work and not for ornament, and, unless they would go to ground after the manner of the ferret, their heads would not be kept long out of the huge butt of water in the stableyard. Rats they had to kill, and, unhappily, often enough cats too ; but fox terriers were less seldom used to work as spaniels or retrievers than is the case to-day. Our ancestors believed in each dog having its own vocation : the

setter to set, the pointer to point, the spaniel to beat the coverts, and the terrier to make pilgrimages underground. Nor did they condescend to train the latter to run after rabbits, as in modern coursing matches; and they took for the most part the bull terrier to bait the badger and perform in the rat pit.

"A dash of bulldog blood" was always said to improve the pluck of a terrier (it certainly does not add to his elegance of form), and so no doubt came the brindle marks on some few of the modern fox terriers. Careful crossing has almost effaced the first named, now considered a blemish, and in its place the rich tan and black, or hound markings, have been introduced. Originally these gaudy colours were produced by some beagle blood, which, I fancy, came to be infused about thirty-five years ago. The large, flapping, almost hound-like, ears which still occasionally crop up, and were excessively common twenty years back, likewise suggest this beagle cross, and I have no doubt, from a modern black and tan terrier and a hound-marked pure beagle, careful selection would in very few generations produce a fox terrier with a black and tan head and a patch on the body or at the root of the stern. Of a whilom champion a well-known admirer of the variety was wont to declare, "she had ears like a blacksmith's apron."

An excessive size of the aural appendages is not an attribute of the terrier proper, any more than are the hound markings. I am inclined to believe that if ever there was an original terrier he had semi-erect ears, which, standing quite upright at times, were, when their owner came to be at work, thrown back into the hair of the neck, which for purposes of protection Nature provided stronger and more profuse there than on any other part of the body. To a great extent fancy has outdone Nature in this respect, and few of the terriers seen winning on the benches now have that strong, muscular, hair-protected neck required for thorough workers. Neatness and quality are sought. In nine cases out of ten where a dog show man possesses a fox terrier with a greater profusion of hair on the neck than elsewhere on the body, it would be taken off in order that a neatness and cleanness there would better attract the eye of the judge.

The popularity of the fox terrier commenced to make itself apparent some thirty years or so ago, and during the decade which immediately followed that date its progress in the estimation of the people was phenomenal. Those days are still spoken of as the "good old times," and so long as a dog was white, with a patch of black or brown or tan on him—even brindle was not then considered

disqualification—weighed anything between 11 lb. and 30 lb., and had his tail docked, he was called a fox terrier, and sold as such. He had a pedigree made for the occasion perhaps. And if his ears were too big, they could be sliced down, as they sometimes were, and if they stood up erect instead of dropping, they could be cut underneath, and often were, and made to hang in the orthodox fashion.

The British public had not then learned to distinguish between one dog and another, long heads, straight legs, round feet, and other important essentials were considered secondary considerations when placed against an evenly-marked “black and tan” head—“tortoiseshell headed” a clerical friend called my little terrier, and he thought he had made a good joke, too. With the multitude came, for once at least, wisdom; the youngsters studied from their elders, hob-nobbed with fanciers, and so by degrees obtained an inkling as to the requirement and appearance of a perfect terrier, or one as nearly perfect as possible. Any kind of rubbish almost could have been palmed off as the genuine article twenty-five years since; but a difference prevails now.

Go to a dog show to-morrow, and eighteen out of every twenty persons you meet (ladies of course excepted) will argue with you as to the relative

merits of this dog and about the defects of that one. They wonder at your presumption, perhaps, as you give your opinion against theirs; why, they will even talk to the judge himself, and tell him where he has done wrong, and how that terrier ought to have won and the actual winner only been placed third. Further inquiry might elicit the fact that the person so laying down the law was an interested party, and had shown a dog (in the same class as that in which he was criticising the awards) as long on the legs and as defective in ribs and loins as a whippet, and was highly indignant that it had not won the cup.

I have known a man to judge fox terriers who had never bred one in his life, had never seen a fox in front of hounds, had never seen a terrier go to ground, had never seen either otter, weasel, or foul-mart outside the glass case in which they rested on the wall in a bar parlour, and had not even seen a terrier chase a rabbit. His slight experience of working a terrier had been obtained at a surreptitious badger bait in the stable of a beerhouse, and a violent attack on a dozen mangy rats by a mongrel terrier in an improvised pit in the bedroom of the landlord of the same hostel. However, such things are not so now, and the popularity of the fox terrier is as great as ever it was.

As I have said, a commencement of the extraordinarily popular career of the modern fox terrier was made thirty years ago. At that time few dog shows had been held, the first one of all, in 1859 at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Needless is it to say that there was no class for fox terriers then, nor was there at Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester, following in successive years. Of course in the variety class for terriers, a few that had run with hounds were entered, but the first division ever arranged in which they were to compete only with their own variety was instituted at the North of England second exhibition of sporting and other dogs, held in Islington Agricultural Hall, June, 1862. Here a class for fox terriers headed the catalogue; there were twenty entries, and the winner of the first prize was Trimmer, a dog without pedigree, and shown by the late Mr. Harvey Bayly, then of Ickwell House, Biggleswade, later master of the Rufford. If we mistake not, this was a coarsish-looking, workmanlike dog, hound tan and black marked, whose strain was that of the Oakley terriers, the kennels of which were not far away from Mr. Bayly's residence.

In 1862, when what is now the Birmingham National Exhibition was held at the Old Wharf in Broad-street, there was a class for "White and Other Smooth-haired English Terriers, except Black

and Tan." Several fox terriers were exhibited, and out of a class of dogs containing twenty-four entries, all the prizes went to the then so-called new variety; the leading honour being taken by Jock, exhibited by Mr. Thomas Wootton, of Nottingham, Mr. Bayly being second with Trap, whilst Mr. Stevenson (Chester) was third with Jack. In bitches, Mr. Wootton was second with Venom, and a Mrs. Mawes first, with a white bitch called Pepper, that afterwards went to Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes, of Worcester.

Here, then, did the fox terriers first attract public attention, and so much was this the case that the following year, viz., 1863, the Birmingham Committee had provided two classes for them, though a similar thing had been done at two shows held in London in March and May, also in 1863.

At this period there was an opening for a popular dog; the fox terrier availed himself of the opportunity, the public gladly accepted his enterprise in so doing, and his progress from the stable and the servants' hall to the drawing-room was rapid.

At the Birmingham shows between 1864 and 1866, three of the great celebrities of those days appeared, viz., Old Jock, Old Trap, and Old Tartar, and the blood of one or the other is to be found in all the best strains at the present time. Of the

first-named he was said to have been born in 1859 and bred either by Capt. Percy Williams, master of the Rufford, or by Jack Morgan, huntsman with the Grove. He was about 18lb. in weight, rather high in the leg, and not unlike some of the modern stamp, though with better sprung ribs and not so upright in shoulders; modern judges would call him loaded in the latter respect. He had nice ears, was a well-made, symmetrical terrier, and was said to have run two seasons with the Grove Hounds. Amongst the show people of that day when he was doing all his winning, and had been purchased for his weight in silver, which would be about £60, he bore the reputation of being soft, and unable to kill rats.

Tartar was a more bull terrier-like dog, with very small ears, most symmetrical in make, short in head, and the very antipodes of Jock. In colour he was white, with a small mark of pale tan over one eye. He weighed 17lb., was said to be a very game, determined dog, and he looked it. Mr. Stevenson had bred him at Chester about 1862, and Tartar was pedigreeless. He was not much worse for that, for the pedigrees of all these early terriers are quite unreliable, anyhow. In the early sixties Jock and Tartar were the acknowledged champions, won all the first prizes, and were considered to be most

valuable animals. Jock I have written fetched about £60, Tartar sold for £30, after being advertised in the *Field* for some time for less money.

Old Trap, the third of the "pillars," is also of doubtful pedigree. The "Kennel Club Stud Book" says: "Mr. J. H. D. Bayly purchased him of Mr. Cockayne, then kennel man to the Oakley Hounds, and later at the Tickham kennels. Mr. Cockayne bought him from a groom of Mr. Isted's, well known in the Pytchley Hunt." Mr. Luke Turner, one of our very oldest admirers of the fox terrier, believes Trap's sire was a dog called Tip, owned by Mr. Hitchcock, a miller in Leicester. This dog bore a reputation for extraordinary gameness, and was the favourite sire used by all the sporting characters in the district. The coachman of Mr. C. Arkwright, then master of the Oakley, put a bitch to this dog Tip, and the result of the alliance was Trap.

The late Rev. T. O'Grady informed the writer that Trap's dam was a heavily marked fox terrier—*i.e.*, one with an unusual amount of black and tan colour on her body and head, and Mr. O'Grady's story was corroborated by the late Mr. S. W. Smith, who for many years was one of the leading authorities on the fox terrier.

Old Trap never realised a big sum, £25, when

in the sere and yellow he was purchased by Mr. Murchison, being the most he ever brought. Trap was a 17lb. dog, had a pale or mealy tan-coloured head, and a black mark on one side down the saddle, thus giving rise to the expression "a Trap marked" dog or bitch, as the case might be. His head was terrier-like, and of unusual length from the eyes to the nose, whilst his upper jaw was peculiarly powerful. His expression and brightness were much improved by his beautifully placed and perfectly coloured eyes. The ears, small in size, were nicely shaped, and sometimes, not always, well carried, for he had a habit of throwing them backwards, a peculiarity inherited by some of his descendants even as far as the third and fourth generations. He was a little too long in the body, and not nearly so elegantly formed in ribs, neck, hindquarters, shoulders, and elsewhere, as either of the terriers previously mentioned. His fore legs and feet were fairly good, he had more than an inclination to be cow-hocked, and his coat was a trifle long and at times rather too open, though generally of good texture.

Both Tartar and Old Jock, well nigh invincible on the show bench, had little check in their careers, which extended in the case of the former over eight years, and in that of the latter through four years

only, whilst I believe Trap was not shown more than half a dozen times, his best performance being when he came second to Jock at Birmingham in 1862.

That extraordinary bitch Grove Nettle should be mentioned here, for to her quite as much as to any one of the couple and a half of terriers already named is due a share in the present production. Bred in 1862 by W. Merry, huntsman to the Grove Hounds, there does not appear to be any mystery as to her pedigree, she being by the Grove Tartar from the Rev. W. Handley's Sting. Nettle was a prettily shaped, tan-headed bitch, with a black mark on her side, a rather long, wavy coat, almost inclined to be broken haired. The Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, her owner, said "the difficulty was to keep her above ground." Another good judge said "there was not a more useful animal in the show when she was exhibited in the champion class at Birmingham in 1868," and he further described her as rather long in the body, and although possessing immense bone, not losing one iota in quality. At the Kennel Club, Cleveland-row, may be seen all that remains of this grand bitch, for she is there set up in a case, looking as hideous and unlike that which she was in nature as "stuffed" dogs do nine times out of ten.

Following such dogs as the above came Tyrant from Beverley, bred by Harry Adams, and shown by Mr. G. Booth and others, as good a terrier as I ever saw, all white, as game as they could be made, and a rare sire to boot ; Venture, the famous Chance and Risk, of Mr. Gamon's ; Mr. Sydenham Dixon's Quiz ; Mr. Whitton's Badger all being by him, and as good terriers as man need possess. Mr. Sarsfield's bitch, Fussy, bred by Mr. H. C. Musters ; Mr. L. Turner's Myrtle ; Gadfly ; Shepherd's Lille ; Fan, and X. L., both bred by Mr. W. Allison, then residing at Cotswold ; Satire, Pilgrim's May, Mr. Bassett's Spot, Nectar, Trinket ; Mr. Chaplin's Venom, were all great terriers about this time. Following them came Mac II., Hornet, Bellona, Trimmer, Vanity, Olive, with Foiler claimed by Mr. Gibson, of Brokenhurst, at Birmingham, in 1874, for £100, where he had been placed second to Tyke, who later on, though a dog with a brindled mark on his head, did a great deal of winning. The latter, when the property of Mr. F. J. Astbury, may be said to have monopolised nearly all the first prizes on the show bench until the dreaded "Rattler" came forward, and he, when the property of Mr. James Fletcher, of Stoneclough, and under the careful guidance of Mr. G. Hellewell, pretty well ruled the roast, especially at the north country shows, and so

we are brought down pretty much to the present generation.

There had been favoured strains of fox terriers kept at many of the hound kennels; Mr. Slingsby, at Scriven Park, Yorkshire, had them, so had Mr. Donville Poole, Marbury Hall, Shropshire; Sir Watkin Wynne, in Wales, and Lord Hill, in Shropshire. The Rev. John Russell, too, had a good strain; Mr. Cheriton, likewise, in the West of England; Mr. Ffrance, in Cheshire; the Rufford; the Tynedale; the Grove; the Old Berkeley; Mr. Farquharson in Dorsetshire; the Duke of Beaufort, the Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, Ben Morgan, Will Goodall, George Beers, Lord Henry Bentinck, Burton, Constable, in Lincolnshire; Belvoir, Albrighton, Atherton, the Duke of Rutland, and the Brocklesby hunt, all had terriers of their own, which were valued highly, and to them one way and another are we indebted for the modern fox terrier.

One strain has, or at any rate should have, improved another, until an ideal and perfect fox terrier had been reached. But I am afraid the result has not, so far, been quite so satisfactory as it might have been. With all the material at hand one would have considered it easy enough to breed almost perfect fox terriers to order. Such is certainly not the case, and, although the multitude

of breeders have given us a large number of second and third rate animals, I am almost afraid to state that those really first-class are not to be found in even as great numbers as was the case over twenty years ago. For instance, where could we now obtain two such entries of "champions" as appeared at the Crystal Palace in 1870? In dogs Trimmer was first, Jock, then being past his best, came second to him, and behind them were Old Trap, Rival, Harrison's Jocko, Tyrant, Hornet, Tartar, the Marquis of Huntley's Bounce, Quiz, and, last but by no means least, Old Chance. Nor were the bitches much less high class. Fussy was first, Themis second, Grove Nettle reserve, and following were Pilgrim's Gem, the Marquis of Huntley's Mischief, Nichol's Frisk, J. Statter's Kate, Sale's Nectar, and Gamon's Lively. Now I think he would be more than a bold man who would say he could pick out a score of terriers now, at the beginning of 1894, to match or equal those "giants," which all appeared in one show so far back as 1870. Such being the case the question comes, is fox terrier breeding a failure, or is the art of successful mating played out?

Exhibitors like Mr. T. Wootten, of Nottingham, the late Mr. J. H. Murchison, Mr. J. Gibson, and one or two others must be looked upon as the pioneers of

the race, and they have been followed by Mr. Luke Turner, Leicester; Messrs. Clarke, of Nottingham; Mr. J. C. Tinne, Mr. F. Redmond, the late Mr. F. Burbidge, the Messrs. Vicary, and many others whose names need not be mentioned here, for there are more breeders of fox terriers in the country than there are days in the year, and fashion changes in terriers, if not with each season, at any rate pretty regularly.

Not so long ago the cobby type found favour, now the craze lies in the opposite direction, leggy, stiff, stilty, flat-sided, upright shouldered dogs being very much in evidence on the show bench, though I should like the judges in all cases to stick to one type, which they do not do. Take dogs like Mr. F. Redmond's D'Orsay, his Digby Grand, and until recently his Despoiler, all animals of a different type, still from the same kennels, and all winners. D'Orsay appears to have taken the place of Mr. Clarke's Champion Result as the chief winner of his day, but he is a dog I never cared for at all, his ears are most indifferently carried, he is stiff and stilty, and his shoulders are to my idea badly put on; he is a "corky" little dog. Digby Grand was first shown by Mr G. Raper, a game, determined, hardy-looking terrier of the old stamp; a little finer in muzzle and he would have been a Tyrant, still the

best terrier of the trio. Despoiler is, on the other hand, a dog with an unduly long head, small, pig-like eyes, and a bad expression—by no means in the first rank. There have in fact been few really first class fox terriers produced during the past two years or so, the Vicarys, from near Newton Abbot, having with few exceptions produced the best. Vesuvienne was the best of them for a long time, and may be so yet, but she has been followed by Vengo, Venio, Vice Regal (sold to Mr. S. J. Stephens, of Acton, for £470), Vicety, and others. I should say that at the present time, as has been the case for three years, this Devonshire kennel has been by far the most successful in producing winners, and they are of a stamp likely to be as useful at work as on the bench, and I know the Vicarys do not pamper their dogs in any way.

However, it was Mr. J. H. Murchison, of London, who gave the greatest impetus to the fox terrier as a show dog, he commencing to keep a kennel on a large scale about 1869. His dogs were kept at Titchmarsh, Thrapston, Northamptonshire; they were under the care of the late Mr. S. W. Smith, who at one time had 200 fox terriers, including, of course, puppies, in his kennels. For a long time Mr. Murchison won almost all the leading prizes, and whenever he saw or heard of a dog likely to

be better than any of his own, he would purchase it. Trimmer, Bellona Vandal, Pincers, Old Jock, Trap, Grove Nettle, all belonged to him, and the three last he obtained when their show days were over in order to allow them to live quietly and well cared for to the end of their time. But with all the money Mr. Murchison expended on his dogs, it was far below the amount that has been paid to found a kennel at the present time.

A short time ago an interesting note appeared in the *Fox Terrier Chronicle*, relative to the formation of a kennel of terriers, and, being evidently inspired, is worth reproduction. Mr. S. J. Stephens, of Acton, was desirous of becoming an exhibitor and breeder of prize fox terriers, and at the Fox Terrier Club's Show at Oxford, in the autumn of 1892, he decided to purchase, if possible, the five bitches, Kate Cole and Ethel Newcome, belonging to Mr. J. C. Tinne; Vicety and Valteline, from Messrs. Vicary, and Pamphlet from Messrs. Castle and Shannon.

"Mr. Tinne was first asked what he would take for his brace of bitches, and replied, £500. Mr. Stephens offered four. Mr. Tinne then altered his mind, and withdrew Kate Cole, but said he would part with Ethel for £150, and two of her pups by Vis-à-vis. Mr. Stephens made another

proposal, which was accepted; he obtained one pup out of this litter, and another out of a litter by Stipendiary. At Shrewsbury show Mr. Stephens bought Vicety and Valteline from Mr. Vicary, and from Messrs. Castle and Shannon he got Pamphlet. To Mr. Clouting he gave £100 for Science, which won several prizes at the Crystal Palace, and beat Despoiler, under Mr. E. M. Southwell. The idea then occurred to Mr. Stephens that he would like Stipendiary, so he wired to Mr. Taylor, of Bridgnorth, for his price, which was £200, and that was promptly paid. Having now acquired some good bitches, Valteline among them, and a famous stud dog, Mr. Stephens thought he would like a great show dog, so he did not leave Mr. Vicary alone till he bought Vice Regal. The next purchase was Charlton Verdict. At the last sale of Mr. F. Burbidge's fox terriers in the spring of 1893, Hunton Justice was knocked down to Mr. Stephens for £84. He made himself a limit of £2000 to set up a first-rate kennel, and the last time he totted down the cost of his purchases, they came to a few pounds under £1800. He told us himself that the first week he advertised his stud dogs, he received £40 in fees." Since that time Mr. Stephens says he has had no reason to regret, even from the purely pecuniary point of view, the

big investment he made in fox terriers, and the fee of £10 he obtains for Vice Regal is almost an unheard of sum where the use of a terrier is concerned.

How different this is from the manner in which the writer and others have formed their kennels. Mine cost me about £25 all told, and from Riot, a bitch by Old Trap (or said to be), bought for £5, Crack (brother to Trimmer), purchased for £15, and the cost of a stud fee or two, I formed a very fair kennel indeed, and bred dogs which did far more than their share of winning, including at least a couple that were about the best of their day. Crack I sold for £5 more than I gave for him, then purchased Mac II. for £16, good enough to win the first and cup at Birmingham, beating all the cracks of the day, in 1871, got fresh blood from him, and a certain amount of notoriety in addition.

But the prices of terriers have advanced since that time, one worth £10 then would probably fetch £100 or more now, for the very reason that more prizes are to be won with fox terriers, and if at Birmingham and other big shows in the open classes less money is offered now than then, the specialist club shows make up for the deficiency with supernumerary classes and special prizes. For instance, at the show held at Oxford, recently

alluded to, Mr. Tinne's bitch, Kate Cole, won £86 in prizes, Messrs. Vicary's (now Mr. Stephens') Vice Regal took £60, and altogether about £120 were awarded the Vicary's in prizes to their various dogs.

Again, far more fox terriers are bred now than was the case twenty-five years ago, indeed, when one goes carefully and seriously through the registers at the Kennel Club, the figures appear to be quite astounding. The regulation fee is 1s., but it is not as a rule the custom to register a dog of any kind until it is fairly well grown, and appears likely to turn out good enough to keep; so I fancy a fair average to take will be, say, one in four born come to be "named and entered at the Kennel Club." From 1880 to the middle of 1892, no fewer than 18,000 fox terriers were registered at Cleveland-row, and assuming, as I have suggested, only one in four pupped would be sent, we have a grand total of 72,000 fox terriers bred in a little over eleven years. These are however not all, for very many more are bred and reared by people who are not exhibitors—dogs bred for hunting and other purposes—and who know nothing about shows, the Kennel Club, and registration. Taking such into consideration I should say that something approaching 9,000 fox terriers are bred in the United Kingdom each year,

and it is strange so few perfect ones are bred amongst these thousands. Surely there never was such a popular dog, and he, unlike his noble master, does not appear to become spoiled by flattery, and by the adulation of the wealthy. In manners he is the same he always was, his eyes brighten and he springs up to attention when he hears the cry "Rats!" now when he is worth £200 just as he did when he was a comparative street dog, and worth less than a five pound note.

As I have already hinted, in appearance he has changed rather; at present he is a somewhat leggy, flat-ribbed dog, and is as a rule deficient in expression and character compared with what he was in the early days. Still, Major How, of near Gloucester, shows every now and then as terrier-like dogs as the best of the older race, his Stardens Sting and Stardens King to wit. Messrs. Vicary, too, have many dogs abounding with character in their kennels, some of them, however, higher on the legs than I like. The Messrs. Clarke's champion Result and their Rachel were terriers, but this kennel has not produced much of note since I wrote the "History of the Fox Terrier," whilst another kennel, which to my mind has produced the best style of terrier of modern times, that of the late Mr. F. Burbidge, is now reckoned with the "has

beens." Hunton Baron, Hunton Honeymoon, and Hunton Bridegroom were the best of these.

It may be well to mention here that Mr. Burbidge's terriers were, consequent on the death of that good sportsman once the captain of the Surrey team of cricketers, sold by auction at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in the early spring of 1893, when 131 lots, including puppies, realised £1807 6s. 6d., an average of a trifle over £13 16s. The best prices were for Hunton Justice, 80 guineas; Hunton Tartar, 135 guineas; Hunton Brisk, 70 guineas; Scramble, 65 guineas, and 70 guineas for the puppy Hunton Squeeze. This was the greatest sale of fox terriers by auction that has yet taken place, and must be considered quite successful.

Mr. F. Redmond, St. John's Wood, has been particularly successful up to date with his terriers, and D'Orsay, already alluded to, must have proved quite a little gold mine to his owner. Mr. L. P. C. Astley, Mr. G. Raper, Mr. Jordison, Thirsk, Mr. E. Powell, jun., appear at the time I write to have more than useful strains.

Of course there are many other admirers of the fox terrier, besides those already mentioned, who have and still are showing a more compact and less racing-looking dog than most of our modern winners—Mr. J. A. Doyle, of Crickhowel, to wit;

but, after all, and taking one consideration with another, I do not like the stamp of winning modern fox terriers so well as I did that of my early days, and I know I am not quite alone in this opinion.

Whether it is worth while giving a list of what I consider to have been and are actually the best of the race since showing has introduced them to the front, is an open question. Perhaps for future reference it may be well for me to do so; at any rate, I will jot down the names of some byegone notabilities, and follow them by more modern ones. First and foremost come Old Jock, Old Trap, and Grove Nettle; Belgrave Joe must not be forgotten, for he is one of the pillars of the "Stud Book"; Mr. Murchison's grand bitch Olive; Mr. Luke Turner's short-tailed Spice; Mr. James Gibson's lovely bitch Dorcas; Mr. G. Booth's Tyrant, the white game terrier; Mr. J. Hyde's Buffet; Mr. W. Gamon's Chance, smothered in his box when going to win at Birmingham; Messrs. Clarke's Result, and Messrs. Vicary's Vesuvienne, as good a brace as the best ever bred; Mr. W. Sarsfield's little bitch Fuss; Mr. Rawdon Lee's Nimrod and Gripper; Messrs. Clarke's Rachel; Dr. Hazlehurst's Patch; Mr. F. Sale's Hornet; Mr. J. Fletcher's Rattler the "dreaded"; Mr. P. Pilgrim's May; Mr. W. N. Archer's Diamond; Mr. W. Cropper's Venture;

Mr. W. Allison's XL., by many considered to be one of the best bitches ever shown; and with Mr. Burbidge's Bloom I consider I have mentioned the best fox terriers of past generations. One or two survive, but are now past their hey-day, and I fancy, with the exception perhaps of Vesuvienne, would not have much chance of competing successfully against younger animals.

Of those at present on the bench and in their prime, personally I have no hesitation in plumping for Mr. F. Dyer's excellent bitch Lyons Sting, although on sundry occasions she has been placed much lower in the prize list than was justifiable. I remember the first time she was brought out, viz., at one of the London shows, she was barely in the prize money, and although placed so low there were men there who offered a big price for her, which both then and subsequently her owner refused. Excepting that she appears to be a little stiff when in the ring, I have no fault to find with Lyons Sting, who, in short, is equal to any fox terrier of any generation. Other good ones are Messrs. Vicary's strong, powerful dog Venio; Mr. E. M. Southwell's Sentence; Mr. Tinne's New Forest Ethel, and Kate Cole; Mr. J. B. Dale's Deputy; Hunton Honeymoon; Mr. Twyford's Biddulph Treasure; Mr. S. J. Stephens' Vice Regal and Vengo;

Mr. G. Raper's Raby Reckon; Mr. Syke's Fylde Sheriff; Mr. Astley's Dudley Stroller; Mr. W. V. H. Thomas's Compton Swell; and Mr. T. P. Whitaker's Beacon Tartress.

I think I have mentioned all the best terriers, at any rate that have flourished during my time; if there are omissions, my apologies must be made to the dogs and to their owners for any seeming neglect. In addition to the names of celebrated owners and breeders already given, the following have at one time or another bred and owned terriers of more than ordinary merit, and are considered to know a good specimen of the race when they see one: Mr. W. Arkwright, Sutton Scarsdale; Mr. T. Ashton, Leeds; Rev. C. T. Fisher, Over Kellet; Rev. Owen Smith; Mr. J. J. Pim, Ireland; Mr. J. B. Dale, Darlington; Mr. Herbert Bright, Scarborough; Mr. C. Burgess, Spilsby; Mr. J. C. Coupe (formerly of Doncaster); Mr. J. F. Scott, Carlisle; Mr. J. G. Monson, York; Mr. Theodore Bassett, Surrey; Mr. J. R. Whittle, Middlesex; Mr. A. R. Wood, Capt. Frazer, Mr. F. Waddington, Durham; Mr. Jack Terry, Mr. A. Hargreaves, Mr. J. J. Stott, Manchester; Mr. D. H. Owen, Shrewsbury; Mr. A. Ashton, Cheshire; the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, Yorkshire; Mr. T. Hopkinson, Grantham; Mr. Joe Forman, Mr. W. Hulse, Mr. C. E. Long-

more, Messrs. Castle and Shannon, Mr. C. H. Joliffe, Mr. T. Millar, Mr. F. H. Potts, Mr. G. H. Procter, Mr. F. J. Astbury, Mr. W. H. Rothwell, &c. In the United States of America, Mr. A. Belmont, jun., has not only got together a fine kennel, but in addition he imported a clever English manager, German Hopkins, to look after its inmates. Australia and New Zealand have proved themselves thoroughly English by their importations of fox terriers, and in due course we may expect to find these colonies throwing down the gauntlet to the old country in friendly rivalry on the show bench, as they have done with such success in the cricket field and on the water. Some of our French and German friends have also taken kindly to the little dog, and at many of the continental shows specimens of more than average merit are continually met with.

The following are the description and scale of points drawn up by the Fox Terrier Club, which was established in 1876, and there are several other minor clubs which adopt the same.

DESCRIPTION.

“*Head.*—The *skull* should be flat and moderately narrow; broader between the ears, and gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Not much ‘stop’

should be apparent; but there should be more dip in the profile, between the forehead and top jaw, than is seen in the case of a greyhound. The *ears* should be V-shaped, and rather small; of moderate thickness, and dropping forward closely to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head, like a foxhound's. The *jaw* should be strong, and muscular, but not too full in the cheek; should be of fair punishing length, but not so as in any way to resemble the greyhound's or modern English terrier's. There should not be much falling away below the eyes; this part of the head should, however, be moderately chiselled out, so as not to go down in a straight slope like a wedge. The *nose*, towards which the muzzle must slightly taper, should be black. The *eyes* should be dark rimmed, small, and rather deep set; full of fire and life. The *teeth* should be level and strong.

"*Neck*, clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair length, and gradually widening to the shoulders.

"*Shoulders*, fine at the points, long and sloping. The chest deep, but not broad.

"*Back*, short, straight, and strong, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; the loin broad, powerful, and very slightly arched. The dog should be well ribbed up with deep back ribs, and should not be flat-sided.

“ *Hind quarters*, strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch ; the thighs long and powerful ; hocks near the ground, the dog standing well up on them, like a foxhound, without much bend in the stifles.

“ *Stern*, set on rather high, and carried gaily ; but not over the back, or curled. It should be of good strength, anything approaching a pipe-stopper tail being especially objectionable.

“ *Legs*, viewed in any direction, must be straight, showing little or no appearance of ankle in front. They should be large in bone throughout, the elbows working freely just clear of the side. Both fore and hind legs should be carried straight forward in travelling, the stifles not turning outwards. The feet should be round, compact, and not too large ; the toes moderately arched, and turned neither in nor out. There should be no dew claws behind.

“ *Coat*, should be smooth, but hard, dense, and abundant.

“ *Colour*.—White should predominate. Brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise this point is of little or no importance.

“ *Symmetry, Size, and Character*.—The dog must present a generally gay, lively, and active appearance. Bone and strength in a small compass are essentials ; but this must not be taken to

mean that a fox terrier should be cloggy, or in any way coarse. Speed and endurance must be looked to as well as power, and the symmetry of the foxhound taken as a model. The terrier, like the hound, must on no account be leggy; neither must he be too short in the leg. He should stand like a cleverly-made hunter—covering a lot of ground, yet with a short back, as before stated. He will thus attain the highest degree of propelling power, together with the greatest length of stride that is compatible with the length of his body. Weight is not a certain criterion of a terrier's fitness for his work. General shape, size, and contour are the main points; and if a dog can gallop and stay, and follow his fox, it matters little what his weight is to a pound or so, though, roughly speaking, it may be said he should not scale over 20lb. in show condition."

DISQUALIFYING POINTS.

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

"*Ears*, prick, tulip, or rose.

"*Mouth*, much undershot or overshot."

The above points and descriptions, though carefully drawn up by a consensus of authorities, are somewhat conflicting, especially where it is stated that the teeth should be level and strong, for later on

in the disqualifying points we are told that, only for being "much undershot or overshot" should disqualification take place. Ninety-nine judges out of a hundred will disqualify a dog however little undershot he may be, and quite right too; instances where they have not done so have only occurred where the judge has failed to notice the defect. Terriers a little overshot or "pig-jawed" are not so severely treated, though, of course, a perfectly level mouth is an advantage.

The club has not issued a numerical scale of points specially for the smooth variety, and although judging thereby I believe to be a fallacy, because there is likely to be as much difference of opinion as to the number of points to be allowed separately as collectively, the following apportionment is to my idea about correct, although it differs somewhat from those compiled by other writers.

SCALE OF POINTS.

	Value.		Value.
Head, jaw, and ears ...	20	Legs and feet.....	15
Neck	5	Coat	10
Shoulders and chest ...	10	Size, symmetry, and	
Back and loin	10	character.....	20
Stern and hindquarters	10		
	<hr/> 55		<hr/> 45

Grand Total, 100.

Little additional is there now to be said as to the smooth fox terrier, and my general experience of him as a dog is, that properly trained and entered he cannot yet be beaten. Of course, there are soft-hearted fox terriers as there are pointers and setters that may be gun-shy, but such are as much the exception in one case as the other. That he is so little used in actual fox hunting is a matter to deplore. Some time ago, when reading that volume of the Badminton Library which deals with hunting, I was mightily surprised to see so little allusion to terriers. Yet the writer, the Duke of Beaufort, is a hunting man, one who loves to hear his hounds singing in their kennels at night, and is never so happy as when the favourite flowers of his pack are making it warm for bold reynard across the meadows of the Midlands. Terriers are only mentioned three times throughout the volume—in one place where they are recommended as assistants to harriers when trying along a hedgerow, again, as likely to be useful to the earthstopper, and on a third occasion as requisites for otter hunting. This neglect notwithstanding, a good fox terrier can still be useful in driving a fox from a drain, and our modern strains might do their duty as well as the best that ever ran between John o'Groats and Land's End. When once properly entered, a fox terrier never seems

happy until he gets it—the fox—driven from his lurking place underground.

Much more—very much more—could be written of the fox terrier, especially as to his work, but those who think I have not said enough must refer back to the “History of the Fox Terrier,” already alluded to. That he will do his work after game underground goes without saying, and he has been trained by one of the modern electric lighting companies to assist them in a part of their business, and I cannot better close my story of the fox terrier than by copying the following from a London newspaper :

“The method adopted by the Crompton Electric Lighting Company in laying their connections consists in copper strips (technically known as the ‘strip’) conducted along the whole of their system in culverts underground. It is necessary to carry these strips through the culverts in lengths of about 100 yards each, and they are laid four abreast. These strips are supported on transverse bars at intervals of 10 yards. The difficulty and expense of laying these strips was a serious consideration for the company, until it occurred to the foreman of the works that a terrier might be trained to carry a guide rope along the culverts, to the end of which the strip could be attached, and then easily drawn through. He had in his possession a fox terrier

about nine months old, which he immediately began to train for the business. To induce a terrier to travel 100 yards underground is not such a very difficult task, but it must be remembered that at every 10 yards came the transverse supports, and it was necessary for her to jump over these every time until she could be depended upon to jump over every support without fail, else she was useless for the work in hand, and herein lay the great difficulty in her education. However, by patience and perseverance on the part of her master, aided by the naturally honourable disposition of Strip, perfection was reached, and she never makes a single mistake now.

“Working in the dark culverts she can be implicitly trusted to assist the company in her department, and has laid many miles of wires both in London and Brighton. And the company, recognising the value of a good servant, pay her fair wages, which she receives every Saturday morning along with other employés of the company.”





CHAPTER VI.

THE WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER.

MUCH contained in the preceding chapter is applicable to the wire-haired fox terrier, for in colour, make, and shape, the two ought to be identical, though the one has a smooth close coat, the other a hard close coat and somewhat rough.

This should be hard and crisp, not too long, neither too short, but of a tough, coarse texture, finer underneath, all so close and dense that the skin cannot be seen or even felt, and, if possible, so weather and water resisting that the latter will stand on the sides like beads, and run off the whole body as it is said to do, and does, off a duck's back. There must not be the slightest sign of silkiness anywhere, not even on the head. A curly jacket, or one inclined to be so, is far better than a silky one. Indeed, some of the best coated dogs of this variety I have seen had more than an inclination to be curly—the crispest hair on the human head has usually a tendency to be so, and the

straight hair is the softer and finer. There should be some amount of longish hair on the legs, too, right down to the toes, and when there is a deficiency in the coat in this respect, one may be pretty certain that some crossed strain is in the blood of the animal so handicapped. In attempting to produce straight coats, modern breeders have gone to extremes, and, according to their nature, produced fine ones, of a texture like silk almost; these are, again, likely to be thin, and quite inadequate to keep out the water and cold. Seldom do we see a wire-haired terrier with so close and hard a jacket as some of the otter hounds possess, or even owned by the best hard-haired Irish and Scottish terriers. Straighter they may be, but harder never, and what, indeed, is straightness but a useless beauty mark?

In the kennels of the Kendal Otter Hounds there was a black and tan hound called Ragman, who ran nine seasons, who possessed the best water and weather resisting coat I ever saw on any dog. Without being long enough to assist him as a bench hound, it was simply perfect for the purpose for which it is required—protection from weather and water. Take down the ribs, along the back, under the belly, on the head, anywhere, it was all there, hard as bristles, a little softer and closer underneath

than near the surface ; and I have seen that good hound swim for two, or three, or four hours maybe, come out on to the bank, shake himself, so throw the water off, roll in the meadow, and in a minute he would be as dry as the proverbial board. His coat inclined towards curliness, and, this notwithstanding, is the description of jacket that ought to be found on all wire-haired terriers. I know of none at the present day that possesses so good a one.

In judging this variety of terrier I should, without hesitation, throw out or disqualify every dog with a soft coat. The class is for "wire-haired" terriers, and anyone giving an award of any kind to one that is not as described does a triple injustice, for he dishonours the description, introduces a bad type, and proves his own incompetence. I have dwelt thus long on coat because therein lies the whole difference between the two great modern types of fox terriers.

From the time Dame Juliana Berners wrote of terriers, the varieties, rough and smooth, have grown up side by side, one man preferring the one, another the other, just as is the case now. The smooth variety has always been the more numerous—latterly the more popular, because the smarter, the more thoroughbred looking animal, and besides,

on wet days he does not take so much dirt into the house. As to gameness, Jack is as good as his master, but by reason of the denser covering to his skin, the wire-haired can stand the cold, inclement weather of our north country climate better than his cousin; still, after all, a cross-bred dog is best for the really arduous work required with foxhounds hunting in a mountainous district, and with otter hounds.

Some old engravers and painters have given us portraits of wire-haired terriers black and tan, blue grizzle and tan, pepper and salt, and of various shades in red and fawn and yellow, as well as of the present time orthodox white and marked with fawn, or black and tan. Modern fancy has developed the black and tan into a new variety, whilst the others, of whole colour, equally useful in every way, have, except in a few instances alluded to later on, gone to the wall. In various districts of North Durham and Yorkshire the wire-haired terriers appear to have been produced in greatest numbers, but Devonshire also had them in the form they were wont to be used by the Rev. John Russell, a name so familiar to every sportsman throughout the many countries where the English language is spoken. The late "Robin Hood," the *Field's* well-known coursing correspondent,

told me that even in Nottingham, supposed to be the home of the smooth variety, the "wire-hairs" were common enough when he was a boy forty-five years ago. And how visions of his early sporting days rushed before him when he told me of a terrier he had owned with an extraordinarily long head, which came from the Quorn when Sir Richard Sutton was the master. This dog was in every sense a pattern of the best we see to-day, 18lb. weight, hard coated, strong-jawed, possessing at the same time the "ferocity of the tiger" when "cats" were about, and "the gentleness of the dove" in the presence of his genial owner. Mr. C. M. Browne ("Robin Hood") believed that a majority of the Midland counties strains of wire-haired terriers sprang from this dog, which became the property of Mr. T. Wootton, who certainly had some very good ones about twenty years later.

No further proof of the gameness of the modern wire-haired terrier need be adduced than was described in the columns of the *Field* not long ago, in connection with the local otter hounds, which were hunting the River Lune, near Hornby. An otter had been marked in a tile drain, an ordinary drain pipe indeed, and to drive him one of the hunt's terriers went to ground. There was no side drain to allow him to get behind the otter, and of course to draw

Master Lutra badger fashion was impossible. However, in the end the otter was, if not actually drawn, fairly driven out of his stronghold, the plucky little terrier having actually fought his way underneath or over his enemy, and when once behind him, made the drain so uncomfortable, that the rough-and-ready notice of ejectment was acted upon. A fine otter dashed out of the drain's mouth, followed immediately by Turk, sadly bitten and bedraggled, but by no means seriously injured. This terrier, though the huntsman could give no pedigree with him, was in appearance of fashionable blood—a good-looking little fellow, about 15lb. in weight, and handsome enough to win a prize on the show bench, which he has done. Bobby Troughton, who has hunted the Kendal Otter Hounds since their establishment, says this dog Turk was the gamest and hardest terrier he ever possessed—surely a glowing testimonial for a modern show animal.

I was introduced to another particularly game wire-haired terrier a couple of years ago, whilst on a visit to a friend at Watford. This dog, Jack (Powderham Jack in the Stud Books), running about the house blind and terribly scarred, evidently being a favourite with his owner, Mr. W. H. B. Schrieber, I inquired the history of his wounds, and this was as follows: When six years old, one day

in November, Jack was put into a badger earth about 12 o'clock, and as he did not stay very long in one place, seemingly hustling the badger about underground, a bitch was sent in to assist him, with the idea that she might corner the game. As it happened there were two badgers in the earth, the bitch finding one of them not far underground, and near to where a trench was being dug. This badger, however, shifted his position, and when the bitch came out of the earth nothing, for a time, could be detected of the old dog. Then he was heard "baying" a long way in the earth, but as evening approached and it began to grow dark, all was quite quiet again.

Assistance was obtained from the neighbouring village in order that Jack should be reached if possible, and just as a relay of diggers arrived the terrier was faintly heard not far from one of the openings, and here he was found, so terribly exhausted as to be almost incapable of crawling out. He had been underground for six and a half hours, and was of course severely bitten and torn. The nature of his injuries was not however discovered till next day, when, having been taken home, surgical assistance was called in. The veterinarian gave little hopes of recovery, as Jack was so terribly punished through the lower jaw, it being likened to

a sieve, so full of open wounds was it, made by the badger's claws. The game dog had made himself a great favourite; he was carefully nursed and well cared for; during three weeks some one sat up with him nightly, and he was fed at intervals with beef tea, &c., administered by the aid of a spoon held far down below the tongue, as anything given in the usual way flowed out through the holes the badger had caused. In due course Jack recovered, but one of his eyes had been bitten through, and the sight of the other went, either through "sympathy" or by the carbolic acid used in dressing the wounds, which for a long time had seemed likely to mortify.

Now comes the extraordinary part of the story. The next day Mr. Schrieber was not able to revisit the earths, which had been duly blocked and stopped with faggots. On the second day he returned; a terrier at once went to ground and marked; spades were requisitioned, and in due course the end of the earth was reached. Here a female badger was found dead and cold; her companion whilst fighting with the terrier was captured. The badger which Jack had doubtless killed weighed 26lb., and on being skinned every bone in her chest and all her ribs were found to be broken, though she showed no outer marks excepting such as would be made by the dog's teeth, and where the latter had bruised the

flesh. On another occasion Jack found himself in an earth between two badgers, one fighting him in front, the other in the rear, but he did not flinch, and, as the diggers reached their game in less than a quarter of an hour, when they were safely bagged, the terrier was not much the worse for his unequal combat.

Powderham Jack came to Mr. Schrieber from Devonshire, he being purchased from Mr. Damarell, but Mr. P. Gilbert, near Birmingham, was supposed to be the breeder. In his early days he won several prizes on the show bench, and when grown too wide in front for the show, Mr. Schrieber obtained perhaps the gamest terrier he ever owned. During little more than the twelve months, from the time he went to Watford to when he received the terrible injuries which resulted in blindness, Jack did more than his share in the capture of twenty badgers. On his sire's side he was descended from Champion Broom and Jack Terry's Wasp, but his dam's pedigree could never be ascertained. He was never known to give tongue underground unless he had either a fox or badger in front of him.

Some of the earlier wire-haired terriers were remarkably savage and bad tempered, or perhaps it was the writer's unfortunate lot to possess such. However, about seventeen years ago I had one sent

me from Shropshire, which originally came from the huntsman of the Albrighton hounds. Anyhow, rare good-looking dog though he seemed, his excellence was sadly marred by his detestable disposition. He was never safe, and always as willing to growl at his owner as to take a piece out of the leg of a tramp or anyone else. Entered for Darlington Show at a few pounds, if he was not sold I had promised him as a present to a friend; as it happened he won the first prize and the special cup, and was at once claimed by a well-known admirer of the breed. Avenger (the dog's name) was a little high on the legs, 18lb. weight, straight in front and terrier-like in head, with a hard jacket but not much of it. I need scarcely say he did not need trimming, or "faking," to make him look his best.

Owing to some cause or other, the wire-haired fox terrier has occupied longer in popularising himself than the smooth-coated one. For years he was without a class at any of the shows, and when he became so important as to be honoured by being so provided, he was relegated to the non-sporting division! Birmingham gave him his first class in 1872, nine years subsequent to the time when the smooth variety had been prominently brought forward. Some of the Stud Books have the wire-haired fox terrier entered amongst non-sporting

dogs, sandwiched between the Pomeranians and Bedlingtons, and so he continued till 1875, whilst a little earlier the same reference volume mixes the wire-haired fox terriers with the Irish terriers. Here is reason for a delay in popularisation, which undoubtedly arose from the incompetence of some of the judges who were asked to give their opinions of the breed, and whose knowledge thereof was quite on a par with what it might be with regard to white elephants and crocodiles. My nerves never received so severe a shock at any show as they did at Curzon Hall in 1872, when the first prize for wire-haired terriers was withheld through "want of merit," though in the class was that reliable and undoubted specimen Venture, then shown by Mr. Gordon Sanderson, of Cottingham, near Hull. Mr. J. Nisbet, a reputed judge of Dandie Dinmonts, gave this foolish decision, which, however, did not lower the dog one iota in the eyes of those who knew his excellence; and Mr. W. Carrick, of Carlisle, subsequently became his owner, and made him useful in the foundation of a kennel of terriers which for excellence has not yet been surpassed.

This Venture was as good a terrier of his variety as I ever saw, without the slightest particle of bulldog appearance, built on proper lines, with a coat above the average in hardness and denseness,

and a head in length and quality of the best ; it was, indeed, ill luck that the incompetence of the judge so dishonoured him by withholding the first prize and giving but the second.

Between the years 1872 and 1880 comparatively few wire-haired terriers were shown at Curzon Hall ; in the former year there were but two entries, but later some dozen or so appeared about the average. Most of the best dogs during this period came from the neighbourhood of Malton in Yorkshire. Venture, already alluded to, was by Kendall's Old Tip, a well-known terrier with the Sinnington Hounds ; he had a successful career on the show bench, and to my mind was certainly the best of his variety at that day. In 1874, however, the " Stud Book " contained but four other entries of wire-haired terriers, and with one exception they were owned by Mr. Wootton. Wasp, first prize Manchester in 1873, has no sire or dam given, and Mr. Gordon Sanderson appears to be the only man at that day who kept the pedigrees of his terriers. The wonder was that he did so, as his favourites did not bring much money. For instance, Venture had been shown in a variety or mixed class, one in which different descriptions of dogs compete against each other ; and, entered at thirty shillings, he was so good as to attract attention, and the man who gave seventy shillings

for him was thought to have more money than sense. However, the purchaser, Mr. Holmes, of Beverley, was right, and such a dog as Venture would to-day command one hundred guineas at least.

A half brother to the last-named dog was called Tip, a white terrier with blue, badger-pied marks on his body and head, not an unusual colour then, but seldom seen nowadays. At Liverpool Show in 1889 a dog named Carlisle Young Venture similarly marked was benched, and Mr. Donald Graham, one of our oldest supporters and best judges of the variety, told me it was directly descended from Tip. The latter, a peculiarly heavily muscled dog, would weigh, I fancy, hard on to 20lb., he had such a strong back, and powerful bone. His head was a little too short, and his coat, though hard, was scarcely profuse enough. His small ears and determined dare-devil look out of his little dark eyes, gave an amount of character that is sadly deficient in the terrier of to-day, who possesses an advantage only on the score of neatness. After changing hands two or three times, Tip, who was born in 1872, went into Mr. Shirley's kennels, from whence he visited the shows and did a great deal of winning, but he was always to Venture in the wire hairs what Tartar had been to Old Jock in the smooth variety—the bull terrier of the party.

From the strains of these two dogs have sprung most of the modern so-called wire-haired terriers, but, unfortunately, so many crosses have been made with their smooth cousins, that there is little chance of to-day finding the old blood pure and uncontaminated.

There appears a semblance of strangeness that the wire-haired terriers from Devonshire have not been more used for show bench purposes, and by all accounts some of them were as good in looks as they had on many occasions proved in deeds. Those owned by the Rev. John Russell acquired a world-wide reputation, yet we look in vain for many remnants of the strain in the Stud Books, and the county of broad acres has once again distanced the southern one in the race for money. But, although the generous clerical sportsman occasionally consented to judge terriers at some of the local shows in the West, he was not much of a believer in such exhibitions. So far as dogs, and horses too, were concerned, with him it was "handsome is that handsome does," and so long as it did its work properly, one short leg and three long ones was no eye-sore in any terrier owned by the late Rev. John Russell.

Some of this "Russell" blood still remains in the West of England, Mr. C. G. Archer, of Trelaske, Cornwall, has had it for thirty-five years or more.

The dogs are about 18lb. in weight, bitches 15lb. to 16lb., white in colour with more or less black and tan markings, and in work their owner says he has never seen their equal with either fox, otter, or badger.

To come to the more modern strain, of which it has been said, and with truth, that Mr. W. Carrick's Tack, born in May, 1884, is the best of his variety that we have yet seen. He is a 17lb. dog, and his chief defect lies in a scantiness of coat on his sides and ribs, and down his legs, but what there is, is of good, hard quality. Why the jacket is thin can easily be judged, for his sire Trick had for his dam Patch, a smooth-coated bitch by Buffet out of Milly, who was likewise a smooth-coated bitch descended from the Trimmer family. This Patch must not be confounded with other terriers of that name, as has been the case, for she was owned by Mr. A. Maxwell, and was not the bitch of Mr. Proctor's, that came from the same district of Durham. Tack's mother was the wire-haired bitch Lill Foiler, whose dam was said to be a granddaughter of J. Russell's Fuss, but whether this be the case is open to doubt. Lill Foiler, too, had the blood of the smooth strain in her veins, and possibly to Jester, sire of Trick, a pure terrier of the old stamp, he owes all his quality. Indeed, this dog

has been of such service in promoting the excellence of at least one side of the present strain, that some description of him may be given.

Jester, by Pincher out of Fan, born in September, 1877, was bred by Mr. S. Rawlinson, Newton Morrell, near Darlington. There were three in the litter, all dogs, two died in puppyhood, and, his sire being sold, the alliance between him and Fan was not repeated. Jester's dam came from Mr. M. Dodds, Stockton-on-Tees, son of an ex-member of Parliament for that borough, and not from Jack Dodds, of whom Mr. A. Maxwell, Croft, purchased his favourite, and he always regretted the pedigree further than sire and dam could not be obtained. Pincher was a great prize winner about 1869-71, and was, with Mr. Donald Graham's Venom, considered the best specimen of his race about that time.

Following the above came that good bitch, Bramble, of Mr. G. F. Richardson's, size being her only fault (she was 20lb. weight), which was the common one about this period, as Balance, another first-class terrier, was too big. Mr. Lindsay Hogg's Topper, Jack Terry's Pincher, Mr. Colmore's (Burton-on-Trent) Turk; Splinter, Teazle, Toiler, were all excellent terriers, better almost than any we have now, and so was Mr. R. F. Mayhew's Brittle, which is now in America.

Mr. F. Waddington's Briggs (which afterwards went to Lord Lonsdale), the hero of an assize trial, was perhaps a terrier second only to Carlisle Tack, and Miss Miggs, Mr. F. H. Field's (and Lord Lonsdale's), was by some good judges supposed to be the best bitch of the variety ever produced. Then Mr. W. Carrick's Vora was a great favourite of mine, and so was Mr. J. W. Corner's Eskdale Tzar, a little dog that excelled in eyes, character, and hardness of jacket. When the above were in their heyday the North had the wire-hairs pretty much to themselves, for Yorkshire had been one of their homes, and Mr. W. Carrick, at Carlisle, and Mr. A. Maxwell, at Croft, near Darlington, great enthusiasts in the variety, were giving much attention to them and spending money on them likewise. The former, however, after showing a young dog called Tyro at the Alexandra Palace, in 1889, when but twelve months old, which won the challenge cup and other prizes to the amount of £92, shortly after gave up exhibiting, consequent on the disqualification, six months later, of the same dog for having his ears tampered with to make them drop properly. This was a severe blow to the "fancy," and when, some time later, Mr. Maxwell likewise gave up exhibiting, the wire-haired terriers ceased for a time to prosper to any great extent.

Mr. C. W. Wharton's Bushey Broom was placed in Tyro's position, a good all-round dog, a great-grandson of Topper's on the one side, and a grandson of Teazle's on the other ; and Mr. Wharton showed good judgment when he bought him for £25. The next good dogs to follow him were Mr. Harry Jones' (Ipswich) Jack St. Leger and Jigger, two characteristic terriers, brothers, and for the most part their pedigree is confined to the blood of the smooth variety. Jack St. Leger made his successful *début* at the Crystal Palace Company's first show in 1889, but good dog though he is, I should place him a position lower in the scale than either Tack or Bushey Broom. After scoring various successes with his two terriers, Mr. Jones disposed of them to Mr. A. E. Clear, of Maldon, Essex, who at the time I write has the largest and best kennel of wire-haired terriers in the country. However, I anticipate.

Other good dogs before the close of the eighties were Pickering Nailer, Cavendish, Jack Frost, Barton Marvel, Liffey, Lord Edward, and Quantock Nettle. Nor must Filbert, better known as Pulborough Jumbo, be forgotten, a black-headed dog, which after being purchased for £7 found a new owner for £100. He had no pedigree, was taken to be drowned as a puppy ; an accident saved his life then, as another mishap did a little later, when he had been sentenced

to death by hanging to the nearest tree. However, he survived to be an ornament to the show bench. These wire-haired terriers were generally game, and one called Ajax, to which I had given sundry prizes in the North of England, I afterwards met at the Sherbourne Hound Show, when exhibited under the name of Lynx, by Moss, Lord Portman's huntsman; he took premier honours for terriers that had run with hounds. On inquiry I learned that he was as good at driving a fox out of his earth as need be desired.

During the past two years I do not think wire-haired fox terriers have made much, if any, headway; rather I fancy they have retrograded. Many of the old exhibitors and breeders of them have dropped out of the show ranks; Mr. Percy Reid, Mr. Lindsay Hogg, Mr. S. E. Shirley, Mr. Mark Wood, Mr. Harding Cox, Mr. F. H. Field, Mr. Colmore, and Mr. Carrick to wit. Nor have their places yet been occupied. Mr. Clear gives, as already stated, his kennels to the wire-haired fox terriers, and so does Mr. C. W. Wharton, and in Devonshire Mr. A. Damarell does likewise; Mr. Rotherham Cecil, at Dronfield, near Sheffield, had for a short time a number of good terriers; at Beverley Mr. E. Welburn at times turns out some dogs of more than usual excellence, and in the Darlington and

North Yorkshire district the strain is still kept and valued highly. But, all round, the wire-haired terriers now are not what they were six years ago, when a team of them could, and did, compete successfully against the smooths at the best of our shows. Mr. Clear might bring out a good team now, but we do not know anyone else who could do so at the present time.

Mr. F. Baguley, Mr. C. Burgess, Mr. C. Bartle, and Messrs. Castle and Shannon, and Mr. J. Izod may be mentioned as having special interest in the variety to which this chapter is devoted; and the best specimens now being shown are Jack St. Leger and Jigger, already alluded to; Mr. A. J. Forest's Prompter and Ebor Turmoil, Mr. A. E. Clear's Cribbage, Mr. W. Beacall's Sunfield Frost; Cauldwell Nailer, once owned by Mr. Harding Cox, and sold at his sale for £35 to Mr. Thurnall, his present owner, who after purchasing him for less than £20 had transferred him to Mr. Cox for about a hundred guineas; Mr. E. Bairstow's Rustic Marvel, Mr. H. Stewart's Belle of the Ball, Mr. A. Mutter's Surrey Janet (now in the United States), Rydale Pattern, Daylesford Brush, Valuer, and Velocity; but not one of the above is actually in the front rank.

It may be that the continual breeding from the smooth-coated variety, instead of going back to the

old wire-haired strain, is now having its most injurious effect, for, however successful a first cross of this kind, or of any other kind, may be, the succeeding ones seldom or never succeed. Again the modern wire-haired fox terrier requires "trimming" to be shown to advantage; the hair is in fact plucked off his face and from other parts of the body; indeed, one can scarcely say how far this "tittivating" of the show dog does go. I do know that occasions are not isolated where a wire-haired terrier has been purchased, which in a month has grown so much coat as to be scarcely recognisable under his altered conditions. Of course, this cannot be laid down to the "smooth cross," although it may be owing to neglect in the contrary direction a few generations back. It has always been a matter of regret that the Kennel Club has not dealt with the "trimming" or "faking" of some terriers in a high-handed fashion; as a fact some members of the Fox Terrier Club have been on the point of moving the omission of the wire-haired fox terriers from their books solely on account of the so-called "trimming" to which so many of the variety are subjected.

The club's points and description are as follows:

"The wire-haired fox terrier should resemble the smooth sort in every respect except the coat, which should be broken. The harder and more wiry the

texture of the coat is, the better ; on no account should the dog look or feel woolly, and there should be no silky hair about the poll or elsewhere.

“ The coat should not be too long, so as to give the dog a shaggy appearance, but at the same time it should show a marked and distinct difference all over from the smooth species.

SCALE OF POINTS.

	Value.		Value.
Head and ears	15	Stern	5
Neck	5	Legs and feet.....	20
Shoulders and chest ...	15	Coat	10
Back and loin	10	Symmetry and character	15
Hindquarters.....	5		—
	50		50

Grand Total, 100.

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

This description is by no means satisfactory, especially so far as allowance for coat is observed. The points for an actually distinguishing characteristic are far too few, a correct coat is worth 20 points, and an absolutely soft one should be a disqualification. Personally, I would far rather own a white terrier with a “spotted” or “cherry-coloured”

nose, and a hard close coat, than I would one with a black nose and a soft coat. Indeed, there is a belief in some quarters that the red-nosed dogs have keener olfactory organs than have those with black nostrils. I think, too, that, however little the dog is undershot, he ought to be disqualified, and one much overshot or "pig-jawed" should likewise be placed at a disadvantage. However, it is to be supposed that descriptions of dogs, like the animals themselves, can never be perfect to all alike, and one honest judge's opinion is pretty much as good as another honest judge's, if the public can only be brought to believe so.

It is no more than human nature that there is difference of opinion as to the merits or otherwise of a terrier. That which may be considered an almost fatal fault by one person, by another may be thought of little detriment. Some judges—men, too, who bear a deservedly high reputation as such, will put a terrier out of the prize list if it be even a trifle crooked on his fore legs or slightly heavy at the shoulders; whilst another dog, narrow behind and weak in loins, to my idea a far more serious failing, is considered pretty well all right so long as its fore legs are as straight as arrows. As a fact, there are judges who have recently gone to extremes in awarding honours to these so-called "narrow-

fronted" terriers. Such have been produced at a sacrifice of power and strength. Most of these very narrow-chested dogs move stiffly, are too flat in the ribs, they are deficient in breathing and heart room, and can never be able to do a week's hard work in the country, either with hounds or round about the badger earths or rabbit burrows.

A *sine quâ non* with some persons appears to be a long lean head, and jaw long enough, figuratively writing, to "reach to the bottom of a pint pot." There is danger, too, in an exaggeration in this direction, for ninety-nine times out of a hundred the longest and narrowest heads, greyhound-like in shape, are found on that stamp of terrier fittest for coursing matches.

All admirers of the fox terrier must give and take a little from each other, for only by so doing can their favourites be produced to that perfection we are all desirous of seeing attained. A general uniformity of excellence must be the guide in the show ring, and that man is the best judge who makes his awards most nearly in accordance with this rule, and is not led away by a long, narrow head, beautifully coloured, or abnormally straight fore legs; let him find terrier character first, and rummage out minor fanciers' points afterwards.



CHAPTER VII.

THE AIREDALE TERRIER.

HERE we have the largest variety of the terrier admirers of the dog have yet produced, and big though he may be, our best specimens are now thoroughly terrier-like in type, and perfectly free from any of the hound-like appearance which at one time appeared to prevail. How he was originally produced there is, as usual, no record to tell, but that he is a comparatively modern institution is an undoubted fact.

For forty or fifty years, perhaps more, the big terriers of this kind were found in some parts of Yorkshire, commonest in the valley of the Aire, and round about Bradford. Some of the gamekeepers had them, the sporting innkeepers kept two or three, and generally they were favourite dogs in the locality. They were strong and useful, good at vermin in the water, fond of hunting, and were by no means quarrelsome even amongst themselves. I fancy that at one time or another they had been produced

by judicious crossing with hounds and terriers, otter hounds most likely. A few couple of the latter and of cross-bred hounds had always been kept in Yorkshire, where they were used for mart hunting, once a most favourite pastime with north country sportsmen, and the above crossed with some ordinary dark-coloured, wire-haired terriers could very easily bring about such a dog as the Airedale terrier is now.

Of late years he has been most carefully bred, the over-sized ears have almost entirely disappeared, and in their place is a neat, drop ear quite in keeping with the character of the dog and the work he has to do, and there are few varieties of the terrier that have made greater progress in popularity than the one of which I write. Personally, I have been astonished at the number of Airedale terriers I have seen in the south of England and in the suburbs of the metropolis; after the fox terrier, who comes first in numbers, he certainly appears to divide favouritism with the Irish terrier. This is, perhaps, because he is a sensible sort of dog, and too big for the dog stealer to pick up and hide away in the pockets of his greatcoat. Then he is not without his admirers in America and on the Continent, and is a special favourite in Holland and in various parts of Germany.

Although he has been kept in some localities (Yorkshire chiefly) for fifty years or so, it was not until quite recently he was acknowledged as a distinct variety. Sundry newspaper correspondence had taken place about this dog, when some of his admirers called him the Bingley terrier, others the Waterside terrier, but a consensus of opinion decided that he be called the Airedale terrier, because he was most commonly found in the valley of the Aire, which is now one of the most important industrial districts in Yorkshire. Birmingham provided him with a class at the National Dog Show in 1883, where he was called the Airedale or Waterside terrier. This dual cognomen continued for two years, when the second name was dropped, and he became the Airedale terrier, as he remains at present. In 1886 he was given a place in the Stud Book, and, unlike some later additions thereto, commenced well with an entry of twenty-four, and with about three exceptions all had pedigrees—a fact which certainly proved that they were worthy of the position in which they had been placed. As I have said, some of these earlier dogs had more than a leaning to the hound type, but by careful selection this has been entirely obliterated, and a high-class Airedale is as perfect a terrier as man need desire. He has a hard, close coat, long, well-shaped expressive head, bright dark eyes, good shoulders, and I am

sure no dog exists that can boast of better legs and feet than a good specimen of this variety, and their uniformity of type is now thoroughly established. That the latter is the case was in strong evidence at the Crystal Palace show in October, 1891, when Mr. H. M. Bryan's entry of Airedale terriers divided the special honours awarded to the best team of terriers in the show with Mr. Leatham's mustard Dandie Dinmonts. There were eleven batches competing, including fox, Scotch, Skye, Irish, and Bedlington terriers, and the divided victory of Newbold Test, Cholmondeley Briar, and Cholmondeley Bridesmaid was well received, pleasing the admirers of the variety immensely.

As to their gameness, opinions appear to be somewhat divided, and "Stonehenge," in his "Dogs of the British Isles," gave them a very bad character indeed, so far as courage was concerned, but I never knew that their admirers claimed for them this "commodity" to any extraordinary degree. One correspondent wrote: "Airedale terriers are a failure. The result of my experiences of them is that I find them to have good noses, they will beat a hedgerow, will find and kill rats and rabbits, and work well with ferrets. They are good water dogs and companions, possessing a fair amount of intelligence. This is the sum total of their excellence. They came to

me with a great reputation for gameness, but out of fourteen that I have personally tried at badger and fighting with a bull terrier of 24lb., I have never found one game—at least, to my idea of the word.”

But any terrier that would do the above work better than another would be worth keeping. Were a dog like he of 45lb. weight or more to be used at a badger he should kill the poor brute instead of merely “drawing” him. I think that those individuals who at Wolverhampton show about 1883 made a semi-public exhibition of him against a badger, an animal the like of which the poor dog had never seen before, were extremely badly advised. As for fighting, any terrier fond of it is a nuisance to his owner and to the owner of any other dog. For the Airedale terrier was claimed superiority as a worker of the riverside after rats, and as an assistant to the gun in working hedgerows and thick coppices, which, it was said, he could do better than a spaniel and take up less room than a retriever.

However, perhaps what Mr. E. Bairstow, of Bradford, has written about the Airedale terrier in “The Dog Owner’s Annual,” and which has been revised for publication here, will be of interest, he being one of the oldest breeders of this dog, of which I

need scarcely say he is a most enthusiastic admirer. He says :

“ This very popular terrier is now taking the front rank amongst our national terriers, which it deserves, because of its adaptability to almost every kind of sport. If you want to go out with your gun, the Airedale terrier can be trained to do the work of the pointer, setter, spaniel, and retriever, or if you like coursing he is all there ; as a guard and companion or watchdog he has no equal—in fact, he is, without a doubt, the most useful dog living. He is rough, hardy, and strong ; if indoors, there is no strong smell from his coat or skin, as he has no dense undercoat. If left outside in the most severe winter weather, he is not affected by the cold ; no trouble in washing, brushing, and combing, only a walk to the waterside and into the water he goes, diving like a duck, or breasting and swimming against the stream with the strength and power of a dog double his size ; never tired, working as long and as fresh as any dog living. No wonder, then, that this dog should become the more popular the more he gets known.

“ In all my experience, I never came across any person who ever had an Airedale terrier over twelve months who would utter one word of disparagement against him.

“ This breed owes its origin to the working or middle class inhabitants of Airedale and surrounding districts ; take Bradford as the centre, and say about a 15 miles radius. About fourteen years ago, or perhaps more, the local dog societies commenced making classes for them, as ‘ waterside terriers,’ at their annual shows, until they at last gained the highest number of classes, and the largest number of entries, on some occasions upwards of 200 entries of Airedales at one exhibition ; in fact, the large number entered at Bingley show caused the surprise of a very popular dog judge, who said to the committee :—‘ These waterside terriers are very good, and seem to be constantly increasing in numbers and popularity, why not give them a proper name ? They are worthy of it, I am sure.’

“ Everyone present acquiesced, and after much discussion the name of Airedale terrier was agreed upon, seeing this was the Airedale Show, and that the variety was always well represented there. When the new name was fixed, fresh interest was excited. Other shows made classes for them, fresh competitors entered the lists, and strong competition for premier honours has now become general, and the excitement and interest to be seen by the crowds round the judging rings at Otley and Bingley gatherings when the judges are adjudicating upon

the Airedale terriers exceed, in my opinion, that shown in any other breed in England. I should commend this sight to any fancier visiting Otley or Bingley at show time, and I am certain he will be surprised at the number of onlookers and the amount of interest displayed.

“At the time when these dogs received their present name one called Bruce was at the head of the breed, and I think we might confer upon him the honour of being the father of the variety. This dog I sold to Mr. C. H. Mason, to take out with him to America along with his noted kennel of prize dogs. Bruce was the father of the dog so well known as Champion Brush, this dog was blind in one eye, but an excellent animal in other respects, and most valuable at stud. After these we come to those noted prize winners Rover III., Tanner, Young Tanner, Rustic Twig, Venom, Newbold Fritz, and Rustic Lad. If shown with the dogs of to-day, they would have to take a back seat; and why? Because the breed is so very much improved, all fanciers seeming to vie with each other to exterminate every point foreign to terrier and terrier character, and in this we must say they have been most successful, and we think that no other breed in England has improved so rapidly as the Airedale terrier. Time was when we could find six or seven

different kinds in one class as distinct as the two Poles from each other ; some light coats, some black coats, some long silky hair, some smooth hair ; some with light eyes, very large ears full of hound character. But I am pleased to see all this changed completely, and now there is greater uniformity of colour, size, coat, &c., and, consequently, a much nearer approach to the ideal terrier and perfect dog. My terrier Rustic Kitty, at one of the Oldham Shows, beat some well-known prize-winning black and tan terriers for the special prize given for the best black and tan terrier or Airedale terrier in the show, thus proving we have Airedale terriers as perfect as the old-established breed of black and tan terrier. Since then, at the Crystal Palace Show in 1891, the Airedale terriers divided the honour of winning the cup for the best team of terriers in the show, beating the fox terriers, Irish terriers, and other more popular breeds. This, I think, speaks volumes for the quick and vast improvement of this variety. I may here, in passing, just mention a few of the best of the present day: Newbold Rush, Newbold Test, Norwood Rover, Colne Crack, Cholmondley Bondsman, and Briar, Victress, Queen Lud, Rustic Flora, Rustic Kitty, Rustic Triumph, Frodsham Yeoman, and Jerry II.

“A description of the ideal and perfect Airedale terrier may be interesting. Weight: Dogs, 35lb. to 45lb.; bitches, 30lb. to 40lb. Build square, same length as height, head long and straight, muzzle strong and powerful before the eye, eyes very small and dark, ears V-shaped, medium size (on the small side if anything), and carried well, pointing to the eye, and set nearly on top of skull, not allowing too much space on the top of the skull between the ears, skull flat on top without dome, neck well defined and strong, shoulders not loaded or heavy, chest deep and narrow, fore legs straight as gun barrels, with plenty of bone, feet well drawn together, small with a good pad underneath, body short, ribs well sprung and rounded, loins strong, hams and second thighs must be full, powerful, and muscular, tail docked and set on moderately high and carried nearly erect, coat very strong, dense, and wiry, laying well to the body, colour dark badger grizzle on back and neck, thighs, legs, head, chest, and ears a deep tan, teeth must be perfectly level and white, nose black; action must be free and showy, as if always on the alert and never tired. If you ever come across such a one as described above, and get possession of it, you can reckon yourself the owner of the best Airedale terrier living, because up to the present such a one is still unknown, and we

think would be considered perfect by all true terrier fanciers. I think the nearest approach to the ideal terrier is Vixen III., the property of Mr. E. N. Deakin, and Rustic Kitty, belonging to the Airedale Terrier Kennels, Bradford. These are both terriers built on the same lines, and very much alike, in fact, as near alike as any two Airedales living of any note.

“It would perhaps be as well to mention here, that when Airedale terriers proper are born they resemble the smooth black and tan terrier in coat and colour, having a black, glossy, smooth coat, and tanned legs, with dark heads; and during their growth from puppyhood to fully-developed adult dogs, their coats and colour undergo as radical a change as their limbs and body, the black colour leaving the heads and giving place to a deep tan, and the hair on back getting stronger, longer, and more dense. I have come across many cases where there have been whole litters destroyed immediately after their birth, under the impression that they were so many mongrels, and worthless, having black heads and smooth coats. Another experience of mine, which may be of use to the amateur, is the explanation of the badger grizzle coat we desire in the Airedale terrier. If you notice, some of the younger Airedale terriers that are now winning

prizes at our principal shows are to all appearance black coated, and you, of course, wonder where the badger grizzle comes in; pull out a few of the supposed black hairs you will notice at once that one half of each hair is black and the other half grey, or two distinct colours on each hair; and this is the reason such coats are called badger-grizzled.

“This can easily be verified by the examination of a badger hair shaving-brush, which you will find exactly as I say, each hair having two distinct colours. This peculiarity has misled a lot of amateurs. I remember in particular a rather amusing incident which occurred not long ago. A particular friend of mine sold an Airedale terrier to a gentleman of position. He had the dog on approval, and liked him very much. A few weeks later he wrote saying that he was delighted with the dog, and liked him better every day. Shortly after this my friend received another letter from this gentleman making some very serious imputations against him, saying that he had dyed the dog's coat black, and enclosing some hair black at one end and grey at the other as proof, and threatening to take criminal proceedings against him for fraud. My friend was of course very much upset, but I explained to him that all Airedale

terriers were like that. He had never noticed it himself before.

“He wrote at once to the gentleman making a full explanation, and sent hair pulled from Rustic Kitty’s back as proof. The gentleman replied to my friend acknowledging his mistake through ignorance, apologised profusely for his haste, and explained that a dog fancier in their town had misled him, and plucked the hair from the dog’s back showed him the hairs black at top and grey at the bottom to prove the coat had been dyed black.”

I have quoted somewhat freely from what Mr. Bairstow has written because he has had as much experience as any man of the Airedale terrier, and his writing thereon is of the practical character I like. He, with Mr. E. N. Deakin, Mr. J. H. Carr, Mr. W. Tatham, Mr. C. J. Whittaker, Mr. H. M. Bryans, Mr. J. B. Holland, Mr. E. R. Bouch, and Mr. J. C. Keg, of Amsterdam, have at one time or another had the finest specimens in their kennels. Several of them were exhibitors at the autumn show of the Kennel Club in 1893, when for quality the classes of Airedale terriers had never previously been equalled at a south country show. At Otley and Bingley the entry has been exceeded numerically, but most of the promising young dogs make a first appearance at such local shows, and later on

attain their championships at the more important gatherings in London, Birmingham, and elsewhere.

Some time ago there was considerable dissatisfaction expressed in some quarters because a considerable amount of unfair trimming was perpetrated upon the Airedale terrier. Of late we have not had much of this, and I hope, what I believe to be the case, that this terrier is now bred so as to require little or no artificial aid to improve his appearance. There is a club to look after his welfare, but this in its present form was only established in 1892, the earlier club being called the "Airedale and Old English Terrier Club."

The following is the standard laid down by the Airedale Terrier Club for the assistance of breeders of these terriers :

"*Head*.—Long, with flat skull, not too broad between the ears, and narrowing slightly to the eyes, free from wrinkles.

"*Stop*.—Hardly visible, and cheeks free from fulness.

"*Jaw*.—Deep and powerful, well filled up before the eyes ; lips tight.

"*Ears*.—V-shaped, with a side carriage ; small, but not out of proportion to the size of the dog.

"*Nose*.—Black.

“ *Eyes.*—Small, and dark in colour, not prominent, but full of terrier expression.

“ *Teeth.*—Strong and level.

“ *Neck.*—Should be of moderate length and thickness, gradually widening towards the shoulders, and free from throatiness.

“ *Shoulders.*—Long, and sloping well into the back, shoulder blades flat.

“ *Chest.*—Deep, but not broad.

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

“ *Hindquarters.*—Strong and muscular, with no droop.

“ *Hocks.*—Well let down.

“ *Tail.*—Set on high, and carried gaily, but not curled over the back.

“ *Legs.*—Perfectly straight, with plenty of bone.

“ *Feet.*—Small and round, with a good depth of pad.

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

“ *Colour.*—The head and ears (with the exception of dark markings on each side of the skull) should be tan, the ears being of a darker shade than the rest, the legs up to the thighs and elbows being also tan, the body black or dark grizzle.

"*Size.* — Dogs 40lb. to 45lb. weight; bitches slightly less."

NUMERICAL POINTS (NOT THE CLUB STANDARD).

	Value.		Value.
Head, ears, eyes, mouth	20	Legs and feet.....	15
Neck, shoulders, and		Coat	15
chest	10	Colour	10
Body	10	General character and	
Hindquarters and stern	5	expression	15
	<hr/> 45		<hr/> 55

Grand Total, 100.

White marks or patches on the body, &c., and an uneven mouth, either overshot or undershot, should be absolute disqualifications.



ARTHUR WARDLE.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER.

It is little more than a quarter of a century since public attention was first attracted to the Bedlington terrier, which originally I take to have been at any rate second cousin to the Dandie Dinmont. Both had their origin amongst the sporting men on the English side of the Border; in many respects the two varieties resemble each other, and, from what one has been told, this resemblance was much greater fifty years ago than it is now. That they are not very far apart at present may be inferred from the fact that some eight years or so ago, at one of the south country shows, the Earl of Antrim exhibited two terriers from the same litter, one of which won in the Dandie Dinmont class, the other receiving an honorary award in the division for Bedlington terriers.

Much has been written as to the early history of the Bedlington terrier; how its pedigree could be traced back for a hundred years or more, and how

the miners round about Bedlington—a village in Northumberland, from which the dog takes its name—trained the best specimens, and would not dispose of them for “untold gold.” That he was a game, useful terrier goes without saying, or he would not have survived; but, like others of his race, he was the result of judicious crossing with local dogs, and did not owe his origin, or any part of it, to foreign importation.

It is most unpatriotic for writers on canine matters to fly back for the origin of our best dogs to foreign countries. Even this has been done with the Bedlington, as was the case with the Dandie Dinmont terrier. The latter was said to have got its crooked fore legs and peculiar shoulders from a cross with the German dachshund, the writer to that effect forgetting that what would produce it on the one would do so on the other, viz., a long heavy body, too much for the little legs to support without giving way under its weight. Of the Bedlington, it was said that the strain had been brought, about the year 1820, from Holland by a weaver who settled near Longhorsley; but all the Holland there has been about him was that Mr. Taprell Holland was one of his great supporters twenty-four years ago, and a leading exhibitor of the variety in its earlier days.

In the *Field*, 1869, there was a capital illustration

of two Bedlington terriers, belonging to Mr. Holland, named Peachem and Fan; the former 21lb. in weight, the latter 15lb. The character given these two dogs and others of the same strain was so high that inquiries were then made as to their history, and these resulted in the publication of all that could be obtained of the history of this variety. Little, however, appears to have been known of them out of their own locality, but that they had claims to be quite distinct from other terriers was at once allowed, and thus their popularity to a certain extent followed. A correspondent in 1869 wrote in the *Field* :

“This valuable dog was first brought over the Border from Hawick, about seventy or eighty years ago, by Mr. Luke Cowney; from him Mr. Selby, of Biddlestone, got the breed; and from thence a few were brought to Morpeth by Mr. Cowney's son, where they first became more general. Bedlington, which is close to Morpeth, was a noted place for dog fanciers, and they soon bred a large number of these terriers, and they quickly spread all over the country; hence the name they now have of Bedlington. They are pretty general in the district between the Coquet and the Tyne, but have been bred in and in to a damaging extent, hence no doubt the delicacy sometimes alluded to, although

under any circumstances they are delicate feeders. They are very speedy and enduring dogs, and are greatly valued by the pitmen for rabbit coursing and dog racing; they are sharp dogs with ferrets, and are very plucky, and will work an otter famously, giving good tongue—quite a hound's voice. I cannot imagine a more useful dog, and they are invaluable for keeping rabbits down in young plantations. The following are, I believe, the main points of a true Bedlington: muzzle fine, longish, and rather pointed; flesh-coloured nose; ears drooping and lying close to the head; eyes close to one another, hazel or reddish-coloured and small; the hair on top of head much finer than coat, and lighter in colour; they are long in the leg, with straight toes, well split, long, and turned out, often one more so than the other; they stand about from $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 15in. at the shoulder; shoulder blades at the top well apart; the barrel large and chest deep; tail fine and pointed, but covered with wiry hair; the coat is fine, but not silky, and rather thin; their colour is very much that of dressed flax, with sometimes a little more red in it. From the texture and colour of the coat, they are also called the linty-haired terrier."

With a character such as the above there is no wonder that there came a run on the Bedlington terrier, though some correspondents had written of

him as a dainty feeder and a "bad doer" generally, which in many cases he remains to the present day. Following the above came other communications, all pretty much to the same effect, and great praise was given to a dog known as Ainsley's Piper, which lived between 1820 and 1830, and claimed by many to be the best of his race. This dog had attained a reputation for great pluck and courage. He was entered to badger when but eight months old, and from that time until he was almost blind was fully employed with the otter, fox, foulmart, badger, and vermin of all kinds. When fourteen years of age, grey and toothless, he drew a badger which other terriers had failed to move, but shortly before this old Piper was a hero in another quarter. In 1835 Mrs. Ainsley was in the harvest field and had left her four months old baby in a basket under the hedge with old Piper in charge. A ferocious sow came prowling around when the labourers were out of hearing, and attempted to get at the child, which no doubt pig-like it would have devoured. But Piper would allow nothing of the kind, and kept the creature at bay until assistance came, and the grunter, much against its will, was driven off to the sty, shortly afterwards to be destroyed. It was always believed that Piper saved the baby's life, and so the poor old dog was duly cherished, as

were all his progeny, for the canny Northumbrians loved their children as well as they did the sport given them by their dogs. Piper was fifteen years old when he died, and to this day his name and blood are valued in the pedigrees of the Bedlington terrier.

In 1869 the following interesting and valuable history of this breed appeared in the *Field*, and has been copied since without proper acknowledgement :

“Owing to the interest lately evinced in the Bedlington terrier in the pages of the *Field*, I am encouraged to contribute my quota of information. But, as I find myself in opposition to most of your previous correspondents, I had better first give you, sir, and through you the public, the guarantee of one who has made the acquaintance of the breed in its native district. I am also supported by the high authority of Mr. Joseph Ainsley, the first owner and breeder of the Bedlington terrier proper. Mr. Thomas Sanderson, too, a breeder of forty years’ standing, has given me the benefit of his extensive experience ; and I could name others who have bred and owned this dog for twenty and thirty years respectively.

“To make myself understood, I find it necessary to premise that during the first quarter of the present century Mr. Edward Donkin, of Flotterton,

hunted a pack of foxhounds well known in the Rothbury district. At that time he possessed two very celebrated kennel terriers, Peachem and Pincher, which are alluded to in the pedigree below. A colony of sporting nailors then flourished at Bedlington, who were noted for their plucky breed of terriers. But a reform was at hand, and the old favourites were obliged to make way for new blood. To Joseph Ainsley, a mason by trade, belongs this honour. He purchased a dog named Peachem of a Mr. William Cowen, of Rothbury; and the result of a union of this dog with Mr. Christopher Dixon's Phœbe, of Longhorsley, was Piper, belonging to James Anderson, of Rothbury Forest. Piper was a dog of splendid build, about 15in. high, and 15lb. weight; he was of a liver colour, the hair being a sort of hard woolly lint; his ear was large, hung close to the cheek, and was slightly feathered at the tip.

"In the year 1820 Mr. J. Howe, of Alnwick, visited a friend at Bedlington, and brought with him a terrier bitch named Phœbe, which he left with Mr. Edward Coates, of the Vicarage. Phœbe belonged to Mr. Andrew Riddell, of Framlington, who subsequently made a present of her to Ainsley; but, from the fact of her home being at the Vicarage, she was generally known as "Coates's Phœbe."

Her colour was a black or black-blue, and she had the invariable light-coloured silky tuft of hair on her head. She was about 13in. high, and weighed 14lb. In 1825 she was mated with Anderson's Piper, and the fruit of this union was the Bedlington terrier in question. Of the sagacity and courage of Ainsley's Piper, one of their offspring, a volume might be written, and to submit a list of the best known specimens would be tedious. There were Ainsley's Crowner, Jin, Meg, and Young Phœbe, the Bow Alley dog, Rinside Moor House dog, Angerton Moor House dog, Ainsley's Ranter (of Redheugh, Gateshead), Coates's Peachem, Weatherburn's Phœbe, Hoy's Rocky, Fish's Crib, and, in short, a host of good and tried ones.

"The old and true breed is now scarce, and there are few indeed, even in Northumberland, able to furnish a reliable pedigree of the original doughty specimen. In some instances the cross with the otter hound has been indulged in, but the result was disappointment. The bull strain has been introduced, it is supposed, for fighting purposes; and for rabbit coursing the 'leggy' beast has been bred; but one and all diverge from the original, either in size, shape, or some other important particular.

"The model Bedlington should be rather long

and small in the jaw, but withal muscular ; the head high and narrow, and crowned with the tuft of silky hair of lighter colour than that on the body ; the eyes small, round and rather sunk, and dull until excited, and then they are ' piercers ' ; the ears are filbert-shaped, long, and hang close to the cheek, free of long hair, but slightly feathered at the tips ; the neck is long, slender, and muscular, and the body well-proportioned, slender, and deep-chested ; the toes must be well arched, legs straight, and rather long in proportion to the height, but not to any marked extent ; the tail varies from 8in. to 12in. in length, is small and tapering, and free of feather. The best, and indeed only true, colours are—first, liver or sandy, and in either case the nose must be of a dark brown flesh colour ; or, secondly, a black-blue, when the nose is black.

“ The Bedlington terrier is fast, and whether on land or in water is equally at home. In appetite these dogs are dainty, and they seldom fatten ; but experience has shown them to be wiry, enduring, and in courage equal to the bulldog. They will face almost anything, and I know of a dog which will extinguish a lighted candle or burning paper at its master's bidding. To their other good qualities may be added their marked intelligence, and hostility to vermin of all forms and names. They

will encounter the otter, fox, or badger with the greatest determination. Hitherto they have been regarded as a pure, though distinct, breed of terrier, and it was with some surprise that I found one of your correspondents write them down a 'cross-breed.'

"The 'lnty-haired,' 'flaxen-coloured' terrier is common enough, but then he was never promoted to the dignity of a 'Bedlington terrier,' except through courtesy. The breeding in and in alluded to is condemned as injurious beyond one strain.

"The following pedigree of Ainsley's Piper may be desirable as proving the facts contained in this letter: Ainsley's Piper by James Anderson's Piper, of Rothbury Forest, out of Ainsley's Phœbe, alias Coates's Phœbe; Anderson's Piper, by Ainsley's Peachem out of Christopher Dixon's Phœbe, of Longhorsley; Peachem, by Cowen's Burdett out of David Moffitt's bitch, of Howick; Dixon's Phœbe, by Sheawick's Matchem, of Longhorsley, out of John Dodd's Phœbe, of the same place; Matchem, by Mr. Edwd. Donkins's Pincher, of Flotterton, out of William Wardle's bitch, of Framlington; Dodd's Phœbe, by Donkin's Old Peachem out of Andrew Evans's Vixen, of Thropton; Vixen, by the Miller's dog, of Felton, out of Carr's bitch, of Felton Hall. Ainsley's Old Phœbe was by the Rennington dog out

of Andrew Riddell's Wasp, of Framlington; Wasp, by Wm. Turnbull's Pincher, of Holystone, out of William Wardle's bitch; Pincher, by Donkin's Old Peachem out of Turnbull's Fan; Fan, by Myles's Matchem, of Netherwitton, by Squire Trevelyan's Flint. Donkins's Pincher, by Donkins's Old Peachem (continued from Ainsley's Piper). Ainsley's Crowner, by owner's Piper out of owner's Meg; Meg, out of Jin (own sister to Piper), by Robert Bell's Tugg, of Wingates; Tugg, by Robert Dixon's Dusty, of Longhorsley, out of a bitch of the Makepiece breed, presented to J. Ainsley by John Thompson."

Certainly not before 1825 was the name Bedlington given to the breed, although Major Cowan wrote to "Stonehenge" and forwarded him a pedigree of the blue and tan dog Askem II., which went back as far as 1782, but, as the learned author of "Dogs of the British Isles" said, there was no proof that the earliest strain possessed the same characteristics as the modern dog. However, the pedigree was there traced back to Squire Trevelyan's Old Flint, pupped in 1782. But it was not because of his lineage that the Bedlington terrier became popular; this was due to his adaptability as a companion and his general usefulness as an all round dog.

The first show to have classes for this terrier was

that at Bedlington in 1870, but following there was one at the Crystal Palace in 1871, when Mr. H. Lacey took first with his red dog Miner, a great winner at early shows, the remaining prizes being taken by Mr. S. T. Holland's Procter, Lassie, and Jessie. Birmingham had given them one class the year before, where Miner also won; and following, the late Mr. T. Pickett, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who had kept the breed for many years, introduced his little blue bitch Tyne and his dog Tyneside, which had long and successful careers.

Although there seemed to be some little difference of opinion occasionally as to the exact form a good Bedlington terrier should take, he appears to have escaped those peculiar newspaper controversies with which so many dogs had been favoured. Nor was he any the worse for that. Some judges had set Tyne down as a bad one; others had lauded her up to the skies—the only thing bad about her was her temper, for she was as treacherous a dog on the bench as ever entered a show. In 1875 the Bedlington Terrier Club was established, but whether that body has done much for the popularisation of the breed is another question. That it has not taken a high place in public estimation is undoubted, and the reasons for this are not far to seek.

Unfortunately, so far as the show bench is

concerned, the Bedlington terrier requires a considerable amount of "trimming"—that is, he is not sent into the ring with his coat quite in the natural condition nature produced it. "Plucking" is carried on to a great extent, and so highly do "fanciers" value the correct blue colour and the light hue on the top of the head that certain of them go so far as to dye or stain their dogs. Then most of the judges either altogether fail to detect this deceit or tacitly wink at it—anyhow the custom was particularly common two or three years ago, and no doubt similar instances can be found to-day at any of our big shows. Then the Bedlington terrier is rather fond of fighting, and not being a particularly elegantly shaped dog he is not valued highly on that account; nor is he unshapely, crooked-legged, and big-headed to the extent of being admired and run after for his very ugliness. He is, however, a useful dog in the country, but jealous in temperament where other dogs are concerned, and a terrible foe when he is that way inclined. An old gamekeeper of my acquaintance owned a red Bedlington dog, about as good at rabbits and vermin as any animal I ever saw. He would distinguish between a hare and a rabbit, never moving a yard after the former; the latter he would either catch or run to ground. He would not hunt with any other dog, and a stranger

he always seized by the throat and pretty nearly killed. I have had no experience in prize-fighting dogs, but I think that this dog was about fit to kill any other dog of his weight, which would be some 20lb. or so.

He is a more active dog than the Scotch terrier or Dandie Dinmont, and in reality is perhaps the smartest and quickest of all our terriers. As a water dog no terrier can surpass him, and few equal him. Some years ago there were trials for water dogs at a show held by the now defunct British Kennel Association, at the Aston grounds, Birmingham. In one competition the dogs had to rescue and bring from the water a "dummy corpse"; in the other the trial was for speed alone. No dog did better work than Mr. A. Holcroft's Bedlington terrier Nailor, who was awarded not only third prize as a "life saver," but an equal second for pace, in which as a fact he was pretty nearly as good as the late Mr. Bagnall's well-known Landseer Newfoundland Prince Charlie. Nailor was, besides, a repeated prize winner on the bench at this time, about 1882.

Nowadays the prevailing and fashionable colour is blue; some of the best of the earlier dogs were pale red, with yellow eyes and red nose; others were brown or liver-coloured, and some few were blue and tan; the latter colour I never liked, though

perhaps early in the century it was most valued of all. This dog is still kept amongst the sporting pitmen and others, in and round about Newcastle, in considerable numbers, and at the shows in the north the classes are, for the most part, best filled. But the north country miner can seldom see any dog better than his own, and there is always more grumbling about the awards amongst the Bedlingtons than ordinary people like, and strong words are not always sufficient to end the dispute. I fancy that nothing would satisfy some of the owners excepting each won the first prize and the special cup. Newcastle has now the best show, and at Darlington, not far away, there is usually a good entry, as there often enough is at the smaller and more local shows in the north.

The support some of the southern judges receive may be inferred from the fact that at the most recent show of the Kennel Club, that in 1893, although the club offered their twenty-five guinea challenge cup, and there were other specials, and four classes, but four exhibitors sent dogs, nine being all that were benched. Mr. W. E. Allcock, of Sunderland, who has a very large kennel of Bedlington terriers, won a majority of the prizes. Other great admirers and exhibitors of the breed just now are Mr. A. Hastie, Newcastle; Mr. F.

Roberts, Cardiff; Mr. P. Turner, Wavertree; Mr. J. A. Baty, Mr. C. T. Malling, Mr. H. E. James (Devonshire), whilst Mr. J. Cornforth, and Mr. D. Ross have from time to time had Bedlington terriers as good as the best; some of Mr. Baty's dogs and Mr. Cornforth's being particularly excellent.

The Bedlington terrier is not an expensive dog to buy, as a first-class specimen may be obtained at prices varying from £10 to £20, or even as low as a five pound note. When we remember that quite a third-rate fox terrier has before now been sold for three hundred pounds, one wonders where the difference comes in. But fashion is accountable for it, and the Bedlington is not a dog that has changed much in character or form since its introduction to the public.

In 1870 Mr. Joseph Ainsley gave him the following description:—

“Colour.—Liver, sandy, blue, black and tan.
Shape.—The jaw rather long and small, but muscular; the head high and narrow, with a silky tuft on the top; the hair rather wiry on the back; eyes small and rather sunk; the ears long and hanging close to the cheeks and slightly feathered at the tips; the neck long and muscular, rising well from the shoulders; chest deep but narrow; the body well proportioned, and the ribs flat; the legs

must be long in proportion to the body ; the thinner the hips are the better ; tail small and tapering and slightly feathered. Altogether they are a lathy-made dog."

The following is the description issued by the Bedlington Terrier Club :

"*Skull*.—Narrow, but deep and rounded ; high at occiput, and covered with a nice silky tuft or top-knot.

"*Jaw*.—Long, tapering, sharp, and muscular ; as little stop as possible between the eyes, so as to form nearly a line from the nose-end along the joint of the skull to the occiput. The lips close-fitting and no flew.

"*Eyes*.—Should be small, and well sunk in head. The blues should have a dark eye. The blue and tan ditto, with amber shade. Livers, sandies, &c., a light brown eye.

"*Nose*.—Large, well angled. Blues and blue and tans should have black noses. Livers and sandies have flesh coloured.

"*Teeth*.—Level, or pincer-jawed.

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

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

"*Tail*.—Thick at root, tapering to point, slightly feathered on lower side, 9in. to 11in. long, and scimitar shaped.

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

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

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

"*Colour*.—Dark blue, blue and tan, liver, liver and tan, sandy, sandy and tan.

"*Height*.—About 15in. to 16in.

"*General Appearance*.—He is a light made-up, lathy dog."

The numerical points may be given as follows :

	Value.		Value.
Head, including skull,		Body, including loin	
jaw, and ears	20	and stern	15
Eyes and nose	10	Coat	15
Legs and feet	15	Colour	10
Neck and shoulders ...	5	General appearance ...	10
	—		—
	50		50

Grand Total, 100.

I should put the correct weight as between 18lb. and 22lb. for dogs, and from 16lb. to 20lb. for bitches. There is at present an inclination to

produce heavier dogs, but such should be heavily handicapped when in the judging ring.

The points given above do not appear to me to be sufficiently explicit, so I print the following, which is pretty much the same as was issued by the original Bedlington Terrier Club.

“ *Head.*—The head, though wedge-shaped, like that of most terriers, should be shorter in the skull and longer in the jaw, and narrow or lean in muzzle; the skull should be comparatively narrow and high, coned or peaked at the occiput, and taper away sharply to the nose.

“ *Ears.*—Should be filbert-shaped, lie close to the cheek, and set on low, hanging something like those of a Dandie Dinmont terrier, leaving the head clear and flat; the ears should be feathered at the tips.

“ *Eyes.*—In blue, or blue and tan, the eyes have a dark amber shade; in livers or yellows it is much lighter in colour, varying with the shade of the dog. The eyes should be small, well sunk into the head, and placed rather close together; very piercing when roused.

“ *Jaw and Teeth.*—The jaw should be long, lean, and powerful. Most of these dogs are a little ‘shot’ at the upper jaw, and are often termed ‘pig-jawed;’ this is a fault. The teeth should meet evenly

together, but it is not very often they are found that way ; the teeth should be large, regular, and white.

“ *Nose.*—The nose or nostrils should be large, and stand out well from the jaw. Blue or blue and tans have black noses, and livers, yellows, &c., red or flesh-coloured noses.

“ *Neck and Shoulders.*—The neck long and muscular, rising gradually from the shoulders to the head. The shoulder flat and light, and set much like the greyhound's. The height at the shoulder is less than at the haunch. More or less this is the case with all dogs, but is most pronounced with this breed, especially in bitches.

“ *Body, Ribs, Back, Loins, Quarters, and Chest.*—A moderately long body, rather flat ribs, short straight back, slightly arched, tight and muscular loins, just a little tucked up in the flank, fully developed quarters, widish and deep chest ; the whole showing full muscular development.

“ *Legs and Feet.*—Legs perfectly straight and moderately long ; the feet should be rather large, that is a distinguishing mark of the breed ; long claws are also admired by some, but this I cannot allow to be correct.

“ *Coat.*—This is the principal point on which there is difference of opinion ; some prefer a hard wiry coat, which several of the south country judges ‘ go

in ' for, but the proper hair of these dogs is linty or woolly, with a very slight sprinkling of wire hairs, and this is still the coat advocated by the majority of north country breeders.

“ *Colour.*—The original colours were blue and tan, livers, and sandies, and these are still the favourite. The tan is of a pale colour, and so differs greatly from the tan of the black and tan English terriers, and the blues should be a proper blue, not nearly black, which is sometimes seen now. In all colours the crown of the head should be nearly white, otherwise white is most objectionable.

“ *Tail.*—The tail should be of moderate length (8in. to 10in.), either straight or slightly curved, carried low, and feathered underneath. The tail should by no means be curled or carried high on to the back.

“ *Weight.*—The weight of these dogs varies greatly, but the average is from 18lb. to 23lb., or at outside about 25lb. weight.”

Perhaps it may be considered superfluous to give the points and description as adopted by the club and what Mr. Joseph Ainsley wrote on the same subject, but a comparison of the two will no doubt be found interesting.

Although earlier in this chapter I have alluded to a certain amount of popularity the Bedlington terrier

appeared to have attained thirteen or fourteen years ago, I am sorry to state that as an ordinary companion he has not advanced in public favour; and I am sadly afraid that if some admirers of the breed or variety do not soon come to the rescue, a useful, hardy, and game terrier will be supplanted by a more fashionable dog, which may not be better in any respect.

There was a time, and that not very long ago, when the competition in the Bedlington terrier classes at all our shows was much keener than it is now. At Cruft's great exhibition held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in March, 1894, with four classes provided, there were but nine dogs competing, not one of which was a really first-rate specimens; this was even a worse entry than that alluded to on another page. It is seldom we see terriers of this variety running in the streets at the heels of their owners, yet they are quite as likely animals for the house and as companions as either the Airedale terrier or the Irish terrier, and are certainly more cleanly than the shorter legged terriers of any of the Scottish strains. Perhaps their lack of popularity is purely accidental, and their opportunity of becoming fashionable canines has not yet arrived.
